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Acc. 1986-015 (1)

Pro L. Atlee
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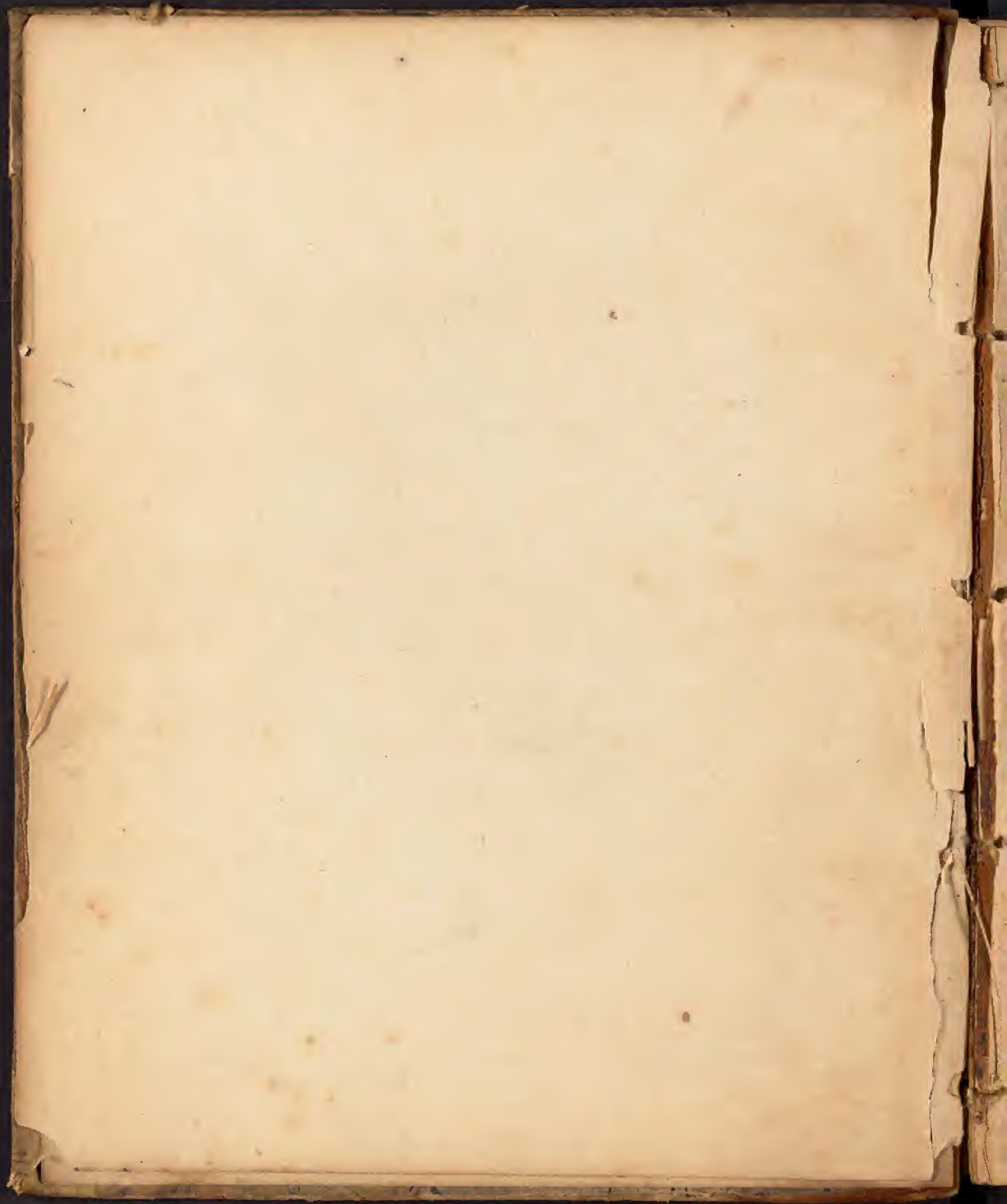
early medical
manuscript

Dr John Light ATLEE

Lecture notes, 1818 & 1820
at U. of Pa.

famous Lancaster Pa surgeon.

See DAG & Kelly.





I believe it is I have afforded very little
action in point of Recommendation, or certain
resolutions of that same office. I have
been for some time to Calhoun. I have
noted to some.

I have also investigated the matter of the
Law. And the report of the committee on
the subject of the same, all of which is of
great value in the elaboration of the same.
In the same way, I have also been
in the same way, I have also been

in the same way, I have also been

in the same way, I have also been

in the same way, I have also been

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in the same way, I have also been

Wednesday February 10th 1846. Lecture 79th Continued.

It has been very much employed by the physicians in this city and there is not one who does not possess a favorable opinion of it. It always proves beneficial in a paroxysm of gout. To this united testimony in its favour I must deny my assent. I have used it in 5 or 6 cases & with no advantage. But I am told by Drs. Physick, Dorsey & others that the medicine I employed must have been inert & that I did not use the proper kind. If this I am almost persuaded myself, as that I used had neither any effect on the paroxysm nor could I discover any effects on the system. On the whole, therefore, it is with great confidence I recommend both to your attention. The dose of the vinous tr. of Colchicum is a teaspoonful or of the Eau Medicinale ℥j a ℥ij to be taken morning & night & to have their operation encouraged by warm diluent drinks.

It has already been said that Gout though generally fixed in one of the extremities, will sometimes locate itself in a more vital part. as the Alimentary canal, the stomach, the head, the heart, the lungs, the kidneys &c. But the most common part of attack of all these is

1 or 2 Specimens of Bone

1 or 2 Specimens of Bone

3

the stomach, producing nausea, vomiting, violent spasms
and if not relieved it speedily proves fatal - Gastric affec-
tions of this kind demand a different treatment - It has
been recommended to use ^{2nd} stimulants, or opium, volatile
alkalis, ether, wine, or hot brandy today - either of these
articles may be used - but most confidence should be pla-
ced first in opium & ether, & then the volatile alkali or
Musk julep - This last is a very valuable remedy in these
cases - It is a fact worthy your recollection that the sto-
mach in these cases loses its susceptibility to the action
of medicines & in prescribing any one of the articles I have
enumerated, we should always have the dose very much
augmented - This remark alludes particularly to Laud-
anum the dose of which is to be 4 times increased - one
hundred drops have been given, though but half the dose
is the most common prescription - Hot applications to the
abdomen are not to be overlooked - they check vomiting
sometimes & quiet the stomach & prepare it for the admin-
istration of other remedies - As I have mentioned this is the
plan of treatment in Retrocedent Gout - Not a little ben-
efit will in many cases be derived from the lancet - this
is a curious practice - To bleed, while we are giving

[The text on this page is extremely faint and illegible, appearing as a series of horizontal lines.]

at the same time, stimulants. However paradoxical it ⁵
may appear, is a very important remedy - We are in the
use of the lancet to use great discrimination - when there
is great pain bleeding is most imperiously demanded - the
pulse cannot be trusted, being mostly feeble and oppressed - In
making up your decision with respect to bleeding you are to
take into consideration, the strength of the patient, the vio-
lence of the pain, the temperature of the surface & the power
of the system to react after venesection - Notwithstanding
all that is said against it by European writers, venesection,
& sometimes copious, is frequently employed with
in Gout of the stomach and with very great success -
It is a fact that Gout does very frequently occur with
such very great violence that we are not able to over-
come the paroxysm by the diffusible stimulants - The
lancet under these circumstances may be employed & it
almost always produces a removal of the complaint -
Of all the antispasmodics in these cases, the best is the cop-
ious use of the lancet -

In some cases Gout attacks the lungs & assumes the
appearance of Pneumonic Inflammation, & most peculiarly
like Ecthyma - In such cases the treatment is the same

7

as when it originates from cold or the ordinary causes of the complaint. Not less difference is to be in our practice when it attacks the Brain - Bleeding general & local, blisters applied to the head ^{or neck} & we should purge actively & use all the remedies that are demanded in the Apoplectic or Comatose condition of the brain - these being the forms which Gout most frequently assumes. ^{For}

When it attacks the Heart, which is rarely the case, it is generally fatal immediately - though now and then it assumes the form of Angina Pectoris - when it attacks the heart it creates great solicitude in the patient for the consequences - We are generally unable to do good on account of the suddenness of the attack - These cases I have mentioned were fatal immediately - But when there is time for remedies, bleeding and antispasmodics, constitute the proper treatment. With respect to Retrocedent gout there is one precept, of universal application - This is to invite back or restore the disease to the extremities - This may be done by leeches rendered more stimulating by salt or Cayenne pepper. ^{mustard or high doses of} These, with Sinapisms or Blisters to the wrists or ankles, are the most effectual remedies -

Medical writers have given Gout different names when

shape met with several cases transcribed
by Leonardo.

+ all

It is commonly met with in India
assuming the form of *Phylaxis*

x with symptoms of dyspepsia -

It is only diff. for the phlegm found in the
posture it while in the phlegm it is white
It is more in the phlegm

9
it attacks different parts of the body & this they call misplaced Gout - This disease changes its situation - It attacks the heart, the lungs, the liver, & the Kidneys, producing nephritis & the calculous affections - I have met with it on the skin, occasioning eruptions about the anus - It runs on & attacks the genital organs - & I met with a case in the Alms-house, which always produced priapism - But whatever may be the place of attack, the treatment is always to be conducted upon the general principles already laid down ^{in Retrograde gout} - Next I am to make a few remarks on Stomachic Gout or that which is attended with debility - This is owing to a gouty diathesis remaining in the system, though it is not strong enough to assume an inflammatory appearance - It always affects the stomach, producing nausea vomiting, pain, cardialgia, gastrodynia, these are accompanied by pain in different parts of the body - which is relieved by a discharge of wind from the stomach - It is most generally connected with constipation, tho' sometimes the opposite state of the bowels with great tenesmus - ^{to these} To these may be added - Hypochondriasis, palpitations, painful affections of the head, giddiness vertigo, chorea & palsy - In this form of gout we are

to show & then no insect or blower fault as
the sample of the cured Tannin joint - These
may be associated or put in order a lot
indicates a bit of a difference of the
seam at a dinner & interstices. - Exactly
in these cases I have had to protect a piece
of tubing of mercury with the same for
its alternative effect. I give a Blue White
casing right for several days & then
it off a piece & alternate it as before
to show or to only cover it with I to see
the effect of the articles in the same

11
to restore the tone of the stomach & in general to resort to
those remedies which strengthen the whole system. Formed
the first indication the remedies are the same as in dys-
pepsia. We are to guard against constipation & for this
purpose the Rhubarb & Magnesia or ^{other} ~~other~~ purgatives may
be taken. As Tonics - the Steel with the bark or other
vegetable tonics are to be preferred. These will be ineffectual
unless the patients habits are changed. he should use ac-
tive exercise &c. As regards diet I have very little to add
to what I have so recently remarked when treating of
Dyspepsia. As a general rule light animal food is to be
preferred. ^{meat} As to drink, it is now pretty generally in fad
that malt liquors are prejudicial - wine is to be pre-
ferred & when the stomach is debilitated, ardent spirits
or old rum. To relieve painful affections of the head
vertigo &c. I have found nothing so serviceable as the
Vol: R. of Gum Guaiacum or the Gum Guaiacum itself.
Waners cordial will be found very serviceable, & it also keeps
the bowels in a soluble condition. To eradicate gout is, as
I have already stated, not so be effected. But by proper diet,
&c. we will perhaps totally prevent its attack. On this
subject the directions of Cullen are so good, that I recollect

at the beginning of the same off
the New York & Albany as upon light
shales & is introduced - - What is removed
while the New font piece is being set up
new style -

mend to your particular attention his chapter on ¹³ this
subject - In conclusion I have only to remark, that
many persons ^{can} ~~easily~~ prevent the paroxysm by the use of
the Alkalies - whenever they feel the acid eructations &
other symptoms of an approaching paroxysm by taking
an alkali, they can prevent it - I have known these to
keep off an attack or what is better perhaps an eructive
In this way Judge Cooper frequently prevents a paroxysm.
They neutralize the acid in the stomach - I have known
patients relieved as soon as they had drunk a pint of
new milk - You see gentlemen, that I have recom-
mended nothing very peculiar in this disease - What I
have told you are remedies which are applicable to the
general states of every disease - Too long have we ~~looked~~
aided out as with superstitious awe - we have looked on
it differently from other diseases - we have been afraid to
touch it - Since the time of Sydenham the treatment has
been marred by doubt & irresolution - The first step towards
a cure is to dismiss entirely all our prejudices & consid-
er it as a case of ordinary disease & to be managed by
the use of common remedies -

Thursday February 19th 1818. Lecture 80th

15

As I promised, gentlemen, the other day I am now to resume and complete the consideration of Pulmonary Consumption. I had at my last lecture on this subject arrived at the second stage of Tubercular Consumption, and delivered to you an account of the general remedies which are best calculated to meet this stage. Of late the practice has been revived, especially in this city, of attempting to heal the tubercles and ulceration of the lungs by the inhalation of the vapour of Balsamic substances. What is their precise operation I am not prepared to say, as my experience with them is very limited - but many of my medical friends think highly of it, & I am not disposed to differ from them. The principle articles that are employed are the Serebethinate preparations & the Balsam of Peru. I have never used them, but the other forms of these medicines I have always found so irritating, that I rather think they are injurious. They always increase the cough & oppression &c. It was remarked by me that it was an old practice. In Boerhaave's celebrated work on Pulmonary consumption I find this practice is especially recommended, and the greatest confidence was placed in Sulphur & the Balsams. Could we believe half that is said of this remedy we should

1. No more in to expect for Saw farming - introduced
by Dr. Crickton. Mr. of applic - is boiling it
in water - or pokers? Repented 3 or 4 to pay.
Chapin recom its trial - as it is used in deep
seated ulcers, is balsamic to external sores &
the lungs toler the furrows. This is correct by
just remove a cedar & pine Swampy being
healthy or relieved in P.E. The treatment the Subst
being happy & atmospher. Dr. Physick has
lately recom & used a new remedy. It is the
unwashed wool of a Sheep. comb the dirty oil
to - it is led to its use for it is being in
external & the sores a soap it used it in a
warmer. In one far now with the in case out
of several make the room entirely secure?
2. Can it fail. Its off many days and the
not with it out. What is useful in Physick then
Lippen a to be in every case of Scurvy in
farming, as we in dis our room & the world
in a day. Not with this over the

17

not desire any others. Bennet says that he has seen the greatest benefit derived from it. Not long after Bennet wrote on this subject, Dr. Nunce proposed instead of these substances to inhale the vapour of sulphuric ether. Then the celebrated Linnæus proposed the Hygieine as the best of any substitute for the Balsams. The best of these articles is undoubtedly the ether. it may either be used alone or in combination with the Hemlock. The mode of preparing it is by digesting the Hemlock in ether for three or four days. afterwards it is to be held to the mouth and inhaled & if it does not succeed in healing the ulcer, it mitigates very much the cough, the dyspnoea & lessens the irritation. Also on the same principle Atmospheric air mixed with the factitious gases was of late very much used. Dr. Beddoes established at Bristol a Pneumatic institution under the impression that the inhalation of these gases would heal the foul ulceration of the lungs & increase the healing process. What ever may be the theory on which they were given they always proved unavailing. - There is not a single case on record of Pulmonary consumption being cured by these means. - on the same principles, it was said by these enthusiasts, that the patients should inhale the vapour of corros. - that they

medium open system. The stone neo
pentic n dis. it performs its function with
out the slightest abatement, in its efforts

19
should not only visit the stables, but should sleep there & live
with them, and absurd as it may appear two or three cases
were cured by it - one of them was a daughter of the celebra-
ted Dr Priestly & another was a lady of very distinguished
rank in England. In what manner this operates is not
well understood. It is said that the inhalation of the breath
of a cow is very beneficial, but having never seen it tried
I cannot recommend it to you. It is affirmed by all the
writers in favour of this practice, that butchers & those who
reside much among cows, are totally exempt from consump-
tion. Extensive as were the researches of Dr Beards, he could
not find among all the butchers in England one who had
Pulmonary Consumption. It is also said that those who work
in animal jellies or are employed in making glue are
totally exempt from this disease. It is also recommended to
bury the patient in the earth. This practice originated in Spain
there are not wanting some instances of its being tried. It
was tried by Dr Gregory, but he says that so far from doing
good it always increased the catarrhal affection. If it did
succeed in Ireland it was rather supposed to be owing to
some Aibernian Bull. If not relieved by these remedies
the many symptoms of a very serious character make

1 hot brumay is Dalt
2 alone or in mixt with Perm. Shales. Last Ls
above the

their appearance. As these are always of a symptomatic
 nature they should be attended to. of these one is Night-
 sweats. For these the patient should sleep under flannel.
 & the body should be rubbed with it. Of the internal remedies
 many are prescribed. among the best is the Sulphuric acid.
 Nitric also has been recommended. Now and then I have de-
 rived advantage from using Prepared chalk, or oyster shells.
 also lime water freely taken is very beneficial. I have known
 many Diuretics to be useful. as eating water melons. or
 drinking cold water. this last is useful in stopping night
 sweats. The mode of operation of diuretics is easily un-
 derstood. They produce a determination from the sur-
 face of the body to the urinary organs. It sometimes hap-
 pens that these sweats are checked by stimulating the ef-
 fulant vessels by diaphoretic medicines. we know that
 purgatives sometimes cure diarrhoea & in the same way
 diaphoretics may cure night sweats. As regards the diar-
 rhoea which supervenes I have so fully treated on this
 subject already, that I shall not detain you now. The treat-
 is to be conducted in the manner before recommended. It
 ought to be recollected that purging is mischievous and ought
 to be checked. Diarrhoea at this stage of the complaint

1. I alleviate the other symptoms

2. Taste of ammonia

3. dose a tea spoon full -

4. all of them have power

is very apt to suspend the cough! (At this stage of the complaint the cough which throughout the attack is extremely troublesome now becomes aggravated & demands immediate relief. The remedies recommended under the head of Pneumonia should be used & the cough mixture will be useful. It is under these cases that the Balsamic medicines evince their greatest power. The Balsam of Colatiba is very good. also the Tolu & this may be used where the former fails. There is a nostrum called the Balsam of Honey, sold in our shops, which is exceedingly useful. It is essentially composed of the Balsam Tolu, blended with other articles to disguise it & render it more palatable. It was not long ago that great reliance was placed on these ^{as} cough medicines, but their utility was denied by Hotherpill & since then they have not been much employed. Notwithstanding this, I am convinced that they can only be productive of injury, whilst there is inflammatory action. They were formerly used in every stage of the disease. therefore the fault lies with the practitioner & not with the medicines. 4 Of all these medicines most confidence is to be placed in Opium, either alone or in its various compounds. It enters into all the combinations of cough mixtures. It can not be dispensed with

1 all narrow

2 Publications -

& affords the only comfort to the patient at this stage of the disease. But I am convinced that opium affords more relief than what is obtained from it as a mere palliative! When tubercles & ulceration exist I know no medicine from which more relief will be obtained than from opium. In the ulcerative stage our view in giving it, is to suspend irritation.

This concludes what I have to say on Tubercular consumption & I should not have been so lengthy but it appears in so many different forms, that it was extremely necessary.

Next I am to call your attention to Catarrhal consumption - or that which arises in consequence of Catarrh. There are some peculiarities which distinguish it from the other. In the first place it comes on without predisposition & it is primarily situated in the trachea & bronchiae. Commencing in the trachea it may well be supposed to originate from this disease. It is different from tubercular consumption. At first the disease is very analogous to Catarrh, being attended with sore throat &c. The matter expectorated is only Phlegm or mucus. The matter at last changes & becomes puriform or purulent. At this time the patient becomes alarmed and is sensible of his danger. Dissections of those who

1. Supplementing

2. for several weeks description

have died of Catarrhal Consumption, have shown that the pus is only a morbid secretion of the trachea & bronchiae, & that instead of fulcration of the lungs, these organs scarcely ever exhibit marks of disease. But from the membranous lining of the trachea & bronchiae pus is secreted. It is another peculiarity of this disease that Hemoptysis never takes place. If it does it proceeds only from the rupture of a very minute vessel. As to the Treatment of this form of Consumption I have little to say. The indications are the same as before mentioned. But, however, it is more inflammatory in its nature & it attacks the plethoric & robust & comes on more suddenly than the Scrophulous form. All the anti-phlogistic remedies may be used largely & with unequivocal utility. They must be perfect in your recollection, & need not again be repeated. But there is some difference of treatment and it should be known. It is found that in the forming stage of these cases emetics are very useful, & they should be employed as soon as the inflammatory action is reduced by the more directly depleting remedies. These measures being premised we should put the patient under the influence of mercury as soon as possible. In these cases when it does

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not effect a cure, it never proves detrimental as in Tubercular consumption. To these two forms may be added a third, which occurs very frequently in ^{the climate of} our own country. It may be said to proceed from Pneumonic inflammation & may be called apothematous Consumption or consumption from an abscess. It is not necessary to dwell on this particularly. It originates most frequently from a Pleurisy & its causes may be supposed to be the same.

But there is some difference in this apothematous kind of C. It is uniformly attended with a deep seated pain in the side, with oppression of the chest, & cough. There is no expectoration of any thing but phlegm until the abscess ruptures. The treatment is precisely the same as in Catarrhal consumption. The principal indication in the early stage is to prevent the formation of an abscess. It is here that I would resort to mercury to produce salivation totally regardless of the pulse &c. we find it useful in congestions of the liver & other viscera & it is not less so in the lungs. It is my practice to resort to it in all cases of lingering Pleurisy & it is in these cases that it displays its powers. Do not, then, delay the use of mercury for one moment.

1 ruptures sometimes spontaneously

a Vasey in 1864

the abscess having formed we must then endeavour to discharge its contents & then to heal the ulcer - When the abscess does not rupture, we can hasten it by Emetics. Even after the abscess is broken the matter is with difficulty brought up & considerable dyspnoea remains. In these cases we may use expectorants - or inhale watery vapour or the vapour of ether. Every part of the subsequent treatment is so analogous that any further notice of it would become superfluous. But I can not forbear to state that in some of these apothematous cases the ~~emetic~~ ^{emetic} I have found to be very beneficial. How it operates I do not know. but that it affords relief to the dyspnoea &c. there can be no doubt.

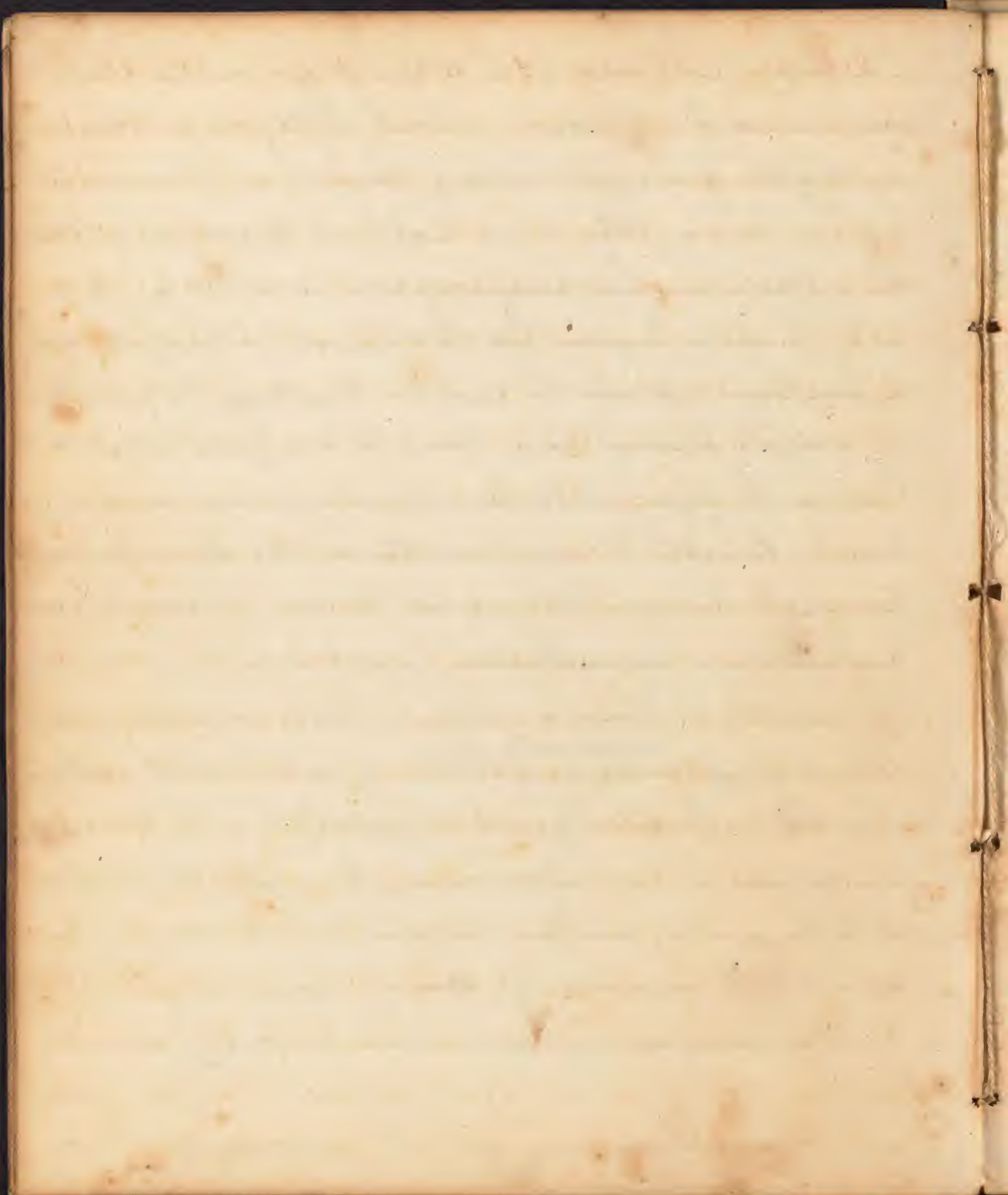
The Nitric acid has a great effect in healing those ulcers which are situated on the external parts of the body & I can not see why it should not be beneficial in those which are seated in the Pulmonary organs. Though we can not cure Consumption in its advanced stage, it is our duty to attack the disease as soon as possible & to prevent its increasing if possible. The first step is to remove the patient to a more healthy climate. It has ~~generally~~ ^{generally} been the practice to select a climate that was ^{at} warm, equable, & temperate. but the

1 London

utility of this has lately been denied. In my lectures on
 Pathology I stated that Dr. Bond always sent his con-
 sumptive patients into a miasmatic country with a view
 of inducing ague & fever. what the effects of this practice were
 I can not precisely state, but tradition is favorable to it.
 It is the opinion of English physicians that the ac-
 tion of Intermitteuts is an incompatible one & that it
 will remove every other disease. In the language of one of
 them "it is a despot & will brook no brother near the
 throne. It is a fact, that throughout the globe, wherever
 this disease prevails, every other one vanishes, & this is
 particularly true as regards England. It is true that
 in Devonshire, which is a dry country, much consump-
 tion prevails & no Intermitteut fever. But in the county
 of Lincoln which is a miasmatic country, Intermitteut
 fever prevails very much and Pulmonary consumption
 is hardly ever known. Nor do these writers confine
 their observations to their own country, but they ex-
 tend them to the continent. They state that in Holland
 Intermitteut fever is very prevalent & that Pulm: Con-
 sumption is one of the rarest complaints. Dr. Kopan

1. *Uniusa - Bombay, captured - United States.*
Walt & Young

in a paper, published 20 or 30 years ago makes the same remark - The same remark holds good in Flanders. In Egypt ague & fever are very frequent in their occurrence & Pulm: Consumption is not known. But the most striking evidence they have adduced, is in Italy. It is well known to you that this climate is the most equable and temperate in the world - They say, that, in the dry districts Pulm: Cons: prevails to a great extent & that in the ferry districts especially where rice has been cultivated & much moisture the Fever & ague prevails & Consumption is not known - Notwithstanding all this accumulation of evidence, I do not wish to press their opinions on you - Before we surrender up our prejudices, ^{which may prove} in favour of a different sort of climate & the beneficial effects, of which have been confirmed by our experience, these assertions should be better authenticated - Till such facts are proven let us not, surrender up ~~those~~ opinions, which, practical experience informs us, are perfectly sound.



Friday February 20th 1840. Lecture 81st M. P.

At the conclusion of the lecture of yesterday I was discussing the description of Climate most favorable to consumptive patients. It appears from what I said on that occasion, that, although there can be little doubt that a mild and equable climate is to be preferred, it is difficult to determine the particular spot to which to send such patients. It also appears, that the inhabitants of those places to which we were in the habit of sending such patients were themselves subject to the disease. It universally prevails in France - at Lyons, Paris, Bordeaux - though many patients are sent there. Nor is it different with Vienna, Rome, Leghorn, Naples, or any one part of Italy. And even the Islands of Madeira & Sicily, which are so celebrated, constitute no exception. - It appears that the part of Europe now selected by European practitioners is in the South of Spain near or about Valencia. By us the West India Islands & of these Bermuda, is preferred. But none of these Islands are free from it & Bermuda less than any other on account of the exposure to the sea air. - On this account the largest of the West India Islands are

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to be preferred, and are the best to which we can send our
 patients. It appears that no section of our country is ex-
 cept from consumption, though it is most prevalent in
 New York and on the coast of the Eastern States. It is
 therefore best to remove patients from such places - but
 so exceedingly variable is our climate that it is diffi-
 cult to select any particular spot so which they can be
 sent. To the interior, ^{S. Carol} of Georgia or New Orleans there is
 the least objection, ^{Chesapeake Bay, S. Carol} but even here there is great vicissitude
 of weather & they run great hazard, unless care and cir-
 cumspection be used. on the whole therefore from the great
 inconvenience of changing the place of residence & the equal
 real utility, I think that confining the patient during
 the winter in a room of equable temperature is to be pre-
 ferred. ^{54° 55° - 56°} Much benefit is said to be derived in the early stage
 from a sea voyage - but if in the advanced stage I have
 never seen any advantage from it & I have known even
 death to take place from the hardships of it. As a substi-
 tute in mild weather nothing is better than exercise, espe-
 cially on horseback. Sydenham first recommended this strong-
 ly, & subsequent experience has confirmed its beneficial
 effects.

1. *passi*

2. a accretion the most of the air

3. *Tristia*

4. *lyones*

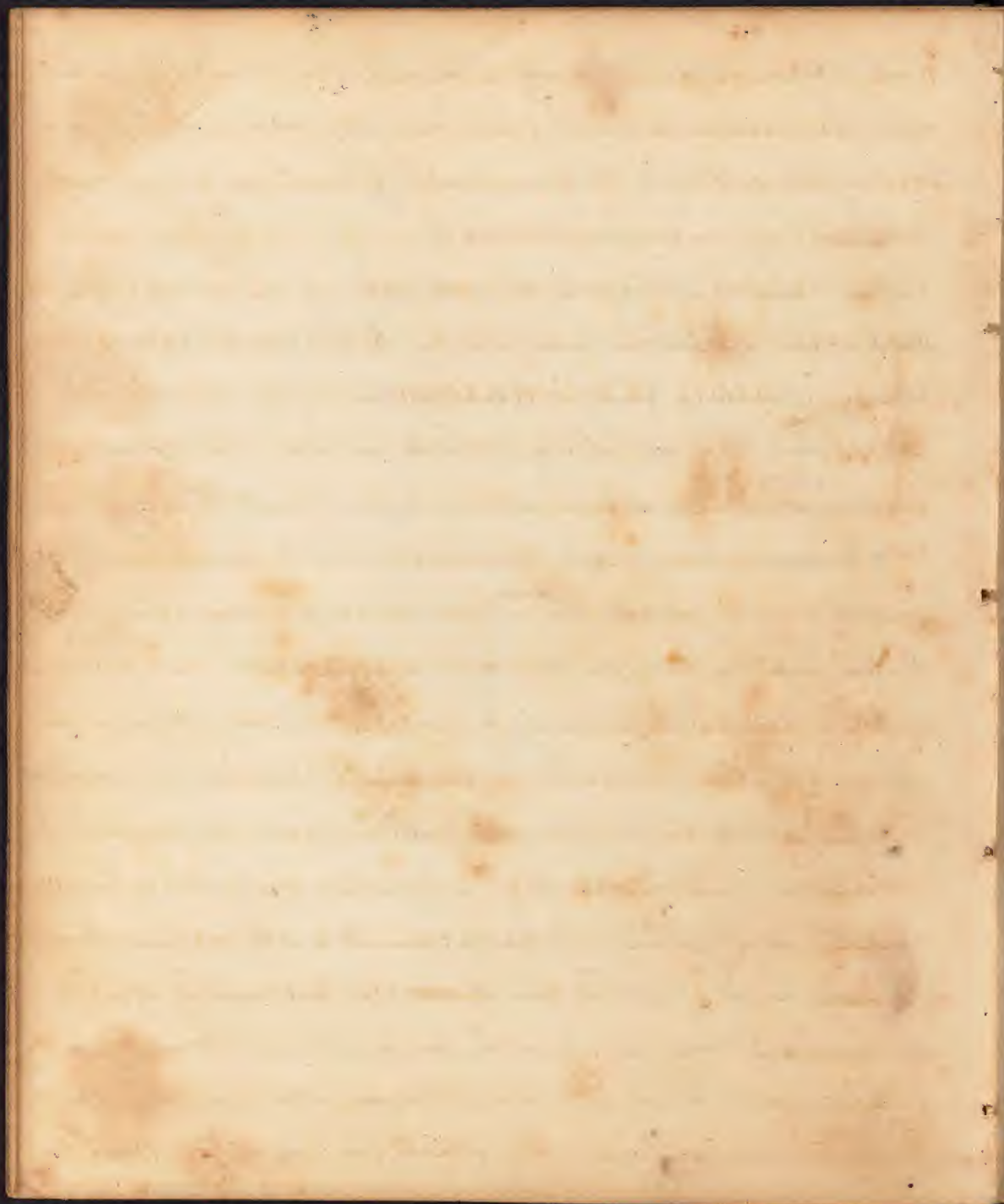
But this is to be regulated by circumstances: It is as much a tonic as any other thing; & when there is inflammatory action, it should not be used. Employed in this stage it will frequently bring on Hemoptysis. But this inflammation being reduced, I believe that moderate exercise deserves all the praise it has received. After all, however, little benefit will be derived from the preceding remedies unless great attention be paid to diet. The diet should be light and easy of digestion. weak & so as not to excite the system. No diet is better than the milk in these cases. and hence the milk diet has been immemorially and justly prescribed. To conclude these Prophylactic directions, I have to remark that the exciting causes must be avoided & above all exposure to cold. & the patient should keep up an equable perspiration by wearing flannel next the skin. With this I conclude the History of Pulmonary Consumption. I have stated to you three different kinds & of these I have proven one to be wholly incurable. The other two we do not consider so & try to afford relief. But to cure is extremely rare, & I can not recommend any particular remedy. It therefore becomes our duty to attack to prevent its formation.

I should have anticipated complaint - while
sent is pressed by pt pastoral distress -

and attack it in its early stage - Every practitioner warrants the conclusion that we can not cure Tubercular Consumption & that although it is occasionally cured, we cannot confide in any particular remedies -

Next I am to resume the consideration of the diseases of the Muscular System - and first of Rheumatism -

Closely resembling Gout is Rheumatism - they are so closely allied, that they can hardly be distinguished - But Rheumatism ^{arises} generally from some evident cause, and gout does not - as when it is produced from cold! The limbs in rheumatism though swelled do not present the bright shining colour as in gout - In the one the large joints are generally affected in the other the small - Gout has its remissions, which Rheumatism has not - After all the most essential difference is, that gout always originates in the stomach & Rheumatism never does - I mean as a primary affection - By all nosologists it has been divided into Acute & Chronic - It would, perhaps, be better not to divide them into ^{two} different diseases but merely to consider them as a different variety of the same disease. It would, therefore be more proper to call them Tonic & Atonic - as in Gout. But this is only verbal criticism & of no practical utility -



Acute Rheumatism is ~~attended~~ attacks suddenly with
 pain attended with fever. Chronic is attended with the reverse
 state of the system. Of the causes of Rheumatism may be enum-
 erated, the changes & vicissitudes of weather, and those which
 produce all other Phlegmonous diseases, as cold &c. It most fre-
 quently attacks in the fall & winter as the weather then is most
 variable. Acute Rheumatism usually attacks persons
 in early life though I have seen it in old persons, & in chil-
 dren producing inflammation of the brain & Hydrocephalus.
 It has been considered by all writers as a genuine case of Phleg-
 masia. That there is a very high degree of action can not be
 denied, but as in Gout, it would appear one of a very peculiar
 nature, have none, at least, of the characteristics of genuine or
 phlegmonous inflammation; either in its progress or termination.
 In all my practice I never saw but one run into suppuration.
 But I am not aware that this peculiar form of Rheumatism
 requires any peculiar mode of treatment. The same remedies
 are demanded as in the other ~~species~~ Inflammatory affections.
 No disease attacks in a greater variety of forms than Rheu-
 matism. It most usually affects the large joints, as the knees,
 hips, shoulders &c., but it also attacks the head, sides, loins, pos-

ducing lumbago, & also the muscles & skin. By some writers Rheumatism is considered as a centrifugal disease, & this is considered as being the most distinct mark between it & the arthritic diseases. But this does not hold good on all occasions, for I have seen retrocedent Rheumatism thrown on the ^{stomach} alimentary canal, the lungs, the liver especially when previously debilitated by Hepatitis, & all the great viscera, & we have instances of Rheumatism affixing the very fountain of the circulation. The Treatment so much resembles that of Puerpera, that I have already anticipated it. As it occurs in the United States we must always begin by copious venesection - it must be repeated as long as the symptoms call for it. There is no substitute for it & no other remedy must be employed untill the inflammatory action is reduced by direct depletion. This I wish to impress upon you, as by some writers venesection is nearly laid aside & other remedies substituted in its place. It is the practice of the London Physicians to throw aside the Lancet and substitute the Peruvian Bark. what is the success of this practice there I am not ready to say. it is, however, recommended by Fordyce, Bayzark, Heberdon, Pothergill, Lettoun & many others.

in these cases the fever is good. (Trousseau says if it is left to
in one part. When fever good translates a bit to the system
proceeds, pain shifts for 3 or 4 parts & Hays says it is ~~in the~~ Back
to place left fixing itself. Left in R is equal to there in
the R joint swells & night & day Syphilis -
it is afforded - H^o not also. I all the Brit m^r, h, & n
bowels & few chills, H^o the air free of Back, Syphilis full
Hem is not an affect. Urine &c all recover up.

is L col? & no sediment. Belt
stomach depos enter sed, m^r 2. They for 3 food by return
to fever fix - H^o in slow at fever out & excitation, depend
ing out - Corpiu & coarseness, & many for all recover.
Lungs soft, I am off relief. Emotions to all to expect in
Hem results down to day, but Rheum & by 4 days m^r,
near at night or morning in bed. fix to pressure on back.
except in one of a bit, I am off for 2 or 3 recon-
vales - that is in full Rheum m^r 4. I am in the
after m^r, still I have no effect - Urine m^r 4. The last
fix to all the relief, fever?

1. But I am persuaded that if this practice was used here ^{the in some cases P. B. might be of great use in some cases} the result would be different. During my residence in London I saw many cases of Inflammatory Rheumatism treated by Blood & Arsenic, and few of them got perfectly well - & venesection in these cases was so distinctly indicated that an American Practitioner would not have hesitated to employ the lancet. It is stated by Sir Geo. Fordyce, that bloodletting has the effect of determining the disease from the joints to some more vital part. To this I am opposed, as I have never seen this effect produced from the most copious bleeding. Whatever may be the practice in England, it is our sacred duty, to employ bleeding here, as without it other remedies are nugatory & unavailing. After venesection has been sufficiently employed, the Bowels should be evacuated by mercurial or saline purges - much benefit will be derived from it, but not so much as in the Arthritic affections. The reason is obvious, as Gout is a gastric affection & is therefore cured by purgatives. & Rheumatism is primarily seated in the joints, & they are only a secondary remedy. Sweating constitutes an important part of the treatment. It has been universally employed for ages by every description of practitioners. Nevertheless it can only be beneficial when

[illegible]

51

resection has been promised - nothing is more certain than that sweating is hurtful in the early stages of the complaint. Even if it comes on spontaneously, it is in this stage hurtful - This is a remark of some importance and should be remembered - in the early stage of rheumatism it is found that sweating, although indicated by nature, is unavailing & even mischievous - The first diaphoretics to be used are the ^{well} Antimonial & after these the more stimulating - of these the best is the Dover's Powder - ^{In favour} of this medicine I can give my unbiased testimony - But as a maxim pertinent to this case, let it be recollected that the Dover's powder is never admissible in this disease, while any considerable febrile excitement prevails, & when once begun, the sweating is steadily to be maintained for, not less, on an average, than 24 hours - & it should even be kept up during the continuance of the complaint, if we relax its use, it is hurtful & whilst we are attending or using these general measures, we must not neglect the local affection - The inflammation, pain & swelling of the joints keep up fever & should be attended to - As in Gout much difference of opinion prevails as to the proper practice to be pursued in these cases - on the authority of the Russian Physicians, cold applications have been

1. Effect on jaw as I mentioned Cots applica-
of the Throat
in ^{the} ~~use~~ of lungs & large joints & limbs -

Jackson of Boston, it is constantly pursued & also
in chain with advantage, but I should be
afraid of Metastasis -

2. Mouth of Scidamore the same method as in Guss
the San phosate / Alkali is recd by him - the
1st is it to be applied. The leaves of tulip poplar
eggs - planed for use, by Prager
in the use of me before I saw the work of
the

^{the} Tulip Poplar leaves a useful
remedy used as a topical application
when the hand aches

used in this country. But from my own experience with it I am persuaded that it never fails to increase the pain & that it produces much mischief. Why cold should not prove as useful in Rheumatism, as in ^{the} other Phlegmasias, does not very clearly appear. But of the fact there can be little doubt, & we must be governed accordingly in practice. Much benefit will be derived from topical bleeding, by cups and leeches & after this a succession of blisters to keep up a perpetual discharge must be used. ^{or other irritations of} Within the last few years a new remedy has been very much recommended. It is employed by Dr. Balfour of Edinburgh. & is a flannel roller to be carried from below upwards round the affected limb. It is said to afford immediate relief, & if continued will effect a permanent cure. ^{2. Hot water} My own experience, however, in inflammatory Rheumatism is entirely against this remedy. In those cases in which I have tried it, it afforded no relief and increased the pain. By the same practitioner it has been recommended to use percussion on the affected limb - such as striking the limb with a mallet covered with soft leather, or linen. This is a practice borrowed from the Savages of the South sea islands, as such a mode of curing this affection is related by Capt. Cook. It is said to afford

As to Opium in Rhe. or to be for us in joint.
It also affects acute unsaturated Rhe. or in Bone D.
and it induces parosmia, hiccups - the result of
prolonged pain demands it. I am sure it, and
could explain it cases & not within women or in
with joint habits. Later always in cases of
and I observe it is a case, hereditary.

It is to be managed exactly as in the ordinary way
by the antiphlog. measures as directed in the
History of the mixed pleuro-pneum.

and small quantities of Salt Water attracted with Syg.
when every day or two there was a small inter-
ference to the bowels & when the patient should be
Bacon suggest an emetic & twice more.

relief. but I have never used it in any one solitary instance. As regards the benefit of the application of the flannel roller in Chronic Rheumatism, there can be no doubt, but that it will be serviceable, - but of this I shall speak tomorrow. 1

Monday February 23^d 1840. Lecture 82nd

It was stated by me in my last lecture that Rheumatism occasionally appeared as a disease of one of the internal organs as the brain, the lungs, and even of the heart itself. But when it assumes this particular mode of appearance it demands no particular treatment except that we are warranted to use diaphoretics rather earlier than in the other cases, in order to produce a determination to the surface. Directed by this principle I have used them frequently and am well satisfied with their effects. When it attacks the bowels it assumes the form of Dysentery, or Diarrhoea. These diseases are in some cases produced there originally, but most frequently they arise from Metastasis or Retrocession from the joints to the bowels. Besides the internal or deep seated Rheumatism we find it attack the superficies or the skin, & it becomes exceedingly painful, producing one ruin

1. When the bird is found in its native, rocky, rocky,
by the application of this bird's nest & effect part.

2. L. 20 times used it by the Cold Bath.

versal soreness over the body. As might be expected this
 will be most effectually relieved by the use of Diaphoret-
 ics. The warm bath is a very important remedy, & to ob-
 tain the full effect we should apply frictions with a mix-
 ture of oil & laudanum after the patient is removed from
 the bath. After the oil & bath have been used it will
 be necessary to resort to more powerful & lasting remedies.
 Of this description by far the best I have ever employed is
 the Sulphur ^{ointment or the salicy ointment} - There are two other forms in which
 Rheumatism makes its attack. The first is Lumbago,
 or that of the loins; the other is Sciatica, or that
 of the hipjoint. They are very similar in their symp-
 toms. But the Lumbago is very frequently of an acute
 nature & very sudden in its attack. It was only 8 or
 10 days ago that I was called to visit a gentleman,
 who was desiring to go to a party, when he was sud-
 denly attacked with this disease that he thought his
 back was broken. In another case, to which I was
 called the patient thought from the suddenness of
 the attack that some of his lumbar vertebrae were
 dislocated. The remedy here is copious bleeding, some-
 times to the amount of 40 or 50 ounces.

St. John

What is very remarkable is that known coast of
Lombardy to be affected by a species of water in fact a
kind of flash in a few minutes or but some
Lombardy. It is not seen by cold heat & cured in
the spring.

It is not either original or the source of the
main stream in the early of a winter but

This is to be succeeded by evacuations from the bowels, & topical bleeding, by the application of cups to the part. After topical bleeding a blister to the affected part is of the greatest advantage. When it is of the chronic form I have seen the greatest efficacy derived from dry cupping. As a local application I have seen the greatest benefit derived from a mixture of cayenne pepper with brandy, applied by friction. Another application of great value in Chronic Lumbago, is a mixture of camellia oil diluted with oil to a proper consistence I have found it very beneficial. The treatment of Sciatica is very analogous to that of Lumbago. but the former most generally attacks old persons, & is of the Chronic form, & demands the remedies accordingly.

Next I am to make a few remarks on Chronic Rheumatism. It is attended with pain, without much fever or inflammation - is most generally met with in old persons. Whatever may be its different forms it always is attended with an Atonic state of the system & demands remedies accordingly. In Chronic Rheumatism the phlogistic diathesis is kept up while the system is so much reduced, as to prevent resection. If there

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is any degree of vigour in the system, and we attempt to reduce it by bleeding, it is of no service, and only serves to keep up the complaint. Under such circumstances the best remedy is active purging. It quiets the increase of action & diffuses the excitement which is seated principally in the blood vessels. Consulting the history of diseases, we shall often discover certain relations between them, which will lead us to the most curious and interesting practical conclusions - Every one who has had much clinical experience must have observed, how intimate is the connexion which subsists between rheumatism and the acute affections of the intestinal canal, as cholera, diarrhoea and dysentery - The affinity indeed is so striking, especially with dysentery, that this disease has been maintained, on no slender evidence, to be a rheumatic state of the bowels - Be this, however, as it may, we learn that they frequently alternate, or that the affection of the limbs is thrown on the intestines, or reversely, and by this translation, the preexisting complaint is for the time, completely relieved - Nothing indeed, is more common in the practice of physic, than to see Rheumatism suspended, or even cured, by diarrhoea spontaneously induced - Taught by

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this fact the course, which nature points out, I have often
 imitated it, in the treatment of the more obstinate & protracted
 cases of the disease before us, & have had much reason
 to be satisfied with the results. Several years ago I attended
 a gentleman of the Legation of the British government
 who was subject to a metastasis from the limb to the body
 as many fruitless trials I determined to treat it as dys-
 entery - & in a short time did not fail to cure the disease.
 Many similar cases have I had under my care - The
 celebrated Richter has always considered the Dysentery
 as nothing more than as a Catarrhal affection. Dr
 Lind and many others have been also of the same opinion.
 Notwithstanding this we are from a variety of remedies
 to advise different modes of treatment. We must fre-
 quently resort to those remedies in Chronic Rheu-
 maticism which determine ^{throughly} to the surface of the body.
 Not less to relieve pain, than to waken the excitement
 and relax the skin the Warm Bath is necessary.
 The Stimulating diaphoretics, as the Dover's Powder,
 have been resorted to - but copious sweating in the latter
 stage of the disease is but an equivocal remedy, and it
 is better to give those medicines which determine to the

1. When it is too an action & system for 4 Vol R.
it is in 2 pieces in connection with alone or in comb
with 2 other diet dr. The use is often joined from a
single decoct of Sarsaparilla, in parts when
taken in the amount of 2 or 3 parts in the 44 hours.

skin without exciting much perspiration. For this
 purpose the ^{my} Sorbethinate preparations, the Vol-
atile Alkali, Sassafras, Sarsaparilla, Amez-
erou, and Gum Guaiacum, are the best. Out of
 this catalogue of remedies, the most preferable are the
Volatile Alkali and Gum Guaiacum, forming in
 combination, what is called the Volatile Pl of Gum
Guaiacum. It has long been used, and the common mode
 of giving it, is but a teaspoonful once or twice a day.
 This dose, however, is wholly insufficient. Not less than
 half an ounce, and often an ounce, should be prescri-
 bed, and the proper time for its exhibition is on going to bed,
 at night. Its effects are very much promoted by cop-
 ious draughts of any warm beverage, as wine &c.
 Given in so large a quantity, and with the auxiliary
 means suggested, it seldom fails of producing diaphoresis,
 and of affording very essential relief to all the symptoms.
 I did believe that this practice was confined to myself
 alone, but my friend Dr. Jackson of Boston informs me
 that he has been in the habit of using it, and with equal
 success. Giving it at bedtime, and in as large doses, as the
 stomach would bear, he found it very useful.

67.
It is in these cases that the Peruvian Bark is
beneficial, either alone or in combination with the
Volatite alkali. Arsenic is also often useful
but so beneficial, it should be continued for some time.
It is exactly in the same form of this disease that I prescribe
the Sulphur. ^{the Sulfur} It is much used by the physicians
in the low chronic states of disease, and I am very
well satisfied with its powers in this disease. These three
last mentioned remedies are of more established efficacy
in those cases which originate in ^{the dryness of the} marshy countries.

No one can doubt their efficacy in these cases, but un-
deresthapp, their powers are by no means limited to In-
termittent Rheumatism. Exhibited in these ^{any chronic} Chro-
nic cases I am now speaking of, they are no less ben-
eficial. Of late the Colchicum Autumnale or Mea-
dow Saffron, has been used in this disease, and it has
been affirmed to be no less beneficial here, than in Font.
It has, heretofore, been only empirically employed. Not-
withstanding this it has proved very beneficial, and has per-
formed some very great cures. This article has been much
used in this city, and the results have confirmed the repu-
tation, it had previously received in Europe. - Wether

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In my hands this medicine has failed, but it may be owing to the preparation ~~not~~ being so strong, as that used by other practitioners. I was consulting with Dr. Physick, sometime since, when he declared, that it was as useful in this disease, as was the Bark in Intermitting. As a remedy of a less equivocal character I shall mention an indigenous one. The medicine to which I allude is the Chimaphila Umbellata, Lipsiberea or Rheumatism Weed. I have reason to believe that it has heretofore been used as a Diaphoretic, as it is generally given with warm beverages to produce sweating. From my own experience, however, I think it preferable when given as a Diuretic. To obtain this effect we must use a cold infusion of it and it will be found successful. It is known that Rheumatism, as Pout, very often goes off by the Kidneys, & great benefit will be obtained by producing a determination to the urinary organs. There is another remedy which ought not to be unnoticed in Chronic Rheumatism. It is the Phytolacca decandria, or Tincture of Poke Berries. It is prepared by filling a bottle with the berries and pouring over them Brandy for a few days.

* Stramonium rec^d by Torarct.

71

Then give a wine-glass-full three times a day. I have tried it fifty times with much benefit and very evident advantage. As yet I have said nothing of Mercury in the cure of Rheumatism, but it is not on that account the less valuable. It should be tried when all other remedies fail. I have very generally used it in chronic rheumatism and with great benefit. It is most commonly used as an alterative, in combinations with Opium - sometimes from combining it with Specacuanha I have derived great advantage. It is the practice of some to use, instead of Opium, the other Narcotics with mercury viz Bicuta &c. but I do not think it is attended with any advantage. Much benefit will be derived from combining with mercury the Lisbon diet drink or Decoction of Sarsaparilla. The propriety of exhibiting mercury in this disease is strongly contested by Clark a writer on the diseases of _____. It is said by him that it proves manifestly injurious; but this is certainly not true, at least, it is contrary to the experience of every one. I have frequently used it and

1. The next I can see of it, tho' it is not spoken
of by Europe. Now it must be supported as usual.

in many cases the disease would not yield until the
 mouth became sore. This disease is frequently so obsti-
 nate, that, when the Ptyalism ceases, it again returns.
 It is therefore best, when the disease is of long standing
 to keep up the salivation for three or four weeks.
 Before I proceed, I must mention to you, that in
 some of the cases, in which Mercury is called for,
 but where too great debility exists. I admit its employ-
 ment, that I have seen the Nitric Acid, ^{& the Nitric} used with
 the greatest advantage. It is so analogous in its effects
 to the mercurial preparations, that it answers all the
 purposes of Mercury in this disease. I was baffled in
 my attempts to cure some of the forms of this com-
 plaint, by the preceding remedies, it is now upwards
 of five years since I was led, in consequence of some
 of my speculative notions, to the experiment of try-
 ing the Juniperus Sabina or Savina in
 Chronic Rheumatism. During the period
 which has subsequently elapsed, I have prescribed
 it very extensively, both in public and private prac-
 tice. The result, of my numerous trials with it,

1870
The first of the year was a very dry one
and the crops were much injured
by the drought. The wheat was
very poor and the corn was
also much injured. The
cattle and sheep were
also much injured by the
drought. The people were
very poor and the
country was very dry.
The first of the year was a very dry one
and the crops were much injured
by the drought. The wheat was
very poor and the corn was
also much injured. The
cattle and sheep were
also much injured by the
drought. The people were
very poor and the
country was very dry.

is such, that I hope it will not be deemed the language of enthusiasm when I declare, that I hold it to be entitled to be placed at the very head of the remedies in chronic rheumatism. But for a successful application, it requires a very nice discrimination; in the selection of the proper cases. My enlarged experience with the medicine has taught me some degree of certainty in its use. It is still, however, not easy, by any general description, to impart the same sort of tact or knowledge. Every one will remark in many cases the coldness of the extremities and rigidity of the joints, accompanied by loss of motion and pains, which is increased by exposure to cold or withdrawing the covering during sleep. Cases of this kind are met with in all the large receptacles for the sick, and afford proofs of the utility of our remedies. There can be no doubt that the coldness and rigidity result from the circulation being carried on languidly from debility of the extreme vessels, and that the pain is in these cases produced, by a species of convulsive muscular motion, and not by inflammation, which is proven, by the pain

1 The system must be put carefully to the test
its influence left to his will result in the highest
degree.

2 Next to this.

1st. It is often or from very serious
results of her needs.

2. The first result of this is to mean, that
it is necessary to be careful of the
results of this fruit in careful studies in
order to well.

3. Combined in the direction, but for the
it is not to be the who is a servant of.

going off without any of its usual effects, there being
 no effusion, nor swelling &c. My mode of exhibiting
 the Lavie is to give from ^{4 to 5 grains} 10 to 20 grains ^{in powder} three times
 in twenty four hours. It increases the action without
 quickening the circulation. To be beneficial it should
 be continued for three or four weeks. Exhibited in this
 way I have found it very much used, and it has sel-
 dom failed of affording relief. It has been used by
 many of my medical friends in this place, and
 they assure me of its efficacy. But whilst consider-
 ing the General treatment of Rheumatism we
 should not overlook Local Remedies. There very
 frequently attends great swelling of the joints & pain,
 demanding our attention. 1 The topical remedies are
Blisters of a perpetual nature, & Issues with
 caustic. It has long been disputed which of the two
 are the most preferable. My experience tells me
 that Caustic Issues are to be preferred. 2 It is also
 in these cases that the Flannel Roller may be
 used with the most decisive utility. 3 Before conclu-
 ding the subject of Rheumatism I must make some

1 To prevent a relapse, which is a apt to occur, we
to direct warm clothing, in particular flannel
not to skin & to strict avoidance of all exert-
ing causes. If the inter lies in a cold & moist
climate we must direct a warmer & more
favorable temperature. Conclusion -

2 Ob. the first four to cause of L 1819-20 or Rheum.

remarks on the proper Diet. Than Acute Rheumatism there is no disease in which an abstemious diet is more imperiously demanded. In many cases it should even be bread and water. I have found that by using a diet, the least stimulating, the disease has been aggravated. But when the disease assumes the Chronic Form we may permit a more stimulating diet. Tomorrow, gentlemen, I shall go on with the diseases of the NERVOUS SYSTEM.
F.L.Ms. 2

Tuesday Feb 4 24th Lecture 83^d

For the last three or four years a great deal of my attention has been drawn to a complaint which I believe had never been before described. As the case is very accurately described in

Dr. David Brand's I shall read it.

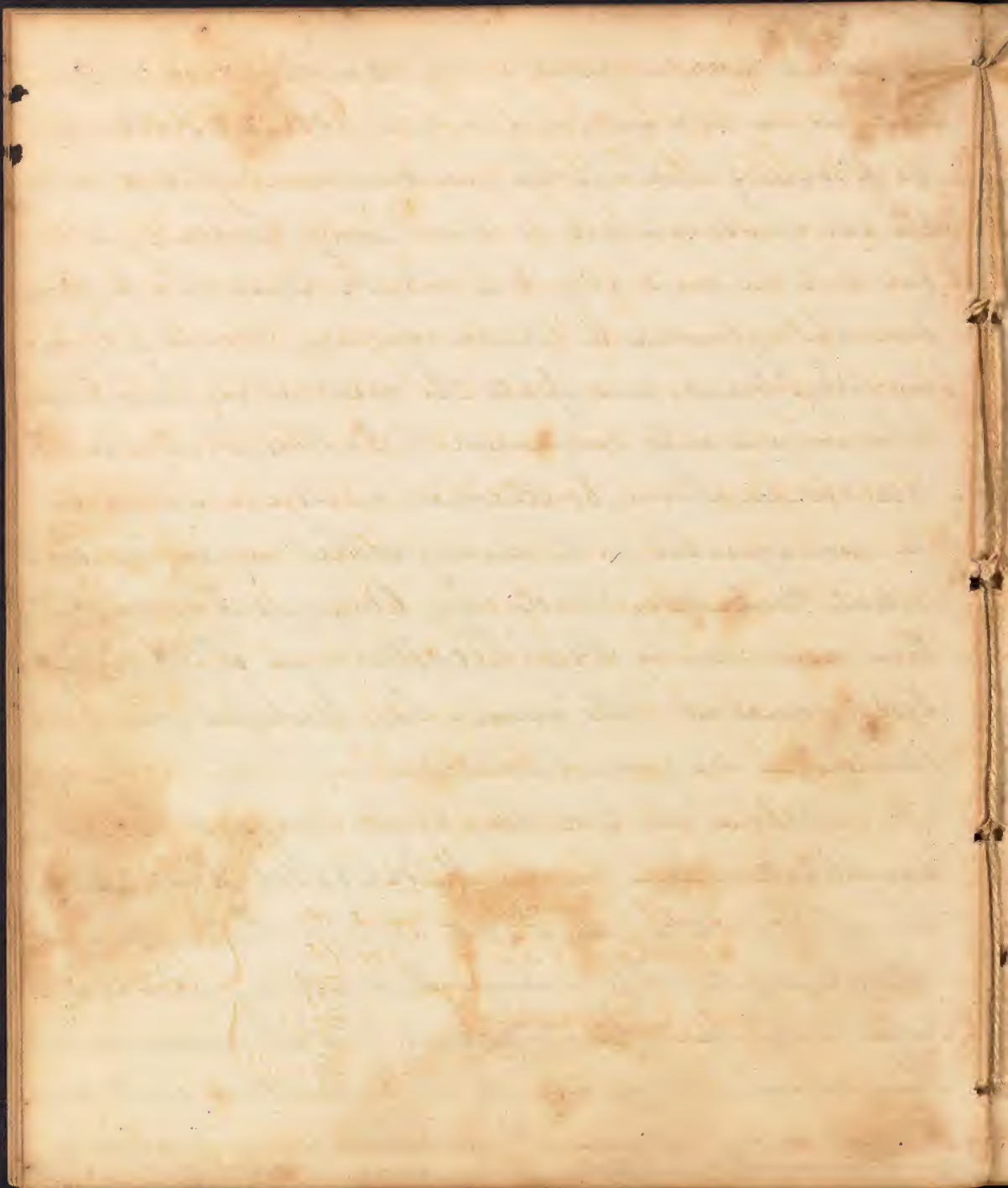
He says "that it is a complaint of the Heart, which I apprehend is very true. Not less than nine cases have come under my observation. The patient complains of pain about the precordia, shortness of breath and difficult respiration. The

patient becomes terrified and thinks that very
 little aggravation of the disease would produce death.
 The difficulty is increased by taking food and
 also by laying on the back. There is great pulsa-
 tion of the Carotid Arteries, noise in the ears, &
 pain in the heads. In many cases I could perceive
 the pulsation of the Heart to move the bedclothes.
 The pulse is always vigorous - Towards the conclu-
 sion of the disease the symptoms are always ag-
 gravated, and effusion of water takes place in
 the cavity of the abdomen. This disease has al-
 ways succeeded an attack of Rheumatic fever -
 The inflammation and pain of the extremities after
 the continuance of the disease for a few weeks, alto-
 gether subsides. There was also a great disposition
 to dropsy. All those whom I have seen with this
 complaint were young persons. Out of ^{the} nine cases,
 which I saw seven proved fatal - one survived
 four years and the other of the two recovered. This
 recovery is attributed to a very rigid adherence to
 a vegetable and milk diet. In the seven cases

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which terminated fatally the Heart, was, on dissection, found enlarged, and, in one of the cases, there was an effusion of water in the pericardium. The left ventricle was much enlarged, and in many the heart was found of an unusually pale colour. Since this publication has appeared the disease has been described by many physicians, and of all the cases which have been recorded, one only recovered. To be successful, the disease should always be attacked, in its acute state, and the management is the same, as that advised in Retrocedent Pout. viz. First, by Copious venesection and then by Diaphoretic and stimulating remedies. This disease has heretofore gone under the title of Angina Pectoris.

Within the last three or four days I have been requested to lecture on the Veneral disease. Why so I do not know. I trust it is for the benefit of others and not for yourselves. It is not my intention to enter fully upon this subject at this advanced period of the course. Many very elaborate treatises on it, are in your possession &c. It is well known that the



venereal disease among many various modifications assumes the two leading forms of Gonorrhoea & Syphilis. For a long time they were supposed to be the same disease, but it is now pretty generally admitted that they are different diseases and demand different modes of treatment. If it were necessary I could produce facts to prove them so, but it is not now my intention to enter fully into this subject. In the management of Gonorrhoea every practitioner will exclaim against the use of Mercury in the early stage, and indeed of constitutional remedies of every kind. It is now more than half a century since this complaint was first managed by injections and many are the formulae ^{both} in simple solution and in combination which have been advised. After all it would appear that none has answered better than the following.

Rj. Sulphas Zincs	grs 10	} fiat solutio.
Sacchar. Satur.	grs 10	
R. Opii	℥i	
Gum. Arab.	℥ij	
Aqua Pluv.	℥viij	

In the employment of this, or any other injections,

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we should always so graduate our ingredients, as that they will create but a slight sensation in the urethra, or else they will prove injurious by producing Hernia Hemorialis or produce irritability of the neck of the bladder. Diluted drinks should be copiously taken to act as Diuretics, and they are of decided advantage especially when there is much pain and inflammation. My experience with them is such that I am satisfied that in the forming stage, they alone are adequate to the removal of the disease. Where there is much inflammation with Chordee and Ardor Urinae the following will be found useful.

R^y. Gum opii gr viij } Dissolve &
 Gum Camph: gr xx } Strain thro'
 Aqua Bull: ℥ viij } a fine bag.

This is a very valuable prescription and from which I have very often experienced very good effects. The liberal use of Opium, where the disease is attended with much irritation, should not be neglected, and it very often, alone, affords a complete cure. My allusion now is to the internal exhibition of opium. The efficacy of it is so certain that one of the most able practitioners of this

city, Dr. Kuhn, relied upon it alone. He gave one grain of it, night and morning, and, he says, he never was so successful with any other remedy. My own experience does not enable me to repeat with sufficient confidence this observation, but the authority of Dr. Kuhn is as great as that of any other physician and he ought to be entitled to the greatest credit. Ever since I have entered upon the ~~exercise~~ of my profession, I have trusted to the Copaiva exclusively, in the management of this disease, and my confidence in its powers has increased, and is fully confirmed. This is no new practice. The Balsamum Copaiva was long ago employed in gonorrhoea, though, in the final stages, when the inflammatory symptoms had subsided, and the doses were small and inefficient. My experience has taught me to pursue entirely a different course. Commencing with the medicine on the very accession of the disease, I am utterly regardless of all the appearances of inflammation, such as Ardor Urinae, chordee &c. & to remedy, indeed is better calculated to relieve these symptoms, than the Copaiva itself. The proper dose is about 40 drops

more or less, according to circumstances, to be repeated morning, noon, and night. It is conveniently taken dropped on sugar, or on a little wine or milk. Thus administered a cure is commonly effected in three or four days, and sometimes even in a shorter period.

In the treatment of Gonorrhoea, one caution, at least, should always be enjoined on patients who are desirous of a speedy cure. It is an entire abstinence from every heating article of food or drink and a state of complete repose. Without low living, and rest, this and all other plans of managing the disease, are counteracting, and rendered comparatively of little use. There are two circumstances which interfere with the exhibition of the copaiba, and detract from its utility. It sometimes purges, and when it does, its efficacy is lost or greatly diminished. We should here combine Laudanum with it which commonly checks this prejudicial tendency. But if it should not, the medicine may be discontinued for a few days, untill the bowels recover their tone. To the stomach of some persons, the copaiba is also

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Handwritten text in the middle section, including some faint markings and possibly a signature.

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exceedingly offensive, so much so indeed, that it cannot be retained. It is often very difficult to overcome this prejudice as it hardly possible to disguise the taste of this article. In my various endeavors to disguise the taste of this article, I do not know that I have succeeded better, than by one of the following prescriptions.

Rx. Bals: Copai: ʒiā	℥ss	} Mf.
Sp. Nitr: dule: ʒiā	℥ss	
Sp. Lavend: comp: - -	℥ij	
Linc: Theb: - - -	℥j	
Pulv: Gum: Arab: - -	℥ij	
Aqua Font: - - -	℥ij	
vel		

Rx. Bals: Copai: ʒiā	℥ss	} Stir these ingredients very intimately to- gether in an mortar and then add
Sp. Nitr: dule: ʒiā	℥ss	
Album ovi - - -	℥ij	
Sacch: Purif: - - -	℥ij	
Linc: Theb: - - -	℥j	} Mist: ft:
Aq: Font: - - -	℥ij	

Of these mixtures the dose is a tablespoonful three times a day. On the use of the copaiva, I am thus precise in my instructions, because I do really conceive that I am suggesting a very important practical improvement, and one, perhaps, on which information, cannot

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elsewhere be prescribed. No complaint of so slight a nature, is so troublesome to the patient, or more vexatious to the practitioner than gonorrhoea. Contrasted with the ordinary mode of treating it by injections, the plan which I propose has several advantages. It is more convenient to the patient. It produces no swelled testicle. It occasions no strictures. It leaves no gleet. It is more prompt and certain in the cure. In what manner the copaiva operates in this case I am not prepared to say. It does, indeed, in some degree, seem an anomaly, that so heating and active a stimulant, should be salutary under such circumstances. Nothing, however, is more absurd, or leads to greater fallacies, than speculations on the precise properties, or *modus operandi* of medicines. Could any one suppose that turpentine, the most acrid, perhaps, of all the irritants, would allay the heat, soothe the pain, and arrest or subdue the inflammation of a burn? It would appear that the copaiva is distinguished in a very eminent degree, by the property of a specific relation to the genital and urinary organs, and to the whole

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whole of the neighbouring parts. This is evinced, independ-
 ently of the facts, which have already been mentioned, by the
 great relief which it affords in strangury from blisters, as
 well as in hæmorrhoidal tumors. Notwithstanding, how-
 ever, what I have said in relation to the powers of the
 copaiwa in this disease, we are not always to expect it
 to succeed - There is perhaps no medicine, which is so
 apt to be adulterated, or so to be met with of an inferior
 quality - Where this happens, we shall be uniformly
 disappointed - There is not a drop of the genuine, unad-
 ulterated article now in the whole city. The efficacy
 of this article does not rest on my authority solely.

It has been employed by the physicians in England,
 as well as by those of this country. It appears from
 late accounts which I have received that Messrs
 Abercrombie^{netley} and Horne have dropped the use of in-
 jections, and rest the treatment altogether to the Bal-
 sam Copaiwa in the management of Gonorrhoea. They
 also advise to guard against its adulteration.

In the advanced stage of Gonorrhoea, when the inflamma-
 tion is subdued and the discharge becomes thin and
 watery it is called Gleet. It has long been custom-^{ary}

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to resort to the Balsam Copaiba in this stage - But it has much less efficacy here than in the early stage. I do not know whether it is not inferior to the Essence of Rosin or other Uteriniferous preparations - The Rosin I have used with advantage in doses of from 8 to 10 grains, three or four times in 24 hours. Much has been said of the Tricture Cantharides in this complaint, but I have never had much advantage from it and cannot recommend it to you. The Uva Ursi is much superior to it in Plect. more than once I have cured inveterate cases by this medicine alone. It should be given in doses of from 20 to 30 grains, four or five times in twenty four hours. Not a little has been said of the Muriate of Iron. It is but an equivocal remedy. I have now and then tried, and my success has not inspired me with much confidence in its efficacy.

As the discharge is sometimes kept up by local debility of the Urethra, not a little benefit will be derived from the use of Tonic & Astringent Injections. The following is one of the best. R. Pulv. Kino ℥ij. } Dissolve 2
Alum ——— ℥i } 8 Grain.
Opium grs xx } To be used as
Water. ℥viij } other injections.

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Now and then great benefit will be derived from
Galls. Rj. Pulv: Galls: Zij to be infused in Boiling
 Water Zijij. Strain and use. One of the most useful
 injections I have ever used in Gleet where it depends on
 debility is Ear Water, as made according to the
 Dispensatory - In the course of my practice I have
 cured one hundred cases with it. When you wish
 actively to stimulate the Urethra the following will
 be found very useful.

Rj. Sulph: Cupri grs xxiij
 Optum grs xx

Aqua: Bull: — Zijij - fiat solution & inject.

It is much used in this city and has become notorious.
 By the common people it is called the Three Blues.
 It is a very powerful and oftentimes a very effectual
 injection. The following may also be used.

Rj. Mur: Hydrar: grs iij } fiat solutio.
 Mur: Ammon: grs xx } and inject.
 Tepid Water Zijij

Very frequently I have cured Gleet, when all other remedies
 failed, by using a Saturated Solution of Common
Salt. Sea Water also answers very well.

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These different injections, however, failing, we should
 entertain the suspicion that a Stricture exists in the
 Urethra. It is by no means uncommon for the cure
 to be protracted by a stricture, the irritation of which
 keeps up the discharge. The examination should be made
 with a Bougie and, if a stricture exists, the proper
 remedies for its removal should be resorted to. Even if
 no stricture should exist the introduction of a bougie
 will effect a cure, by exciting a new irritation in
 the Urethra. It has been, heretofore, customary to
 use the bougie, and, to render it more stimulating,
 to smear it with Tar ointment or oil. It induces
 inflammation in the Urethra, which overcomes the
 weak morbid action of the part, and cures the disease.
 All these remedies, however, failing, I have known the
 complaint to be very frequently cured by Sea-Bath
ing - I have also seen it cured by Exercise,
 especially on Horseback. This, when the disease
 is kept up by relaxation or debility of the Urethra
 will very generally effect a cure. I have also
 known a pint of Wine effect a cure. Much
 benefit will often be derived from the use of

105

Porter. Now and then a general diet will cure the patient - It is very seldom that we cannot effect a cure by the ordinary injections - However, when they fail, you must resort to the other remedies which I have so fully detailed to you.

Wednesday Feb. 4 25 - Lecture on 4th

By a very natural transition, I pass from the consideration of Gonorrhoea to that of Syphilis. As, however, already intimated, I shall not dwell long on this complaint - My object is, chiefly, to present to you some new views on this subject, leaving you to obtain the rest of the necessary information from books. From the universal terror first excited by this complaint, practitioners were prone to suspect that every disease of the genital organs had its origin in venereal contagion. This anxiety has been and still continues to be the source of much mischief - Contrary to the very general opinion I am persuaded that Syphilis is, comparatively speaking, a very rare ~~disease~~ occurrence, and that many cases to which I am called, upon the supposition of their being it, are not of this nature.

In all warm climates the secreting surfaces of the organs of generation are apt to take on a morbid condition - the secretions becoming acrid, excoriating the parts, and producing ulcers, in appearance very much like chancres, and which may be by inexperienced practitioners be mistaken for or hastily confounded with them. By consulting the writers of antiquity we shall find a great variety of the affections of the Genital organs which are analagous. The Old Testament itself, furnishes the same evidence. The ancient Inhabitants of the East were, therefore, acquainted with it, & liable to it, and it is not improbable, that the practice of circumcision was instituted to prevent such complaints, and, in order to render it more sacred, was interwoven with the purposes of religion. By the removal of the prepuce the complaint was obviated, as it prevented the virus from collecting in its folds. The Ulcers to which I have alluded commence like chancres, run the same course and are attended with the same effects, among which the swellings of the inguinal glands are the most conspicuous.

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109

Nevertheless, there are some peculiarities, by which they may be distinguished. It may be generally remarked that where there is no venereal taint the Ulcer is more shallow, has less indurated edges & less raised, pours out corrosive matter more copiously and moreover will scab over, which is never the case with a chancre.

The ordinary washes of Sugar of Lead or Soap & water in many cases of the preceding affection will either effect a cure or render the aspect of the sore more healthy and less ambiguous. Very often, however, these ulcers will not yield to the common remedies, and result in the loss of the prepuce and glans penis. In such cases the proper mode of practice is precisely analogous to that of Syphilis, with the exception of Mercury, which is never to be given, as, in many cases, it aggravates the disease. It is proper at first, in order to change the condition of the ulcers, to touch them with caustic, or sprinkle them with Burut alum or Carbonate of lime. After the eschar is removed the Ulcer must be washed with a solution of Corrosive Sublimate or any other stimulating lotion. If an Ulcer of this kind becomes Phagedenic, which it

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often does, it must be washed with a decoction of Bark
or Tincture of Myrrh. When it becomes irritable
the Narcotics, as Opium, must be employed;
though on the whole a Decoction of Picuta may
be preferred. It has happened to me, that from im-
proper management in the commencement, the Ulcer
has assumed a very alarming aspect. I have seen the
disease extending its ravages deep into the very sub-
stance of the penis, and throwing up unhealthy
granulations - Circumstances like this demand the
free use of the Caustic, and Mercurial fumi-
gations will be found extremely serviceable. Cin-
nabar sprinkled on coals will be the best for this
purpose. But tho' the disease which I have described
is totally distinct from the Venereal, still it fol-
lows it so closely in its symptoms, that it now and
then becomes a general affection of the system. More
than once I have seen these ulcers give rise to tu-
mours in the groin, sore throat, & even to eruptions
on the surface of the body. It is now many years
since I first promulgated the preceding ^{opinions} doctrines with
respect to this peculiar disease, which I have

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proven totally correct, but, which are nevertheless, considered by many as totally unfounded. But, perhaps, a different fate now awaits them. There has lately appeared a work on this subject, written by Mr ^{a surgeon, of Dublin} ~~Garrison's~~ ^{name}, in which my views are fully to be seen. Without entering into detail I may, perhaps make make you acquainted with the leading principles and opinions of this work. The ingenious writer mentions that there are three distinct poisons, which operate on the Venereal organs, producing three separate, distinct, and complete diseases. The 1st is the Syphilitic poison, which is accompanied by Chancere and followed by a scaly eruption of the skin. These are considered by him as the genuine effects of Syphilis. The 2^d is the Gonorrhoeal poison. This is characterized by a superficial ulcer, destitute of induration or elevation, the edges being contracted. The Gonorrhoeal virus, he also mentions affects the Glands penis and prepuce, and contends that these two are different diseases. But when he acknowledges the distinction between Gonorrhoea and Syphilis, he alleges that Gonorrhoea is sometimes followed by the same constitutional symptoms as Syphilis, viz Nodes, &c. with this exception, however, that the cutaneous eruption is not scaly but papillary and

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pointed. The 3^d Species of Poison is accompanied by a primary bloughing Ulcer, often Phagedenic, from the commencement. & Mr. Caruic-hael confesses that he is not acquainted with the nature of the source of this kind of virus. My opinion is that it is produced from the morbid secretion I have already noticed. I have seen these ulcers myself and they are also accurately described in writings of great authority. There can be no doubt, that the ulcers described in the Old Testament, and by Hippocrates and Celsus, arise from connection with women. Caruic-hael appears to be ignorant of any but those which arise from the morbid secretions themselves. These secretions are by no means confined to the male sex alone. Females are also subject to discharges which corrode the soft parts - I know a gentleman, from the West Indies whose wife is affected with a species of Leucorrhoea, who never copulates with her, but he is affected with an ulcer. Two years ago I attended the same person who at that time was affected with Phymosis, which I discovered to proceed from the same species of Ulcer. He was cured without the use of mercury. There is not a day in which I do not, in the course of my practice, meet with ulcers of the same kind.

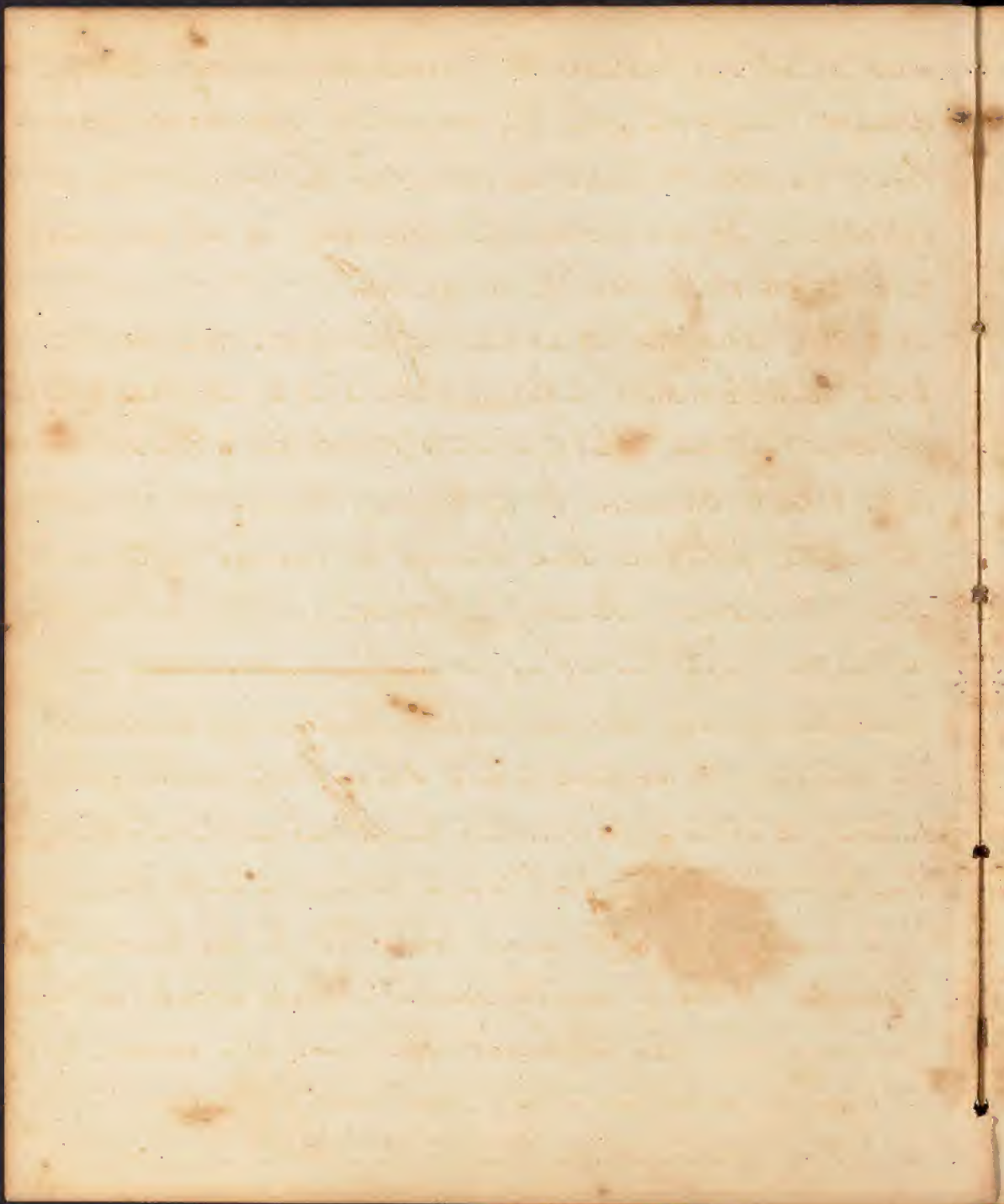
1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a general
discussion of the subject. It is shown that the
theory of the subject is very complicated and
that it is not possible to give a complete
account of it in a single paper. The author
therefore limits himself to a general outline of
the theory, and to a discussion of the most
important results. The paper is divided into
three parts. The first part is devoted to a
general discussion of the subject. The second
part is devoted to a discussion of the most
important results. The third part is devoted
to a discussion of the most important results.

From the General Treatment of this disease Mr. Carmichael excludes mercury and trusts the cure to Antimony, Meserion, Sassafras, quinquina, and Sassa-parilla. &c. The Topical applications are lotions, composed of Solutions of mercury and Lime. In the proportions of 10 grains of Corrosive sublimate to $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ of Lime water. Difficulties arise with me as to the degree of confidence which ought to be placed in this work. Who is this Mr. Carmichael whom I have so strongly presented to your attention? That he is a man of strong talents is proven by the numerous valuable publications which he has given to the medical world. He has also for more than twenty years attended one of the largest Hospitals in Europe, it is impossible that the opinions of such a man can be trifled with. The work which he has written upon this subject I have had reprinted for your use, and I recommend it very strongly to your attention as a revelation of truth upon the Venereal disease. As regards the Treatment of real Syphilis, my own experience has satisfied me that the use of Mercury has been too far pushed. As a general rule it may be laid down that

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a very moderate Salivation will generally suffice. It will be better to enter the system gradually than to attack it too suddenly. Many of the most obstinate cases may be cured by Topical Applications with recurring to constitutional treatment. Never have I found it necessary to prescribe Mercury in the early stage of Chancre. Before the matter is absorbed days, weeks, and even months, will supersede, and before this is the case our remedies are to be entirely local. Believing as I do that the supposed cause of the Constitutional affection is entirely owing to an erroneous pathology, and that in no case matter is absorbed, I have hitherto pursued a mode of treatment principally Local.

It has been my custom, when called early, to destroy the ulcer so completely as to prevent constitutional disease from occurring. This may be done by the application of Caustic, which converts it into a healthy sore, and generally, it soon afterwards speedily heals. My practice in this stage is exactly the same as that employed for the bites of rabid and poisonous animals. By the timely application of caustic to the wound we may prevent Canine madness, and it is attended with the same effect in this case. The fact is that all the dis-



cases, which are produced by inoculation, or the insertion
 of matter under the skin are so entirely sympathetic,
 that if we alter the local we also alter the constitutional
 affection. Do we not see this every day in the variolous
 disease. If the pustule be rubbed over
 we destroy altogether its action on the part. We substitute
 for it the phlegmonous inflammation and by its operation an
 effect is produced which prevents small pox. The same
 takes place in Chancres, for by the use of the caustic we destroy
 the nature of the sore, and prevent the general contaмина-
 tion of the system. It may be interesting to you to know, that
 a practice, which has not as yet ~~had many advocates~~ been
 generally received, has, nevertheless, had many advocates,
 in London. By accounts which I have lately received from
 London, it appears that nothing has attracted more attention
 than a publication, which is said to have originated from very
 high authority. In it we are told that in the treatment of
 Chancres we are to employ remedies entirely local, without
 pursuing any other treatment whatever. It is stated, that,
 in but one, out of four cases, where local remedies were employ-
 ed, did constitutional symptoms arise, that in no one of these

1840
The first of the year was a very cold one
and the weather was very disagreeable
and the wind was very strong and cold
and the rain was very much increased

The second of the year was a very cold one
and the weather was very disagreeable
and the wind was very strong and cold
and the rain was very much increased

The third of the year was a very cold one
and the weather was very disagreeable
and the wind was very strong and cold
and the rain was very much increased

The fourth of the year was a very cold one
and the weather was very disagreeable
and the wind was very strong and cold
and the rain was very much increased

The fifth of the year was a very cold one
and the weather was very disagreeable
and the wind was very strong and cold
and the rain was very much increased

The sixth of the year was a very cold one
and the weather was very disagreeable
and the wind was very strong and cold
and the rain was very much increased

cases the constitutional affection was of a Syphilitic nature, and, that all these cases were cured without the use of mercury. When the author of this publication grants this I am fully satisfied that he grants every thing that can be advanced for its utility and value.

Thursday Feb. 4. 25.th Lecture 85.th

In the management of the Ulcer of the penis, the manner of dressing it is of the utmost importance. The careless manner in which this is generally done is one cause of the difficulties experienced in the cure. In the 1.st place, we should prevent the attrition of the sore, which is occasioned by the constant playing of the prepuce over the glans penis.

This may be done by drawing the prepuce back behind the glans and confining it there by means of adhesive plaster. We should next place the patient in a recumbent posture at all events, he should be confined to the house: as regards the nature of the remedies to be employed I have nothing to add to what I have already said. After the nature of the sore is changed, it is to be treated like every other ulcer. But I must remark that all ulcers on the penis are disposed to take on a lachrymose and phagedenic disposition, and must be treated by stimu-

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lating remedies - For this purpose Lotions succeed better than Ointments. This is especially the case in females. The parts being naturally soft, the ulcer is lax and spreads thro' the cellular membrane very rapidly, and more than ordinary difficulty will be experienced in the cure. The prevailing opinion, that, in Lues Venerea the whole system is affected by the venereal virus, has led to the use of Mercury, in all cases, and by such erroneous opinions the Mercurial disease is brought on, which is worse than syphilis itself, and infinitely more unmanageable. I shall not enter into a minute description of it, but shall merely remark, that the Mercurial disease so accurately resembles the venereal that it is very difficult to distinguish them. By recurring to authors on this subject you will find that mercurial chancre and buboes are very common and that ulcers in the throat, diseased periosteum &c. are very frequent occurrences in the mercurial disease. Eruptions are also a common occurrence - They have lately excited much attention and demand our particular care. These Eruptions from the use of Mercury, for the sake of perspicuity have been divided into 3 species. viz. Hydra mitis febris, Hydra simplex febris, and 3^d Hydra maligna f.

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The cure of them is not to be conducted by the use of mercury, but instead of which every atom of it is to be proscribed and we are to substitute for it a diet nourishing and stimulating, and use every thing which can strengthen the mind and invigorate the body. Even in the genuine form of Syphilis much less mercury is required than is generally employed. My practice is to introduce the Mercury gradually into the system, keeping up a gentle Ptygalism for two or three weeks, and regulating its use by its effects on the system. If the patient mends under this treatment I continue it, but where he is injured by the mercury and no cure is effected we are to conclude that we have done wrong and quit it without delay. It is now customary, when mercury fails to resort to the Acids and, particularly the Nitric, and to the stimulating diaphoretics, as the Mexereon, guaiacum, Sassa-parilla, sassafras &c. They are to be exhibited copiously in decoction. Not less than a pint should be taken daily and we should it without interruption. In conjunction with these the Nitric acid has proven of very great service, but I have in my practice generally given it alone. To be beneficial, it

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should be given in large doses. We should not give less than
 ℥ij daily, and, in some cases, I have given double that
 quantity. The case to which it is peculiarly applicable
 is where the ulcer is open and phagedenic, has a fright-
 ful appearance and occasions great pain to the patient.
 It is, however, customary to wash the ~~diluted~~ Nitric
 acid when it is exhibited internally, and in this way
 I have found it very serviceable. The nitric acid,
 which long ago was very much used is now too much
 neglected. I have reason to believe that it is of the great-
 est service in many of those diseases which have a ten-
 dency to spread, and particularly in the disease before
 us. The different preparations of Gold have been much
 recommended for their efficacy in the cure of Syphilis:
 I know nothing of their utility, as they have not yet been
 tried in this city, and I myself have not had any personal
 experience with them, but if they are possessed of half the
 virtues ascribed to them, we need not seek farther for rem-
 edies to cure syphilis. It is said that they cure without
 producing salivation or derangement of the functions of
 the body, and that no climate or season can operate

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as an obstacle to their use, or detract an atom from their utility. My persuasion is, however, that the virtues of Gold have been exceedingly exaggerated, and although there may be valuable properties in the medicine, yet it is wholly insufficient to the cure of Syphilis, and, that of all the remedies which have been mentioned, we shall find that mercury is the only one which is entitled to our fullest confidence. This observation is also made by Pearson, who is, perhaps, the highest living authority on this subject. Many of the remedies which I have already enumerated will often suspend the disease for a time, but it will ultimately return and break out under a more aggravated form, unless the cure is effected by mercury. Mr. Scott, who resides in Bengal and who first introduced the Nitric acid into practice in the cure of Syphilis, says, that the reason why the European practitioners have not been so successful with the article as he has, in the cure of this complaint, is, because they have used the medicine in too pure a state, that it is the Nitro-Nitriatic acid, and not the Nitric acid alone, which possesses the properties he alleges. Whether this is so or not I am not prepared to say from my own

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experience alone. There is great discrimination necessary in the use of the Nitric Acid. While, however, I admit that Mercury alone is sufficient to effect a cure, I must remark that there is a choice in its preparation, & the mode of its administration. Every practitioner in the use of it generally employs the mechanical preparations and of these the Unguent mercuriale and Blue pill are the best. As regards the Corrosive Sublimate we are wholly unable to trust to it alone in the treatment of Syphilis, at least it is so said by Pearson, but there are some who oppose him, and it is almost impossible to come at a proper conclusion. Directed by my own experience I always commence the treatment of the first stage, with the Blue-pill and Mercurial friction and in the second stage I employ the Corrosive sublimate.

As among other modes of managing Syphilis it is proper that I should mention the Mercurial fumigation. It was at first a very fashionable remedy, but it lost its credit, and was for a time wholly rejected. The practice, however, has been again revived and is now reported

to by Abernethy of London, whom I have seen use it. It is by him very highly recommended. He says "that it effects a cure in a much shorter time than any other mode of administering mercury. There are many peculiar affections in which, from the irritation it excites or other causes mercury cannot be exhibited internally and in such cases the fumigation is particularly applicable." But it must not be concealed from you, that Mr. Pearson is entirely of a different opinion with respect to the mercurial fumigation. "It is said by him that it arrests the progress of the disease and only suspends it for a time, but that it soon returns in a more aggravated form, than before its use." It is not easy to reconcile two such different opinions, unless we suppose the cases, in the Lock Hospital, in which Mr. Pearson used it, to be of the most inveterate kind, and demanded more mercury than could be introduced into the system in this way. I have never tried this practice nor is it resorted to by the practitioners in this city. I am persuaded, however, on the authority of Mr. Abernethy that the mercurial fumigations are alone adequate to the cure of most cases of the venereal

1847
The first of the year was a very dry one
and the crops were much injured
by the drought. The wheat was
very poor and the corn was
also much injured. The
cattle and sheep were
also much injured by the
drought. The people were
very poor and the
country was very dry.
The first of the year was a very dry one
and the crops were much injured
by the drought. The wheat was
very poor and the corn was
also much injured. The
cattle and sheep were
also much injured by the
drought. The people were
very poor and the
country was very dry.

disease. Nevertheless, I am inclined to believe that the Mercurial friction is superior to the Mercurial fumigation. The friction is the best form of using mercury. It is the safest and by far the most efficacious. It very often happens, where from irritation of the bowels, or other circumstances, that mercury cannot be given internally. It also very often happens that mercury cannot at all be introduced into the system by the Alimentary canal. How it operates I do not know but I have very often remarked it myself. Very often, in these cases, purging arises and carries off the effects of the mercury, but it must also be mentioned that purging frequently awakens the susceptibility of the system to the action of this medicine. When mercury fails of affecting the system I have often succeeded, by purging, in awakening the susceptibility of the stomach to its action. Many practitioners in this city can confirm this fact. It may be collected from what I have said that the venereal disease is a much rarer disease than is generally supposed. Ulcers of the penis very rarely arise from venereal contact, and where timely attention is bestowed, they may be cured, without having

recourse to constitutional treatment. But where lues venerea, and its consequent symptoms, arise I always resort to the mercurial preparations, believing that no other remedy will effect a perfect cure. It has been alleged that this practice is dangerous and unwarrantable, but there is no one will say so who has tried it. The objections to it have been raised upon theory alone. Do you not know that I have called upon many whom I have treated in this way and I have never discovered any injury to result from this practice - Could any patient refuse to go to another practitioner

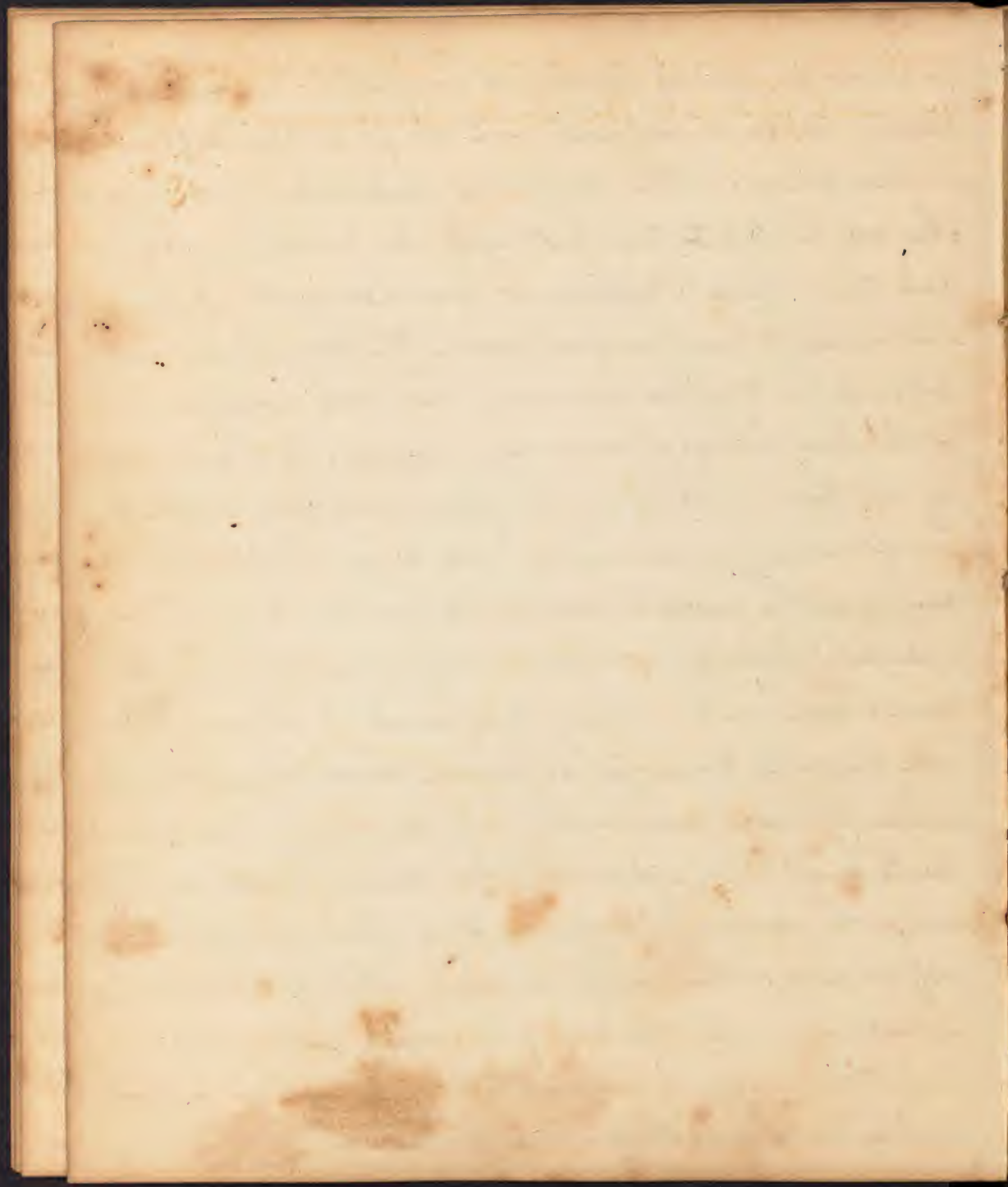
It is well known that I have been very extensively employed in this disease, and I assure you that I have never employed in a single instance, a grain of mercury in chance, and that I have never failed to effect a cure. This assertion I have often made, and it has never been denied. Even should this practice fail, what is the evil that would result from it, or can it be productive of any important injury. If I fail in the application of topical remedies, I resort to constitutional ones. If after the local treatment alone has not succeeded and the patient returns with

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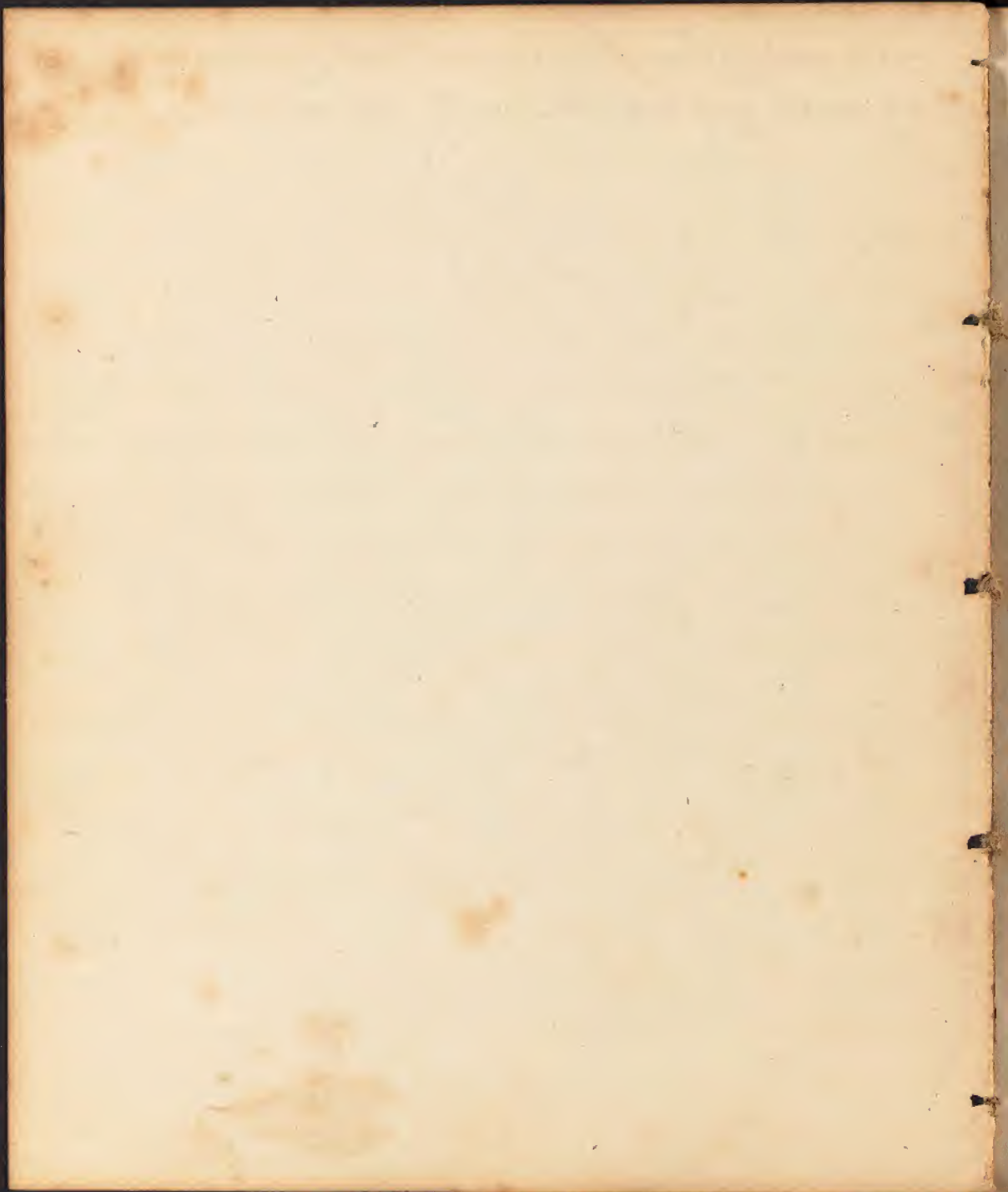
confirmed Lues venerea, what is next to be done? It is, of
 course, necessary from what I have said, to resort to mercury
 and I pledge my life that I would as soon cure the patient
 by this plan of treatment, as if mercury had been employ-
 ed from the commencement. I cannot deny, my total
 want of confidence in mercury in the case of chancre, and in
 preventing constitutional disease. If it will be asked why?
 I answer, It is because I have seen chancre take place
 even when the patient was under salivation. Thus we have
 seen a patient, who was under a salivation for the cure
 of dropsy, contract the complaint, even so as to produce
 chancre & bubo. This is owing to the disease being situa-
 ted so near the confines of the circulation, that general remedies
 will not attack it. This is no more than happens with the
small pox virus. But, I must retaliate on my opponents,
 and state some of the injuries which result from their mode
 of practice. They say "there is no harm in using mercury
 in every little sore." If so this Sapsopson of the Materia
Medica has been shorn of his hair and robbed of his energies.
 It is proven that Mercury, in many instances has been
 productive of the greatest injury. But it will be said by

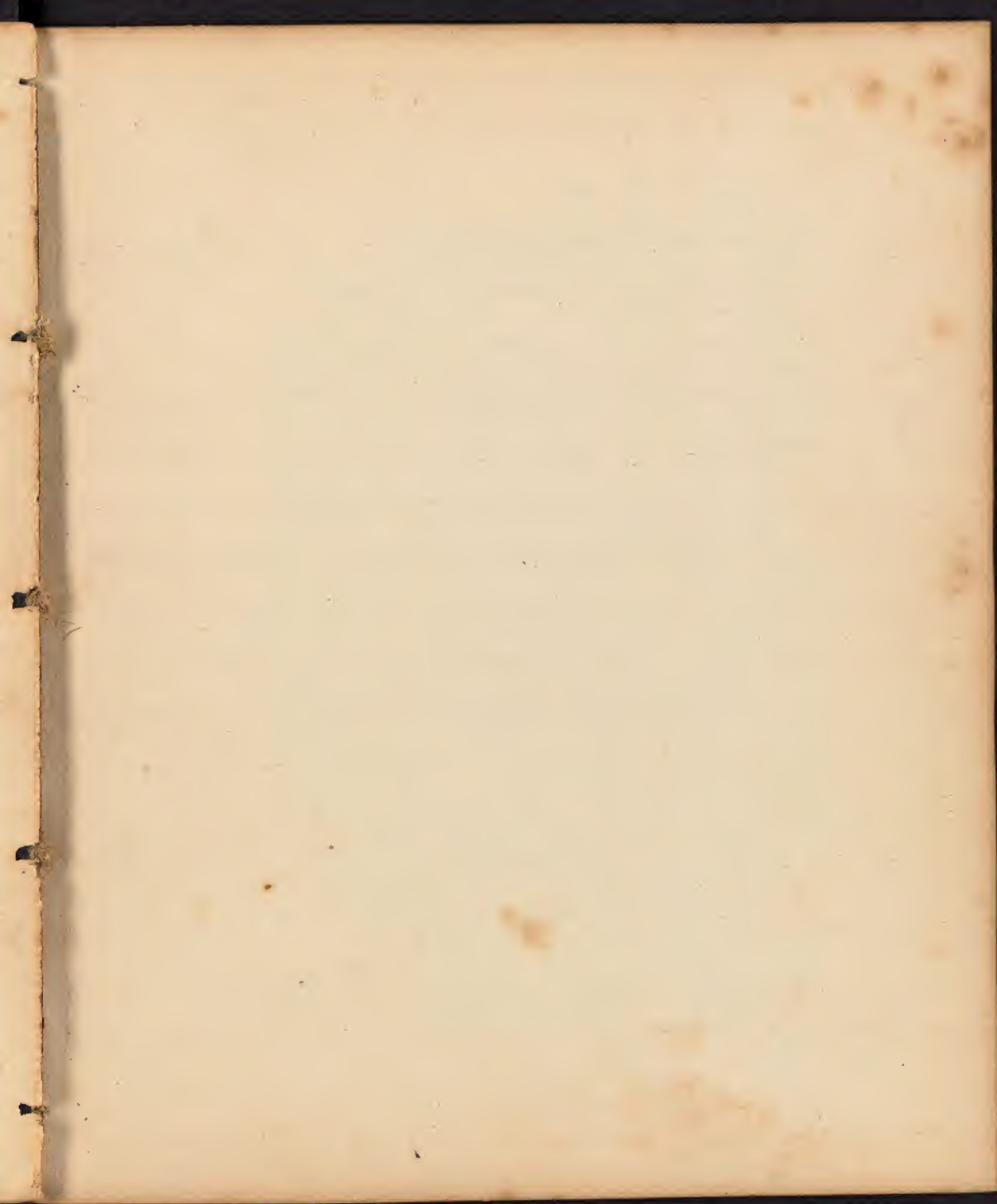
[Faint, mostly illegible handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text appears to be organized into several paragraphs.]

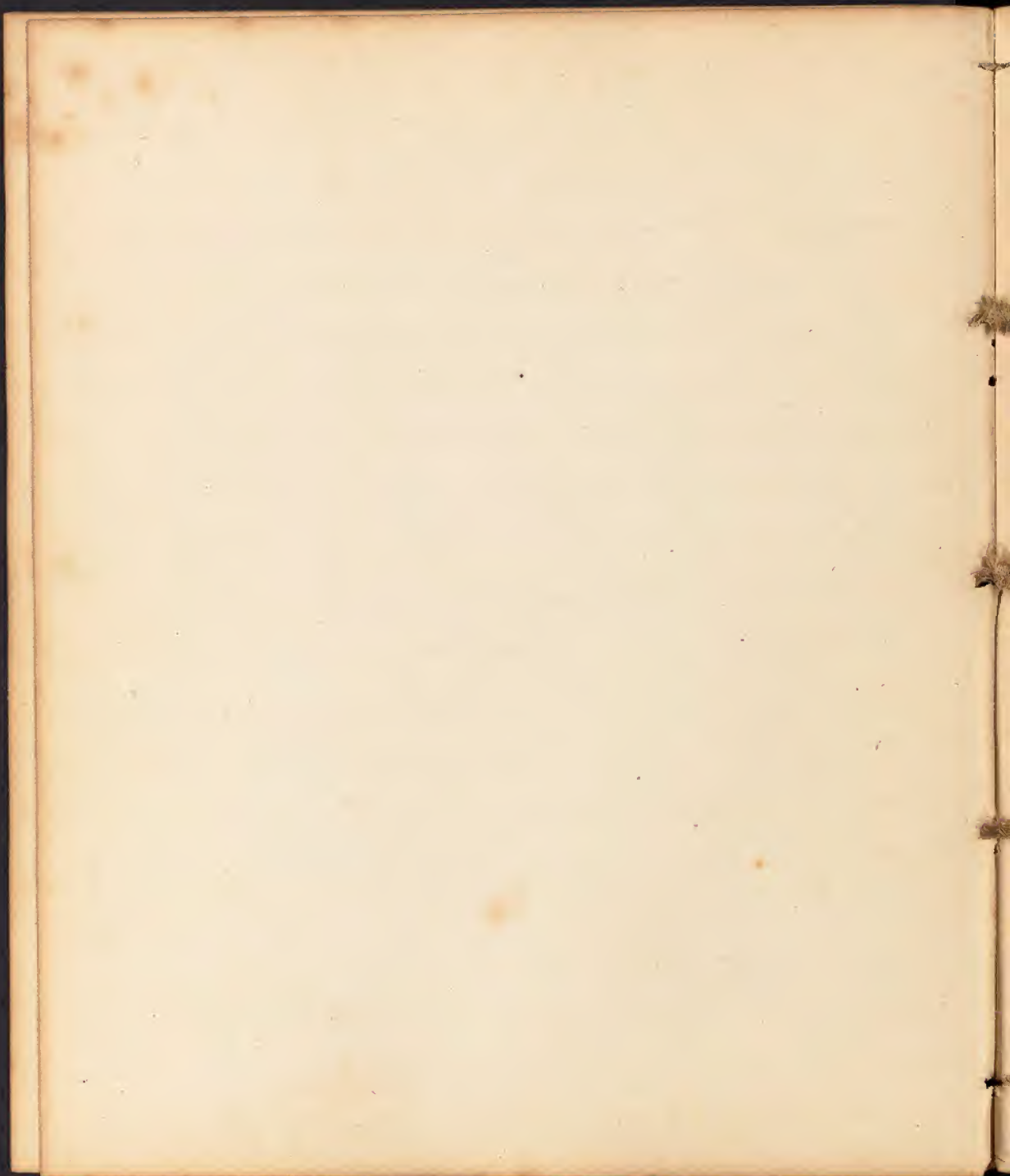
its advocates that if mercury is so injurious in the Venereal disease, we do we not meet with the same effects from it, in other diseases? But the fact is that we do meet with them. Are not the prostration of strength, the debility of the system and the profuse Ptyalism, to be at all regarded? They are and, we know them to be injurious - The venereal disease is different in its effects from every other, and mercury given at this time possesses powers sui generis . It is remarked by Mr. Humber, that from the copious and long continued use of mercury a new disease will arise which resembles very much the venereal. Do we not find mercury in many instances possessing peculiar modes of operation. In cachectic complaints we may often witness its injurious effects, most frequently however in Scrophula. Who are they who dare make opposition to me on this subject. Do they wish that we should kneel down and worship Mr. Humber, and worship him as the divinity of this lower world? But my neck is too stiff to bend to these unholy exercises. Their practices are pernicious and ought to be trampled under, and repudiated. With this, however, I have no concern. As a humane disciple of Phylanthropy I must obey her dictates, and follow her

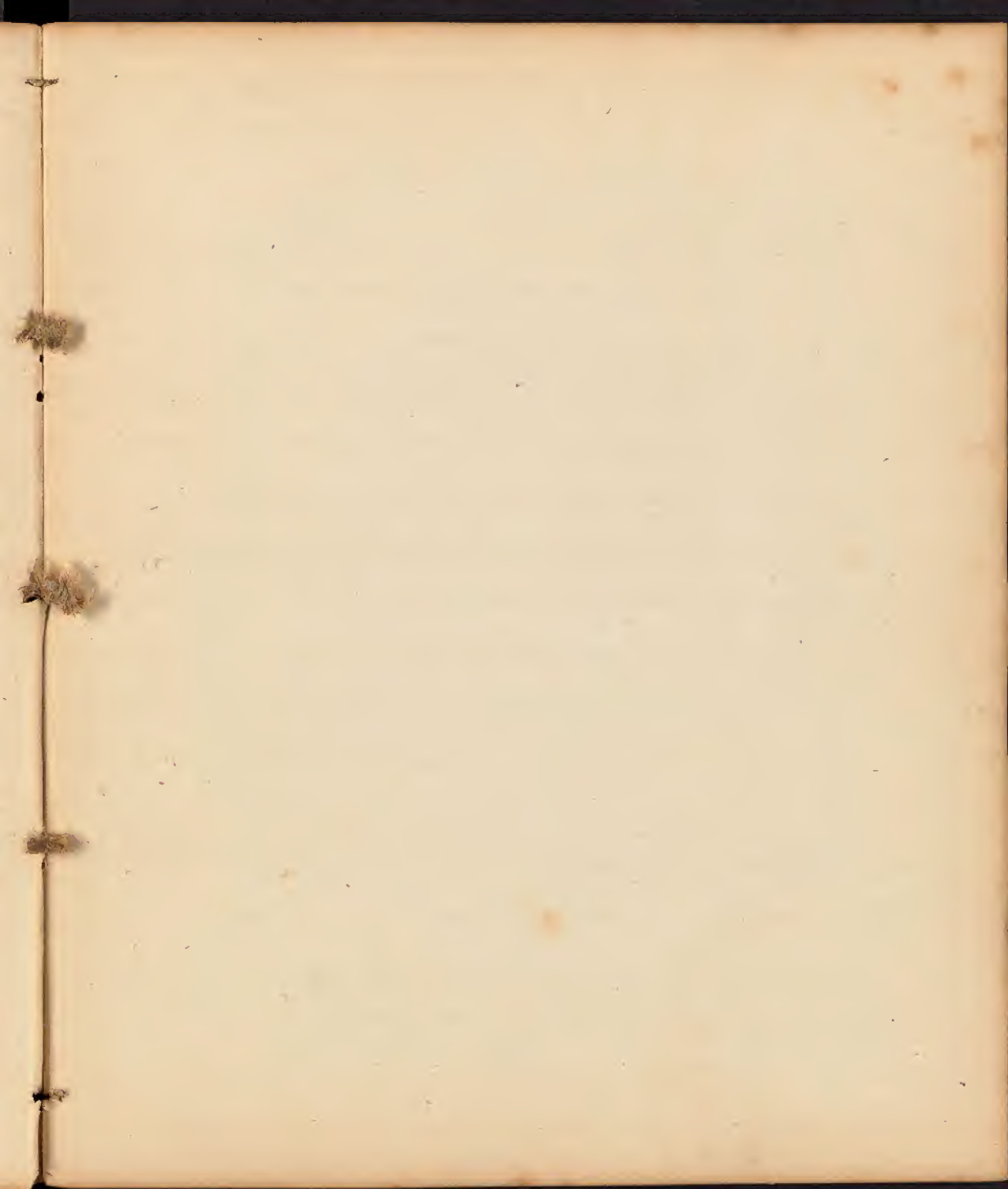


in all cases. Where I do abandon truth in such cases, I
very much fear that God would abandon me.

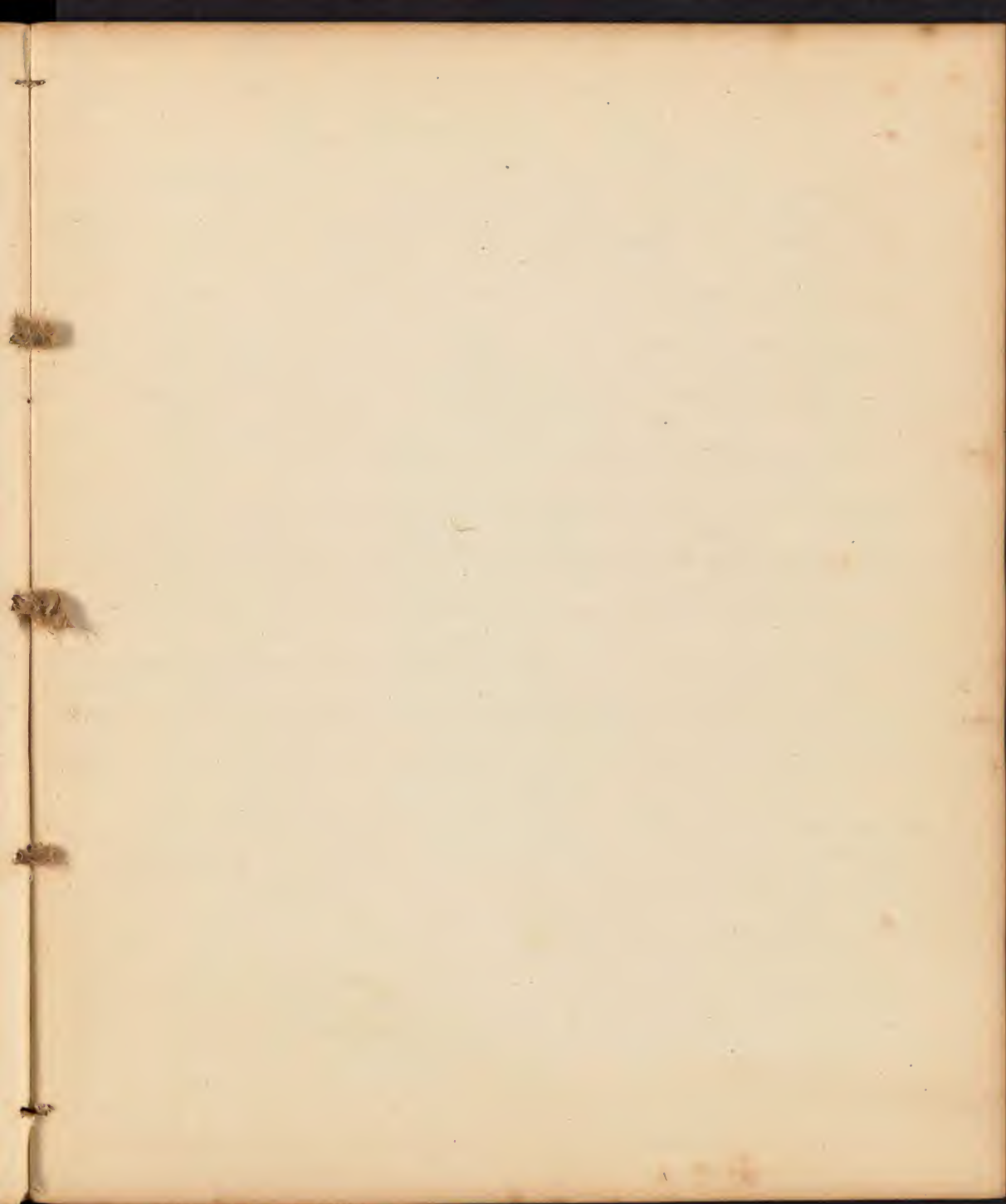


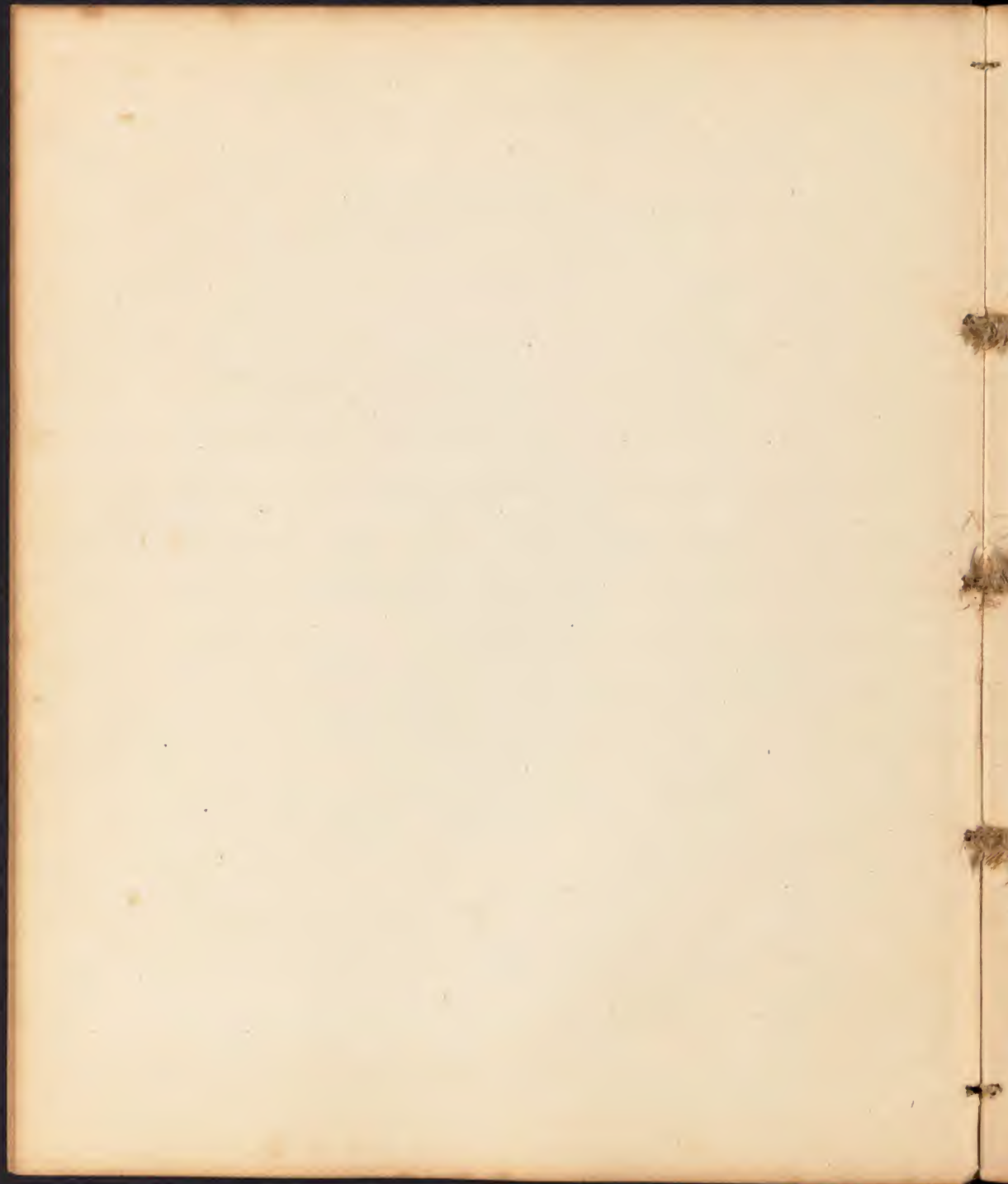


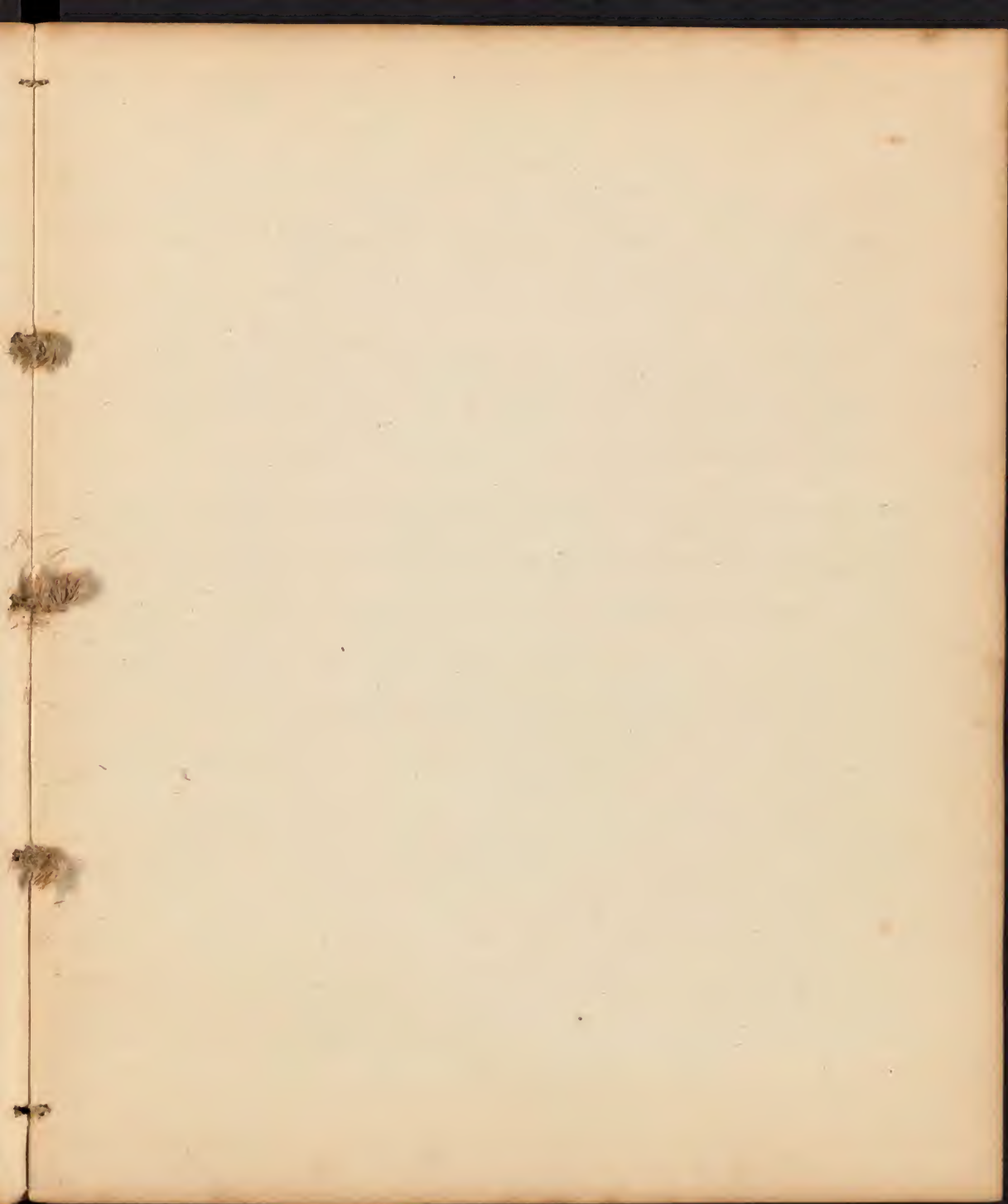


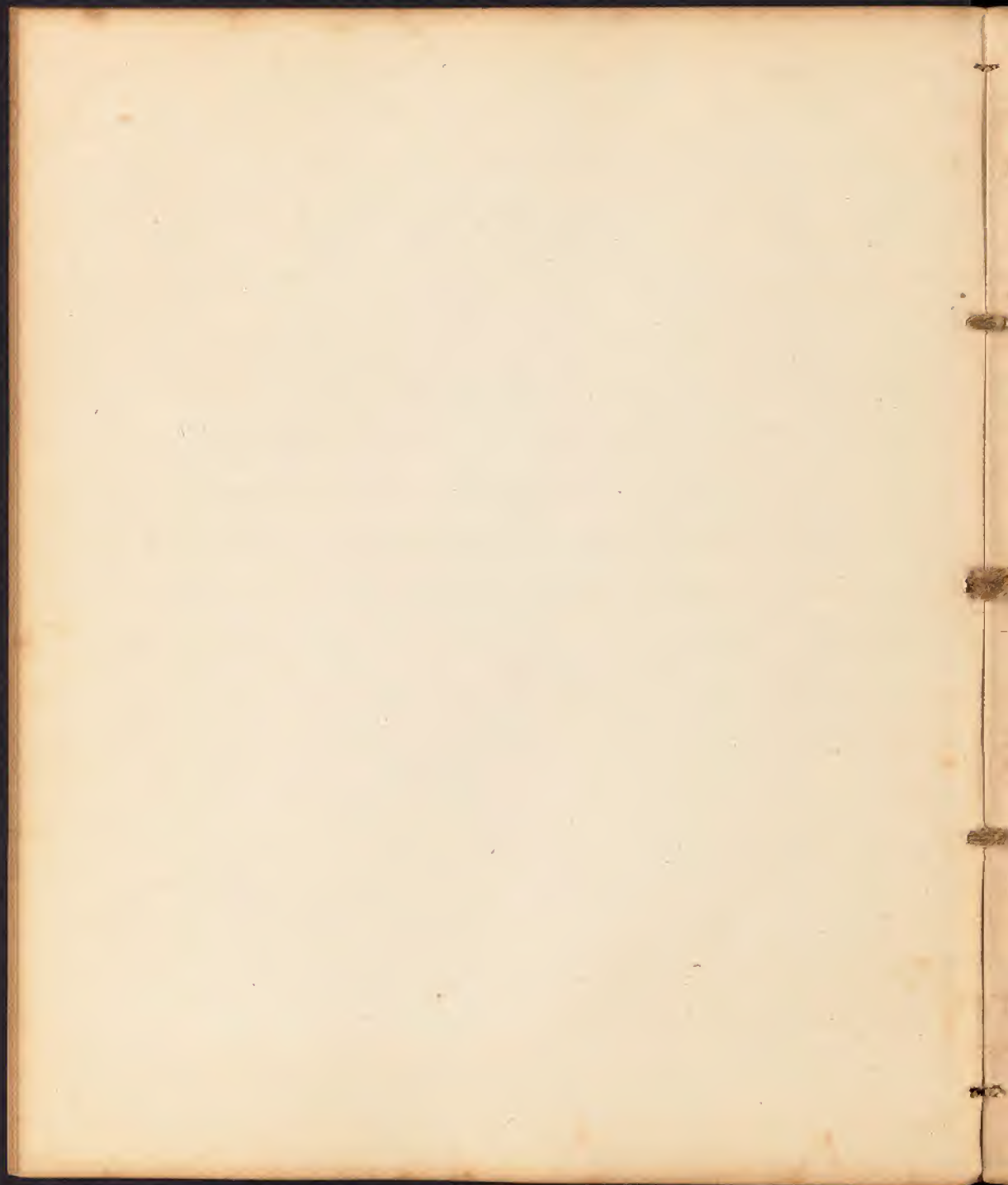


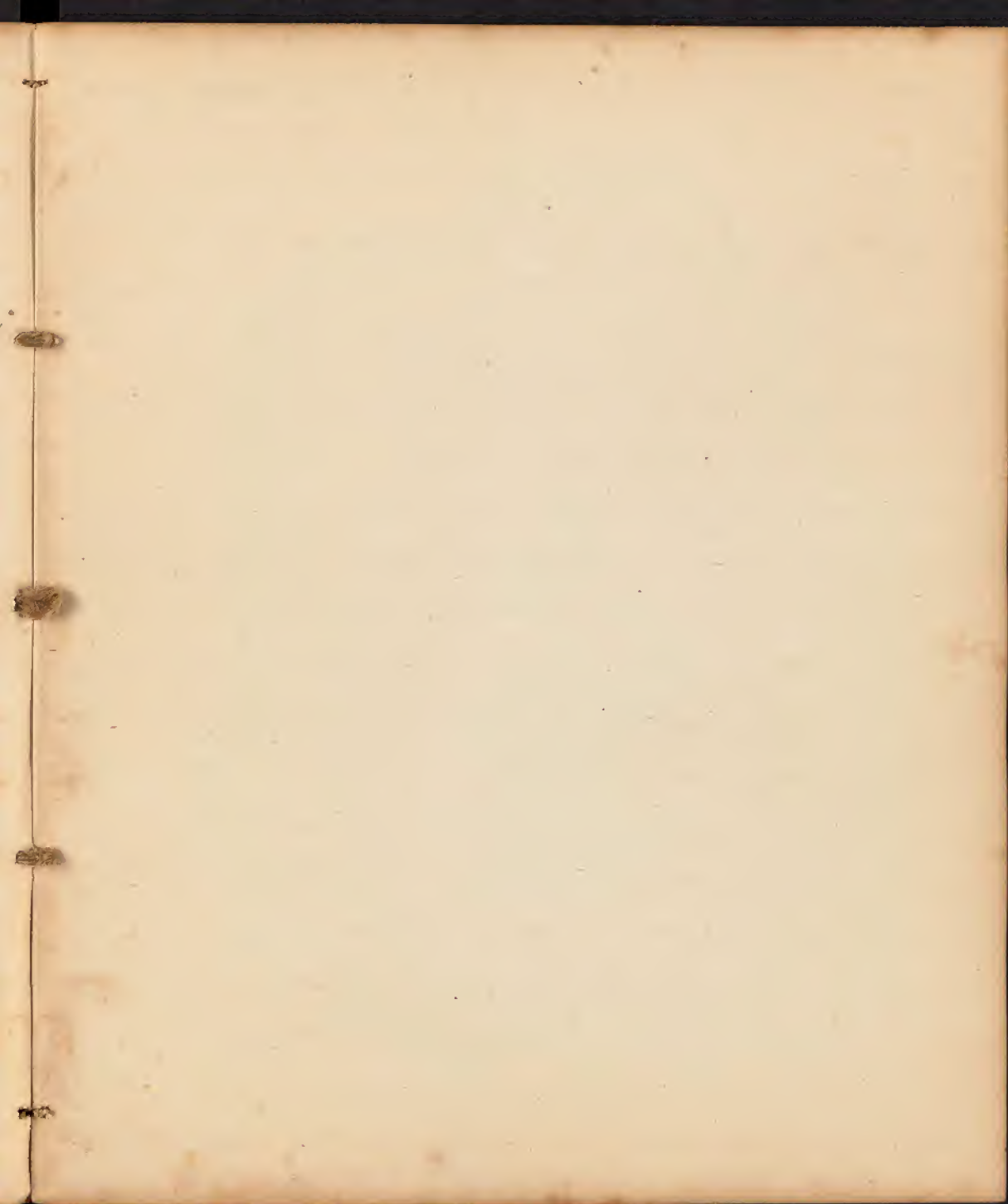


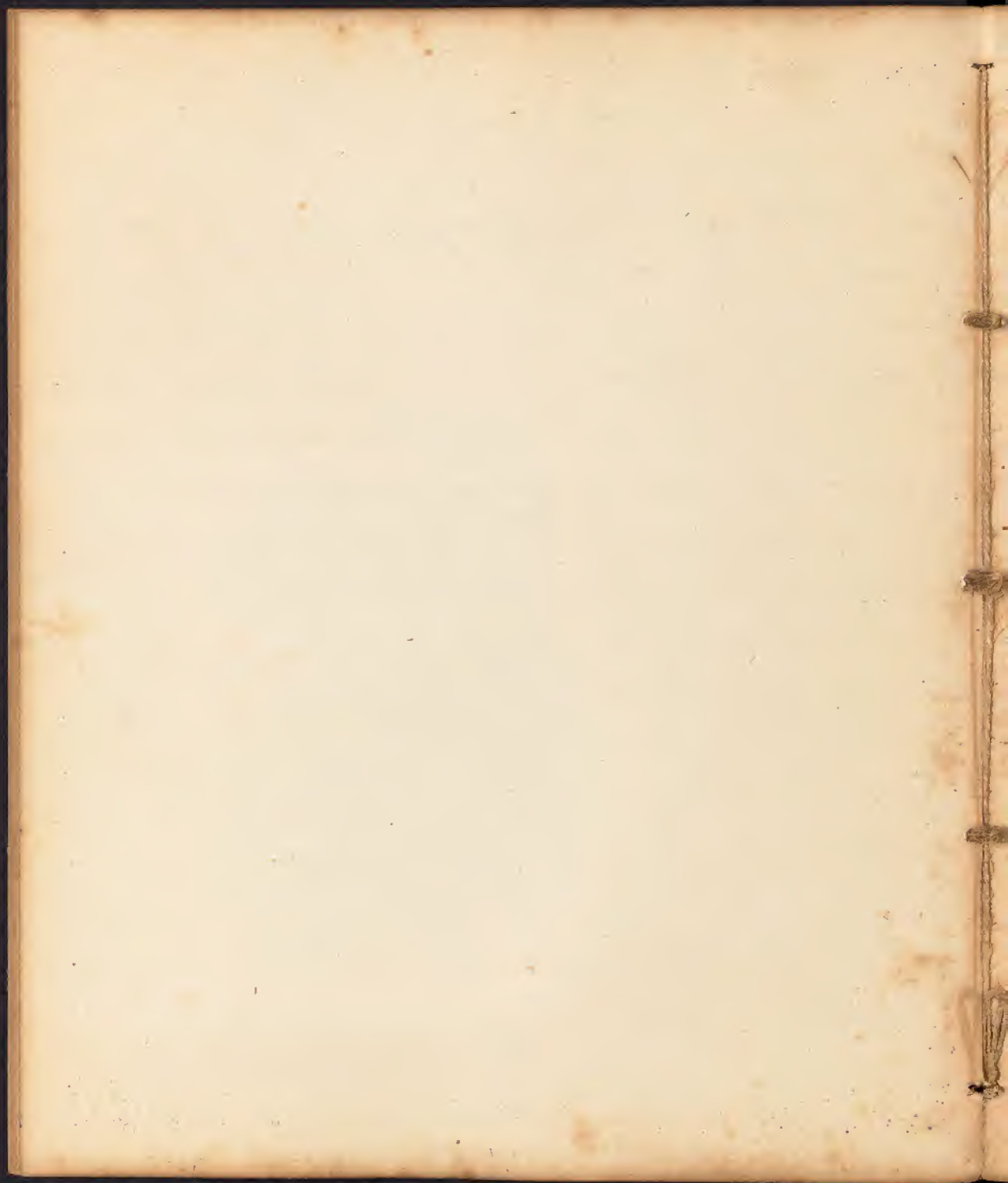


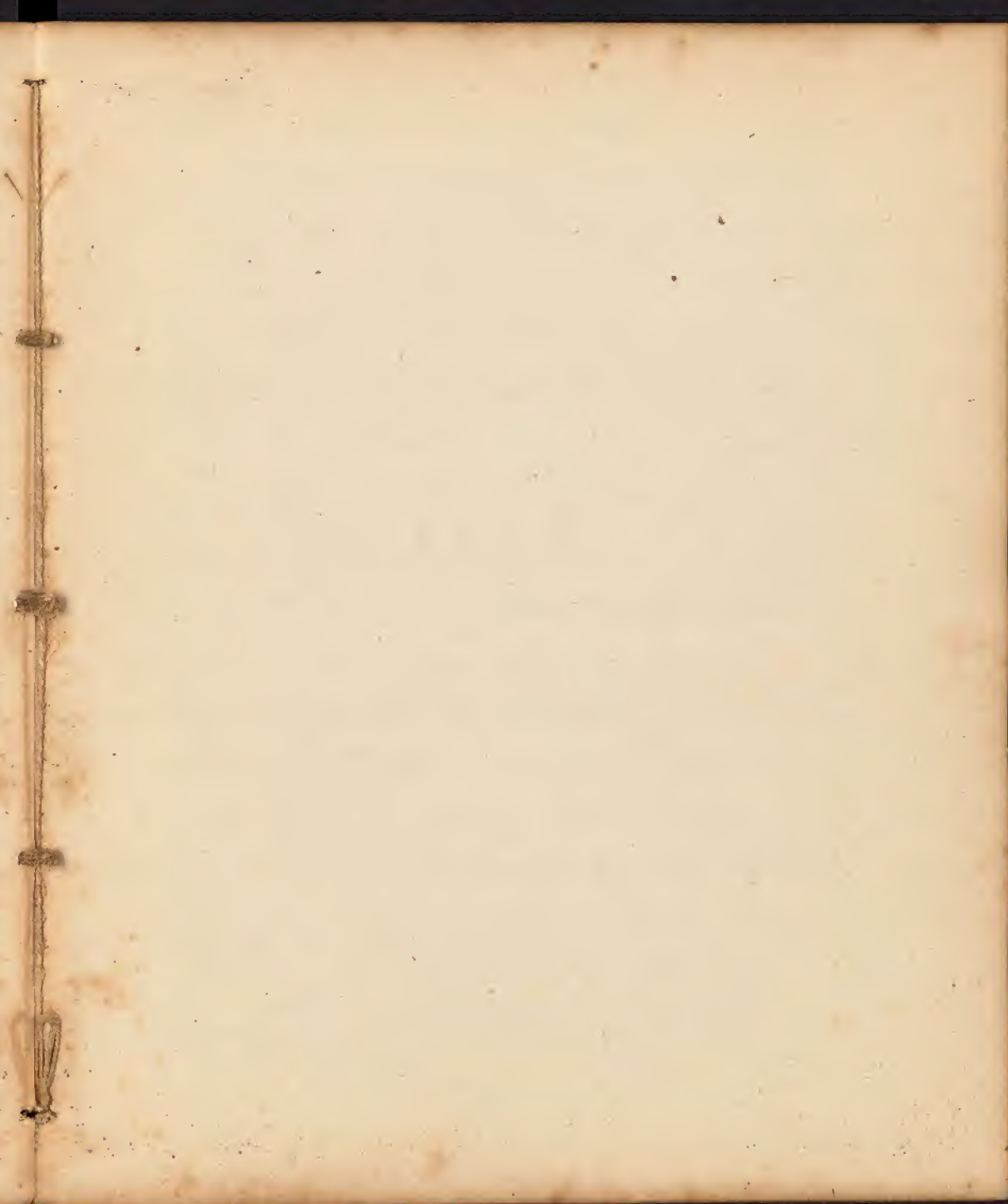


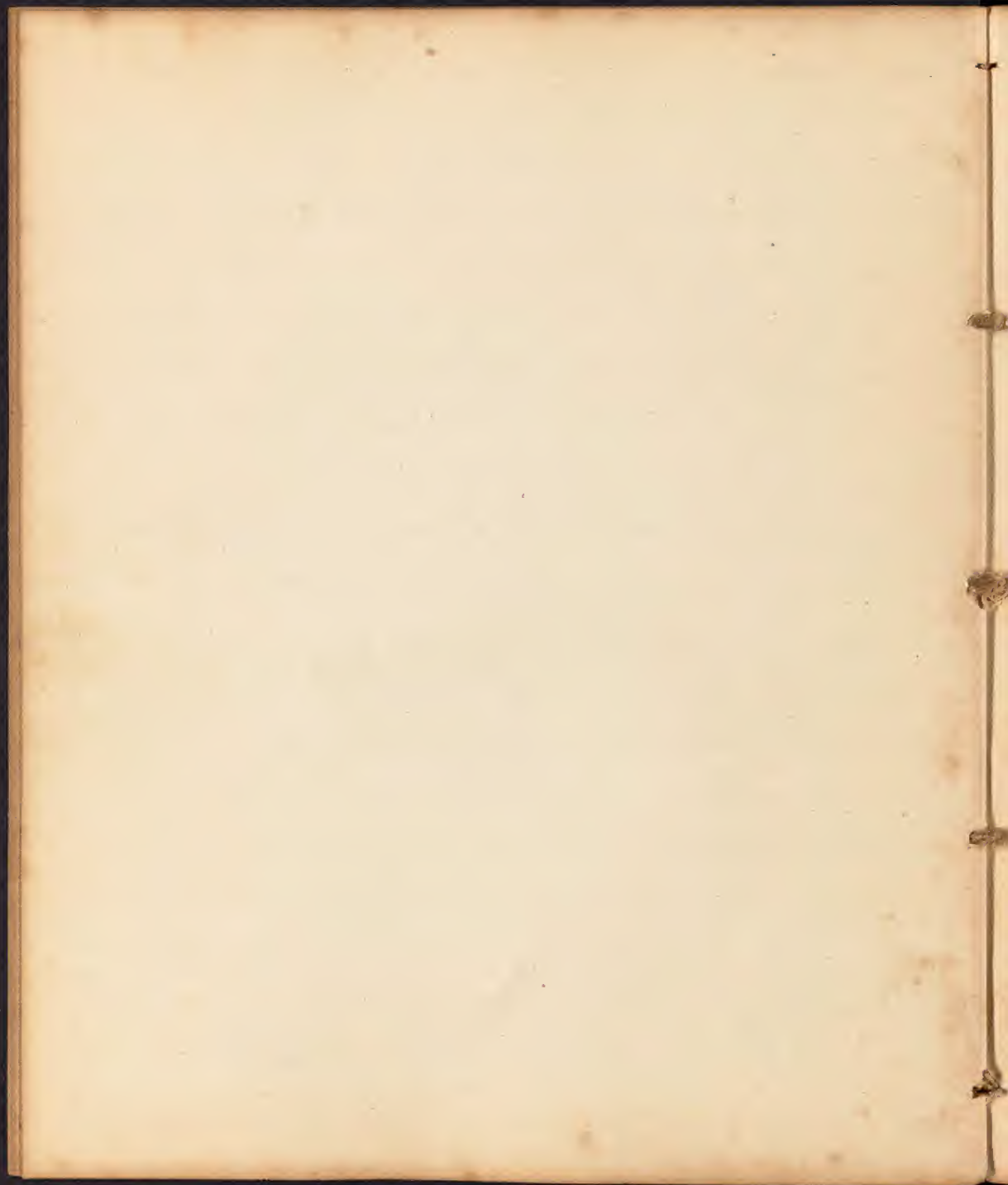


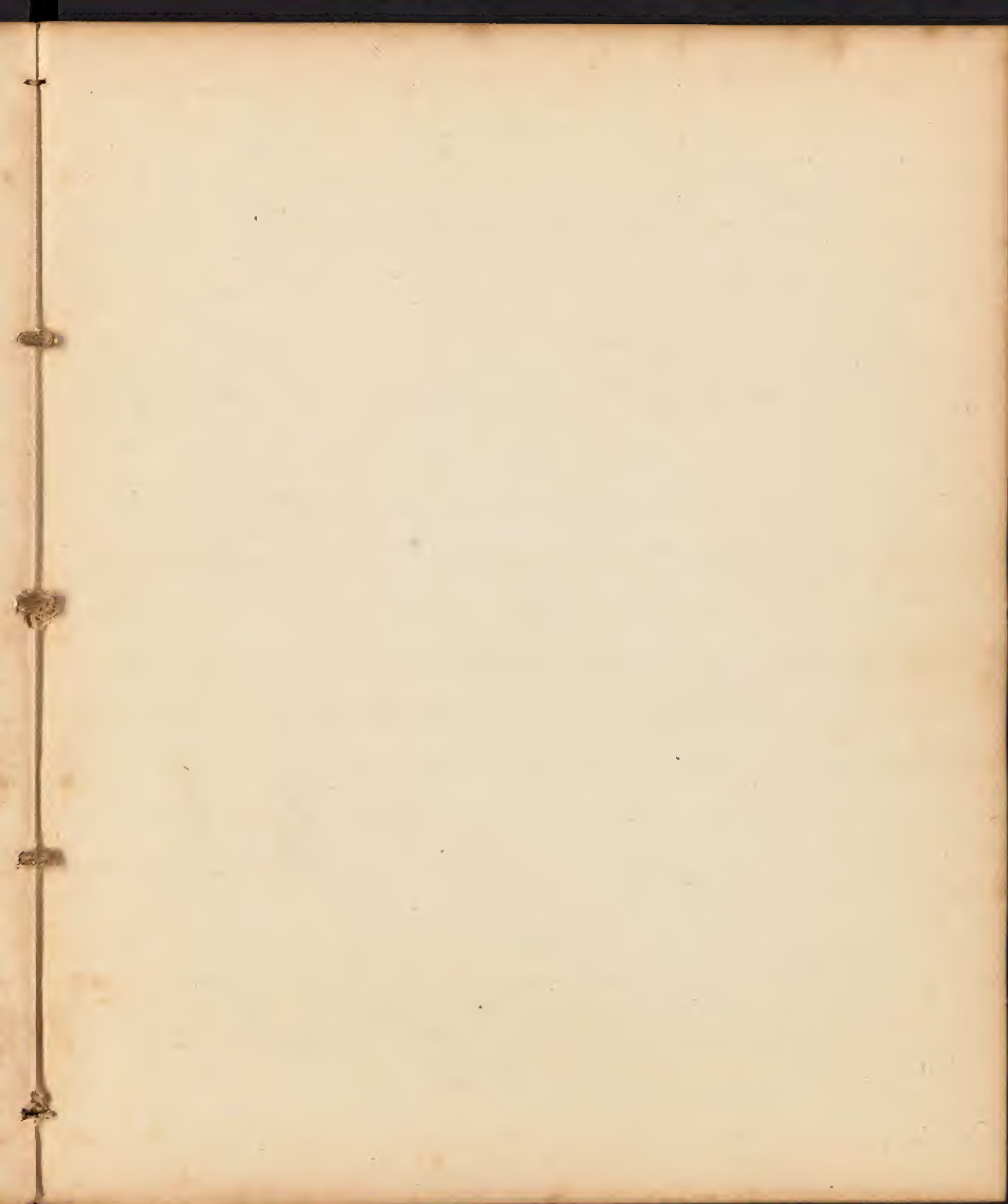


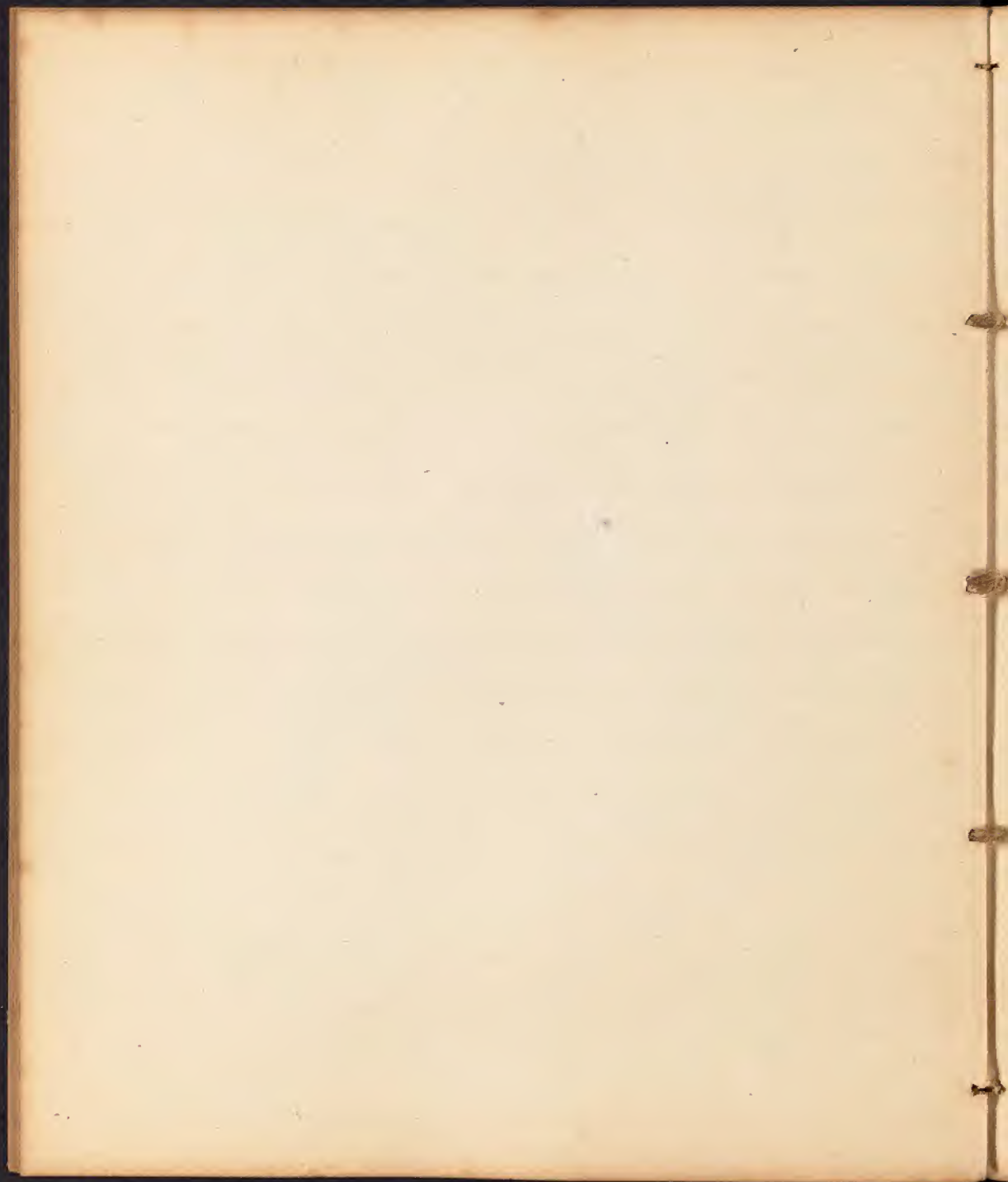


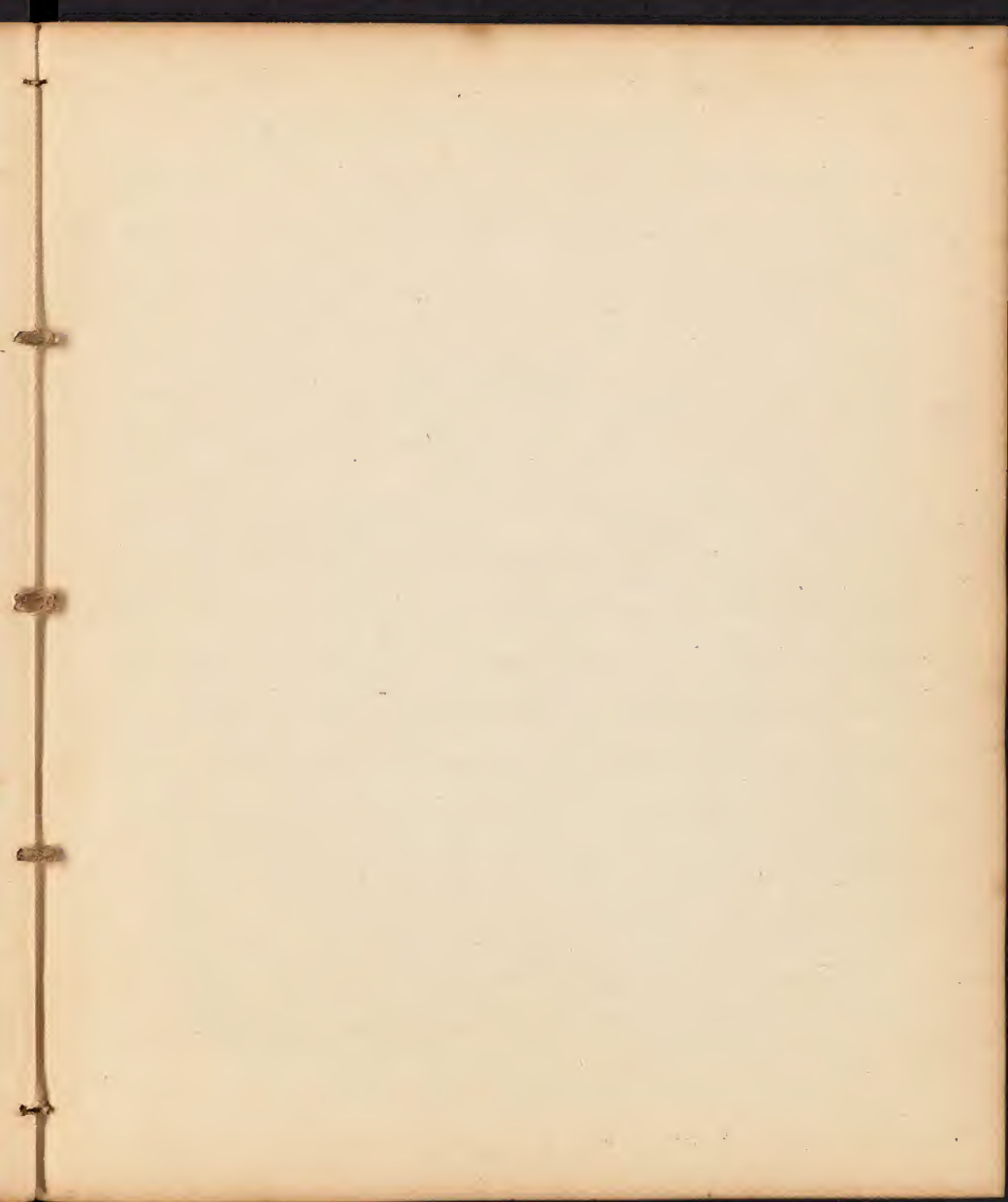


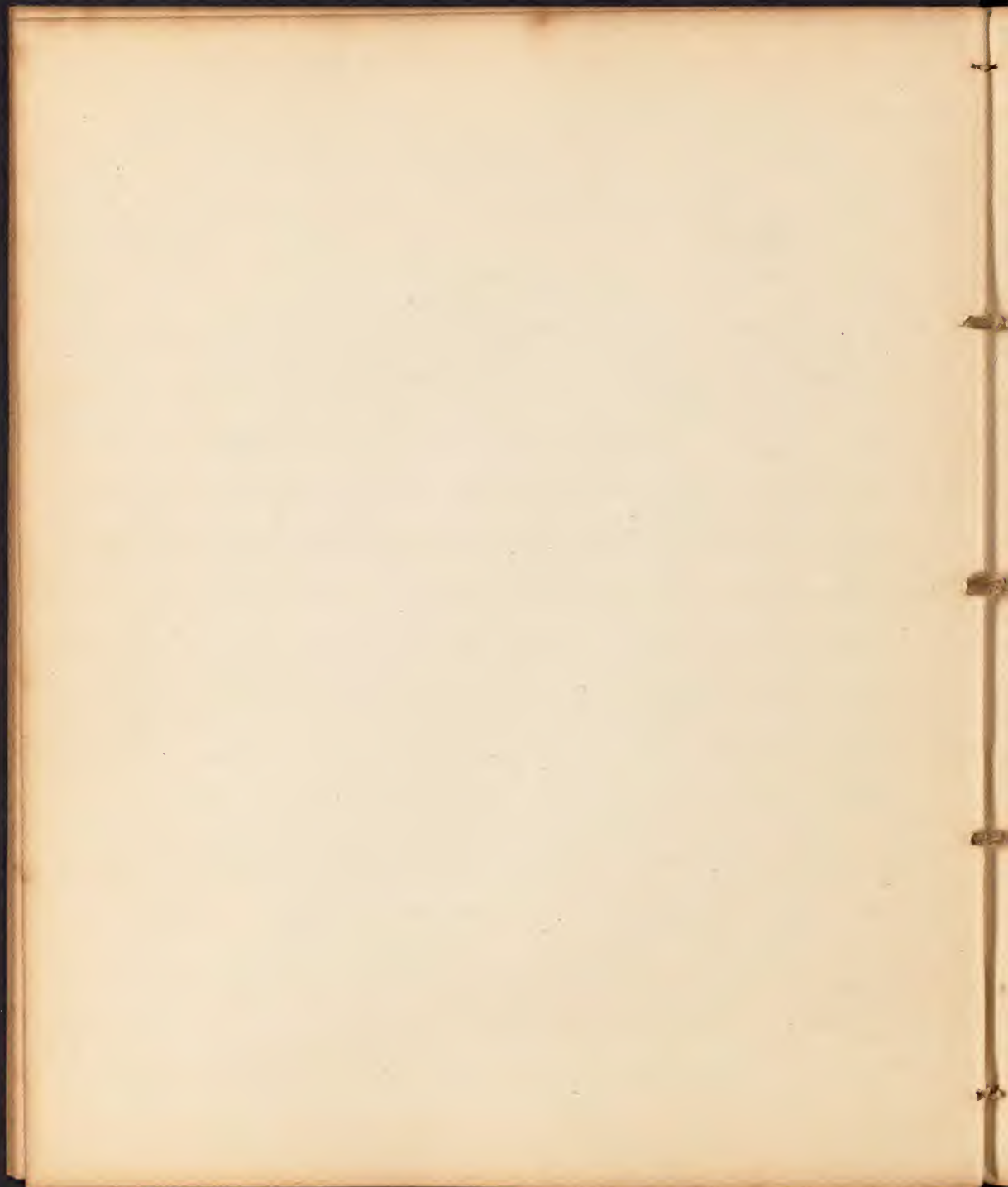


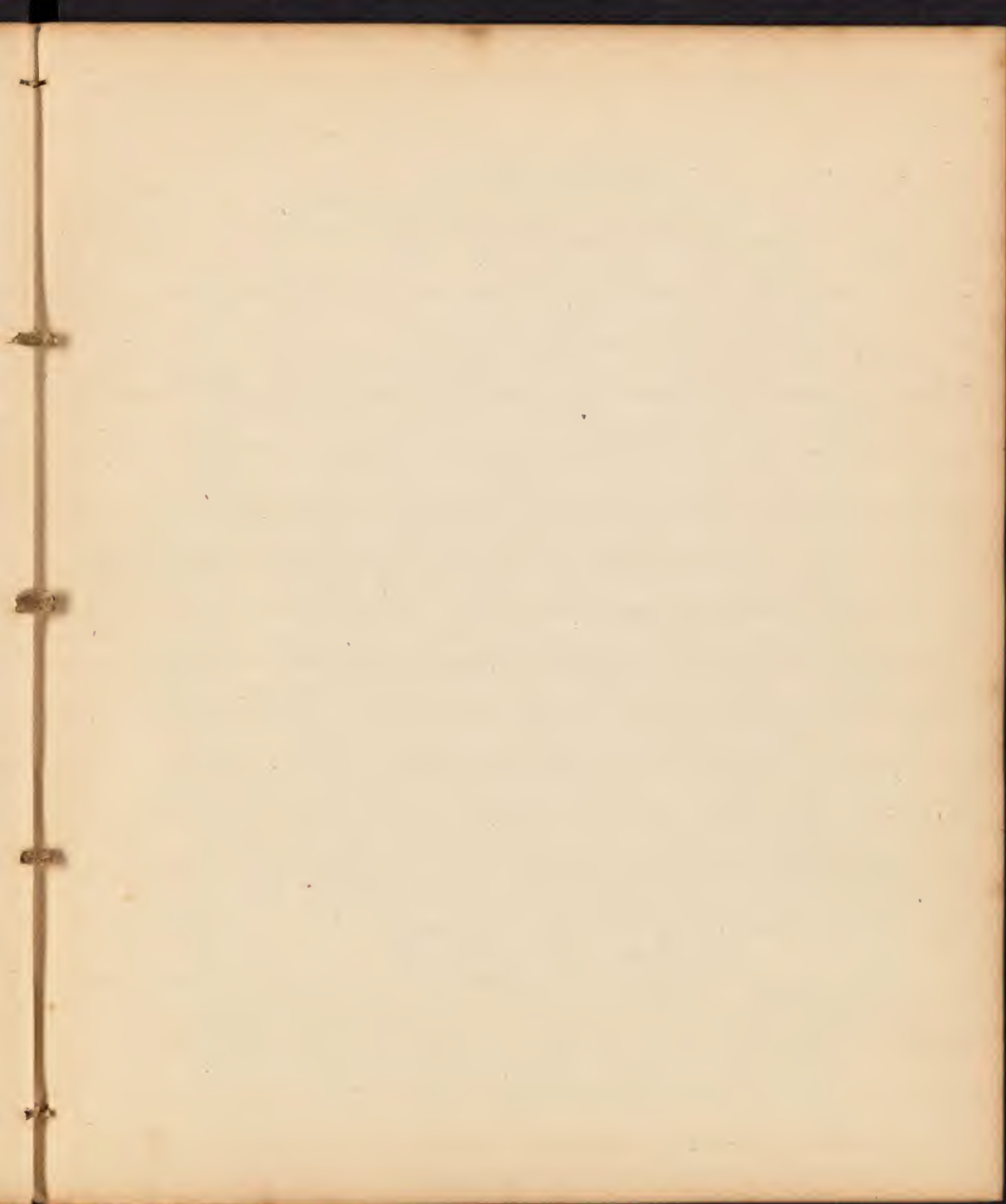


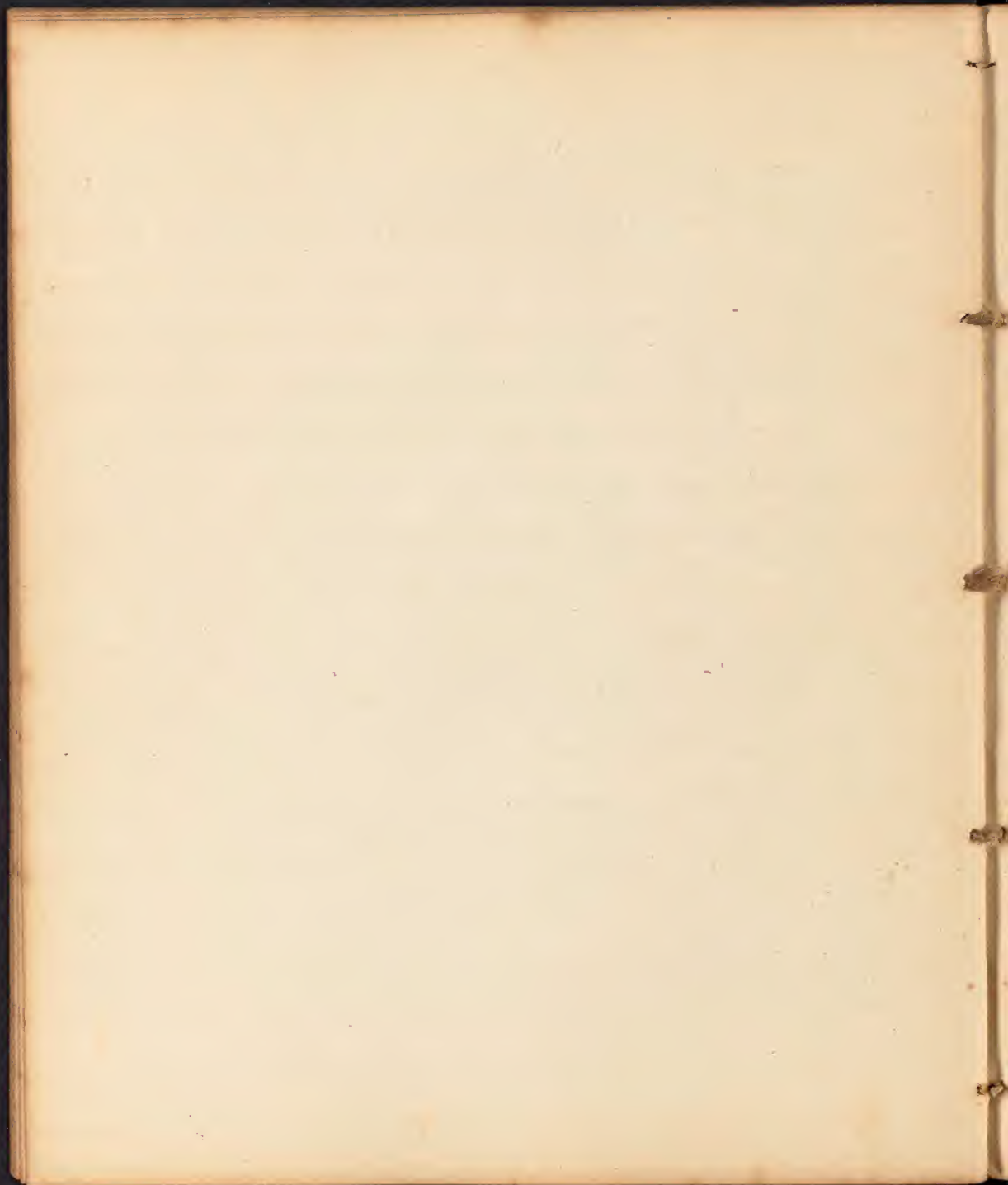


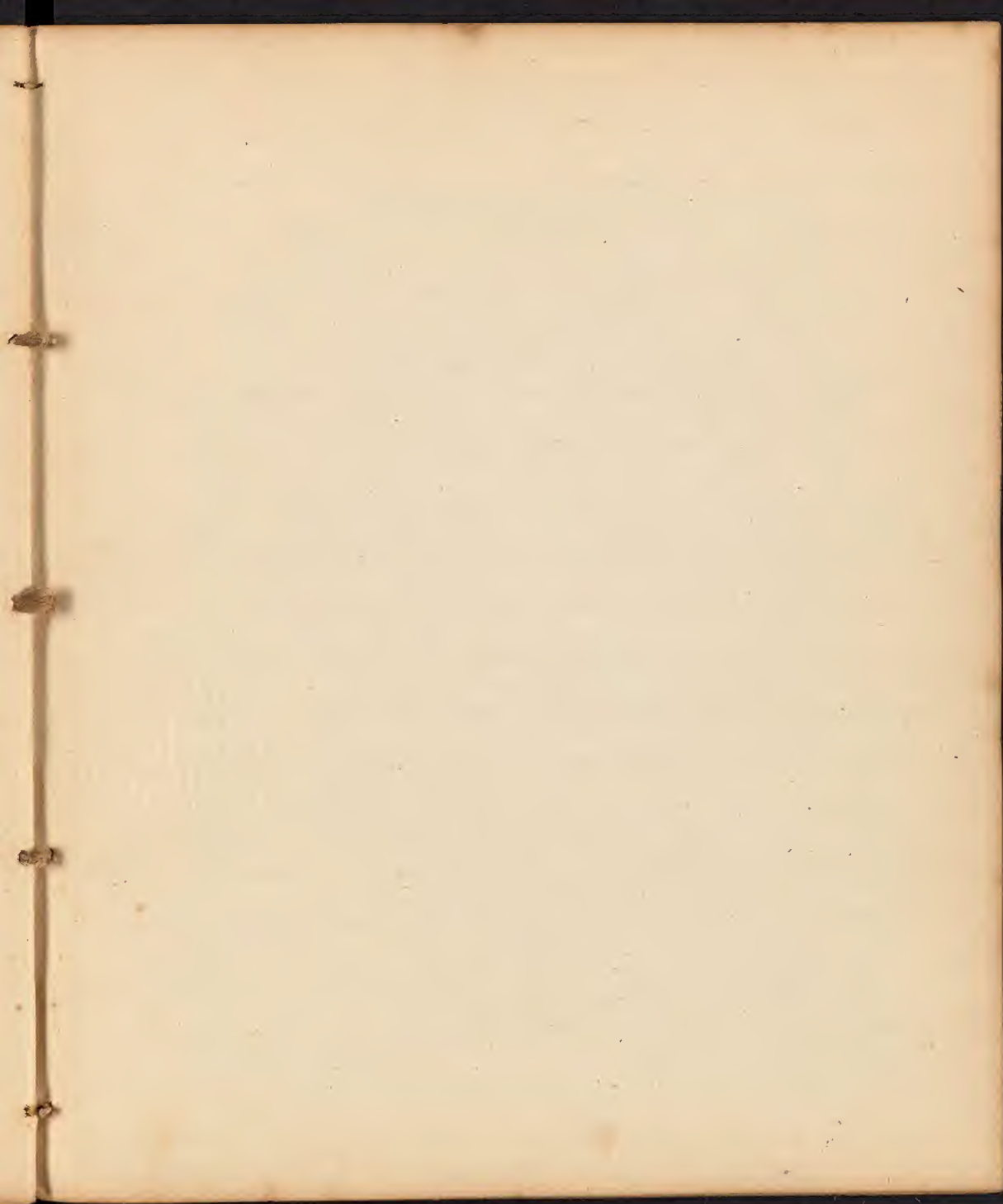


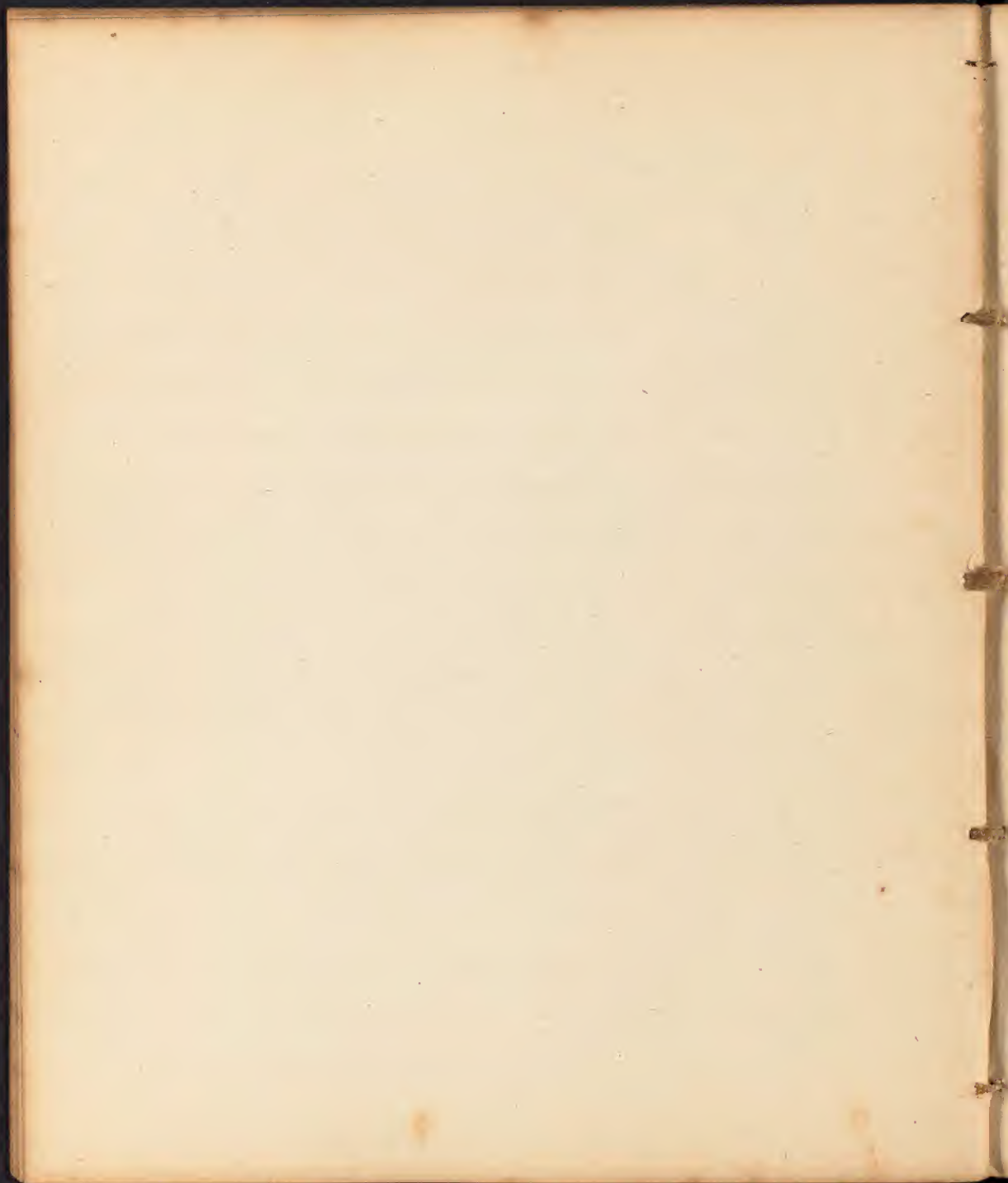


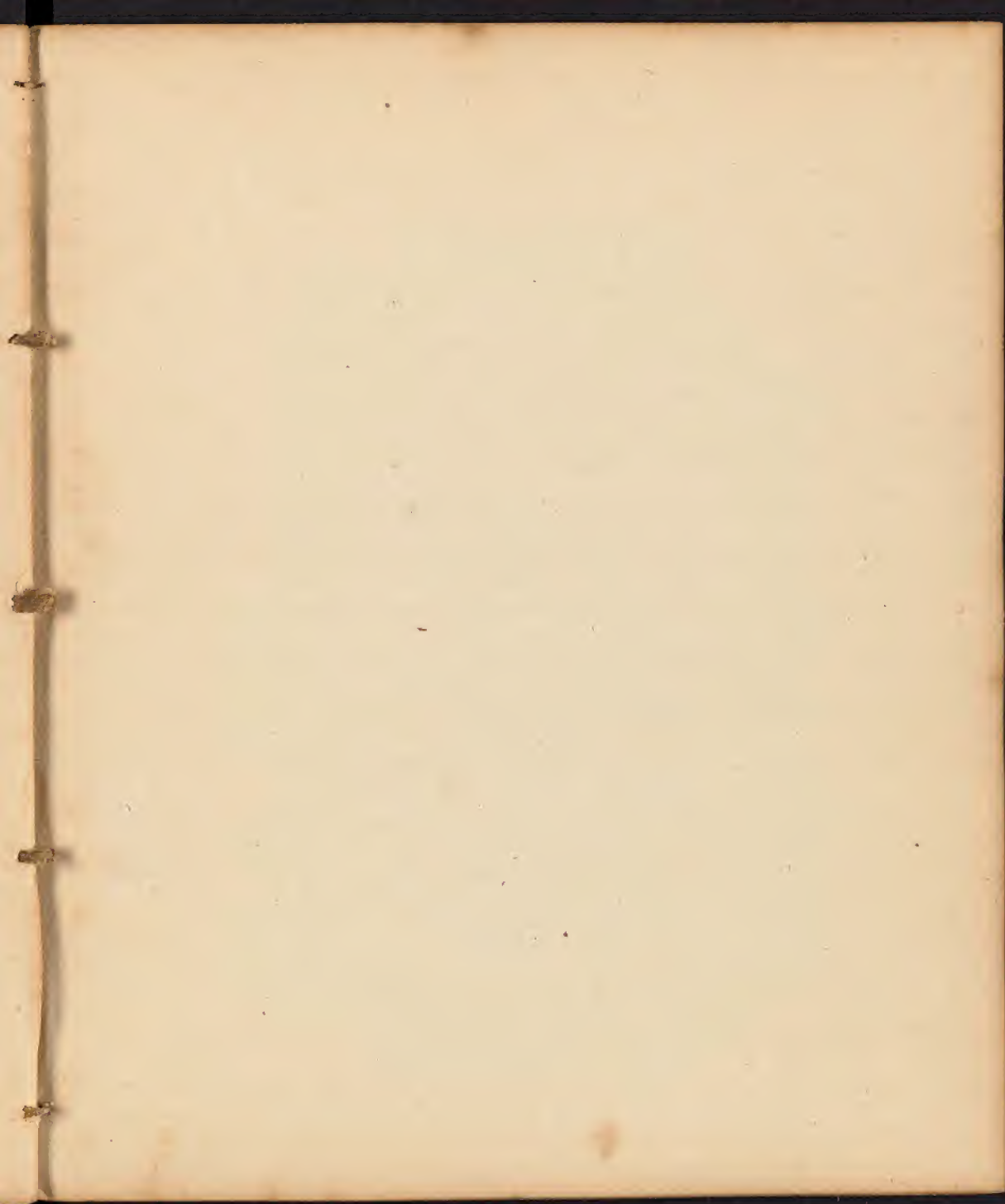


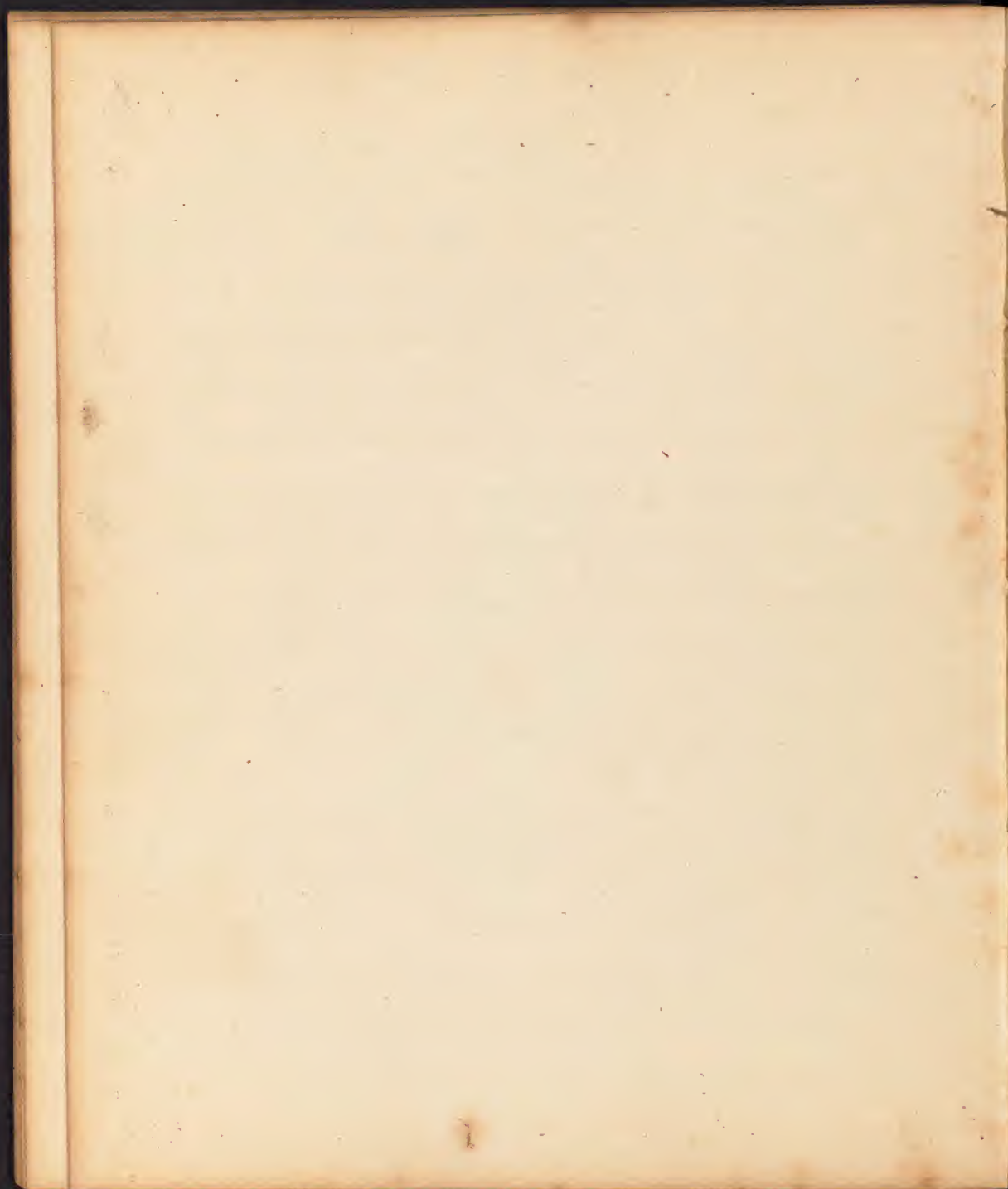


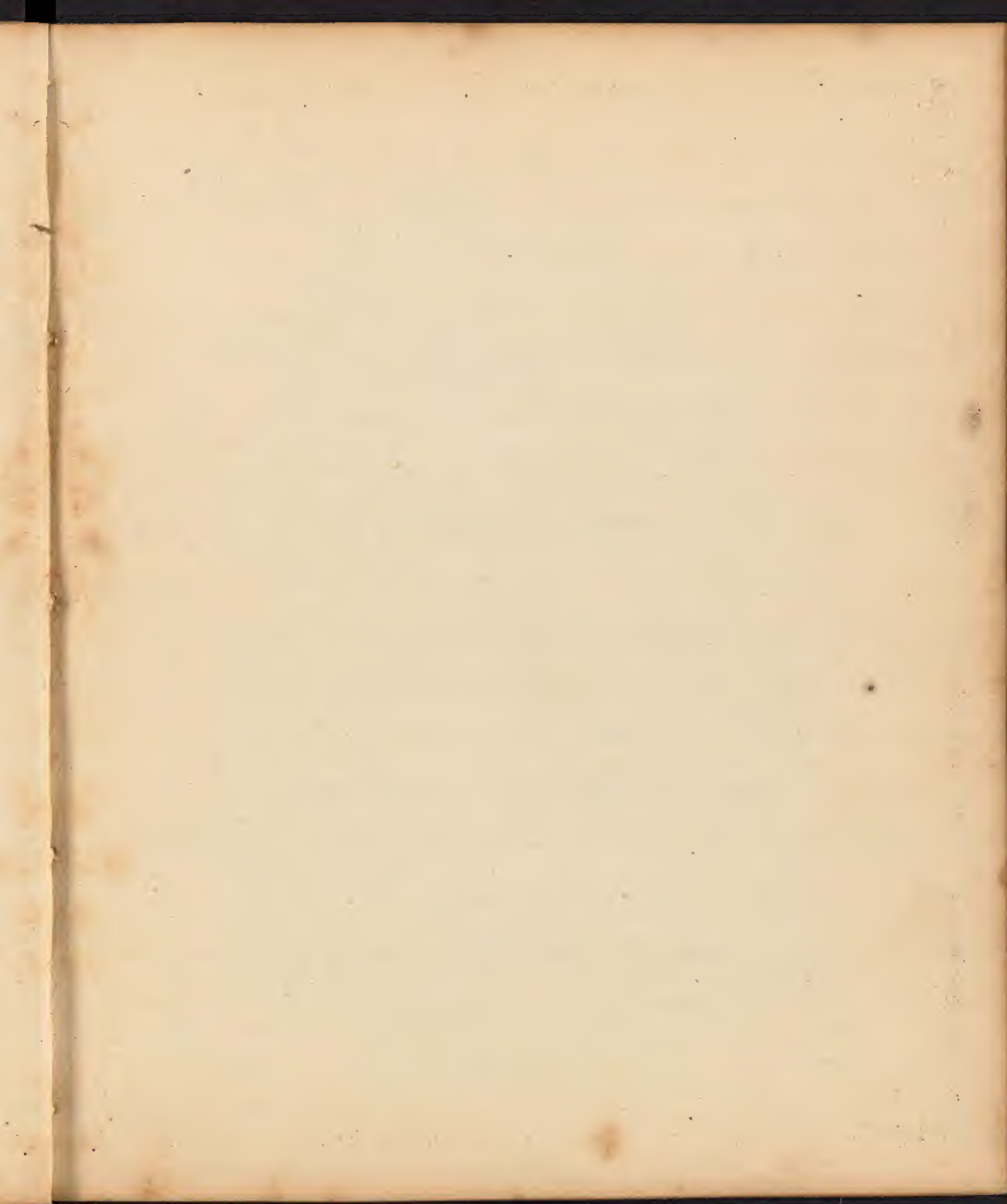


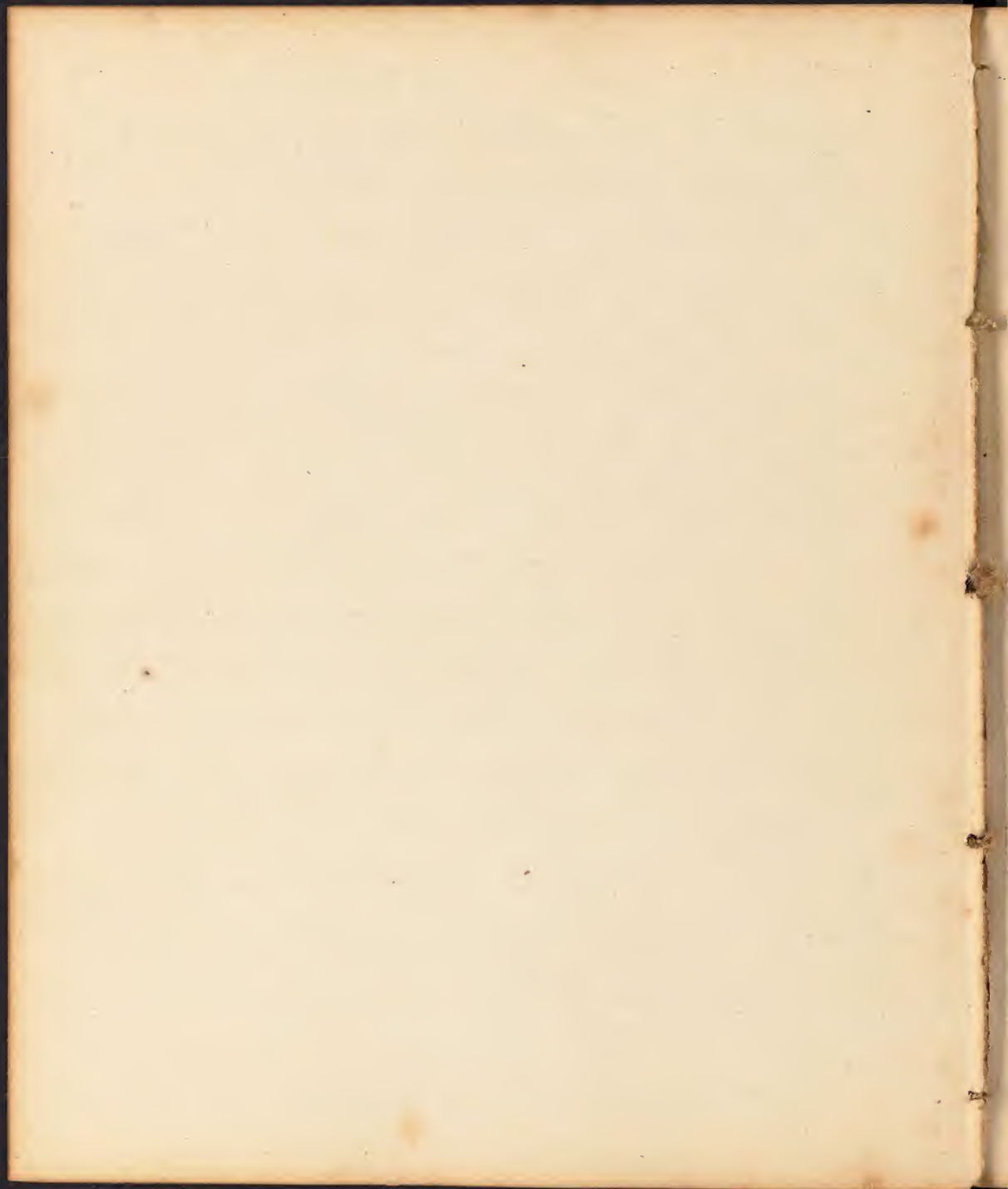


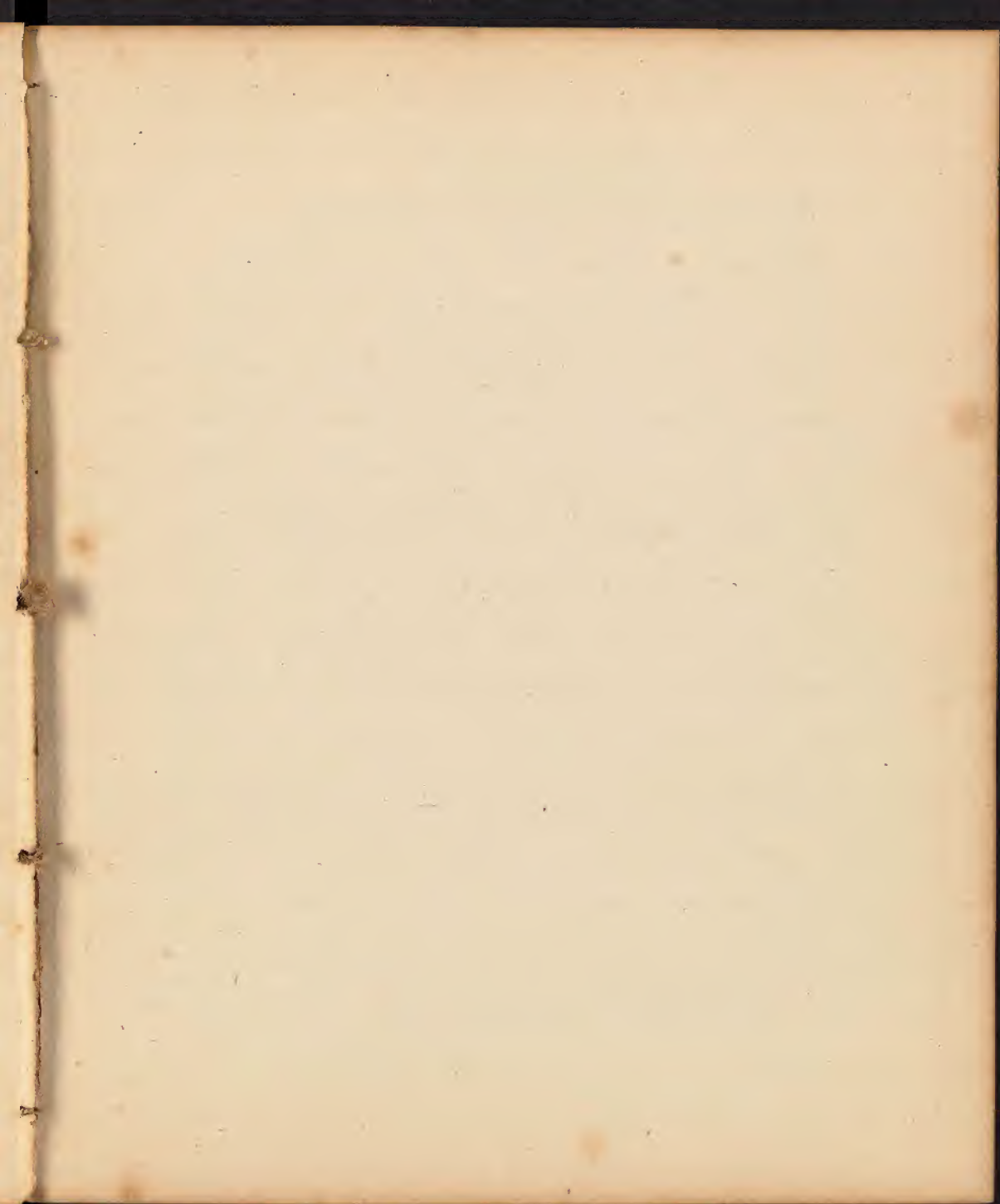






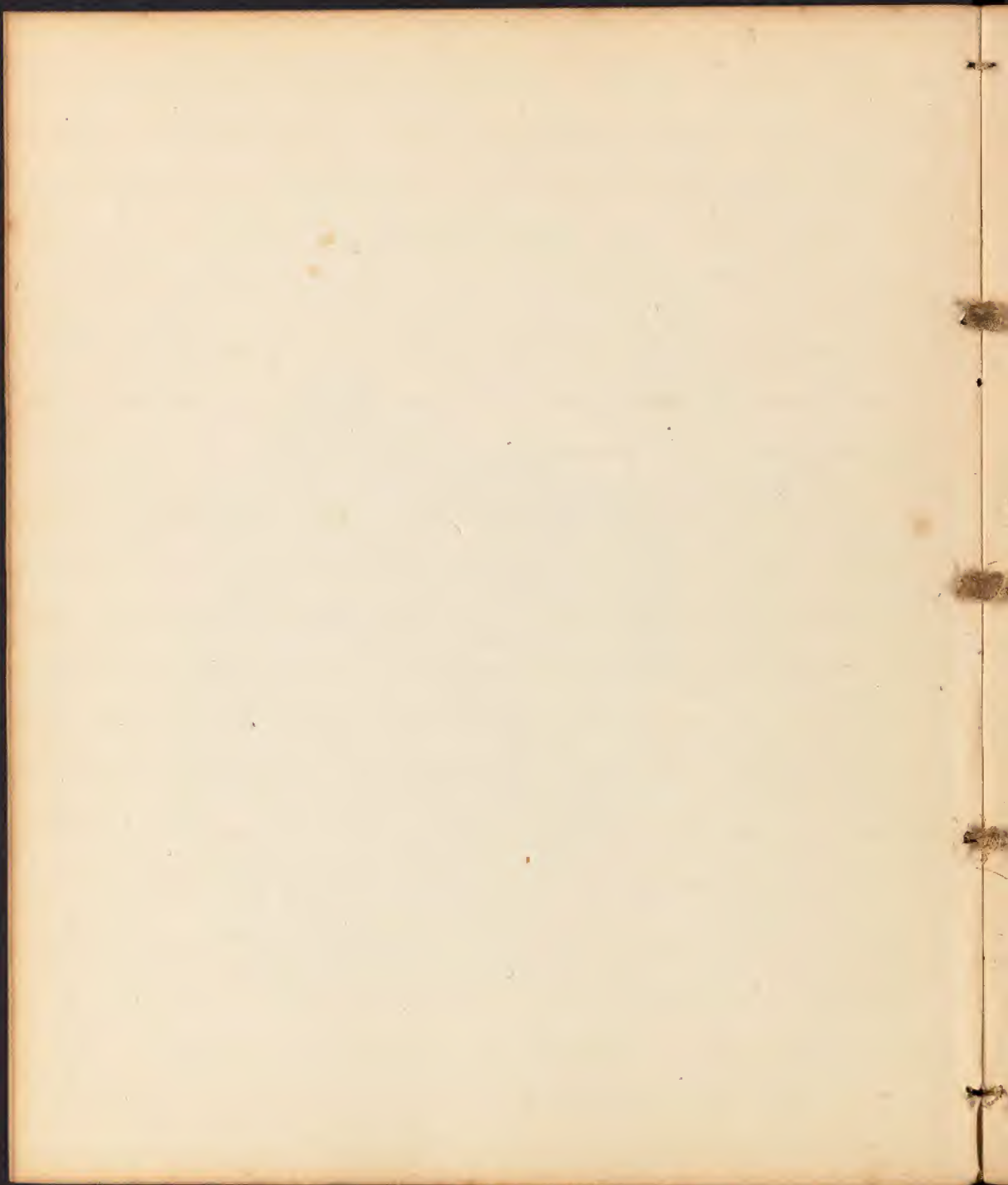


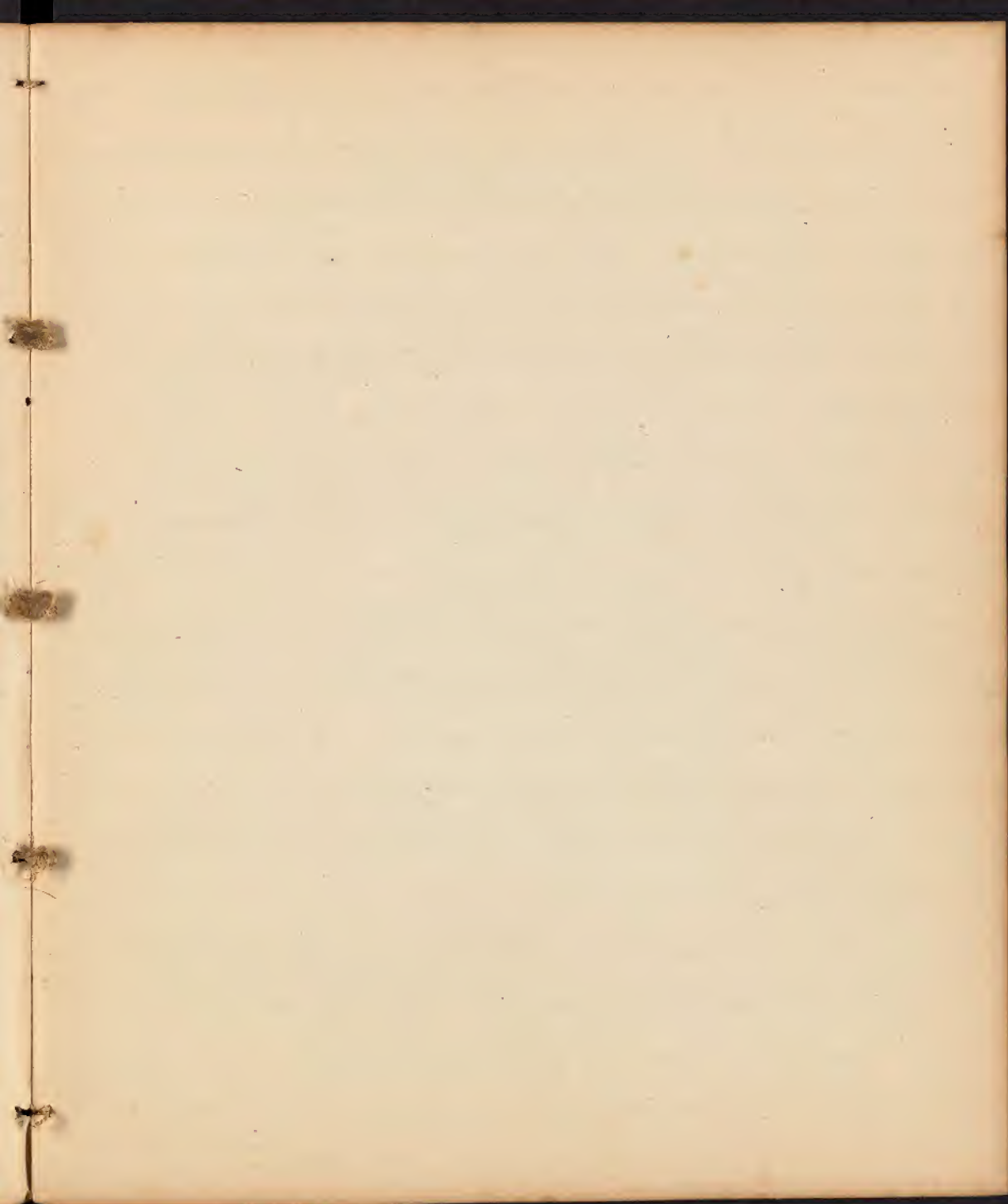


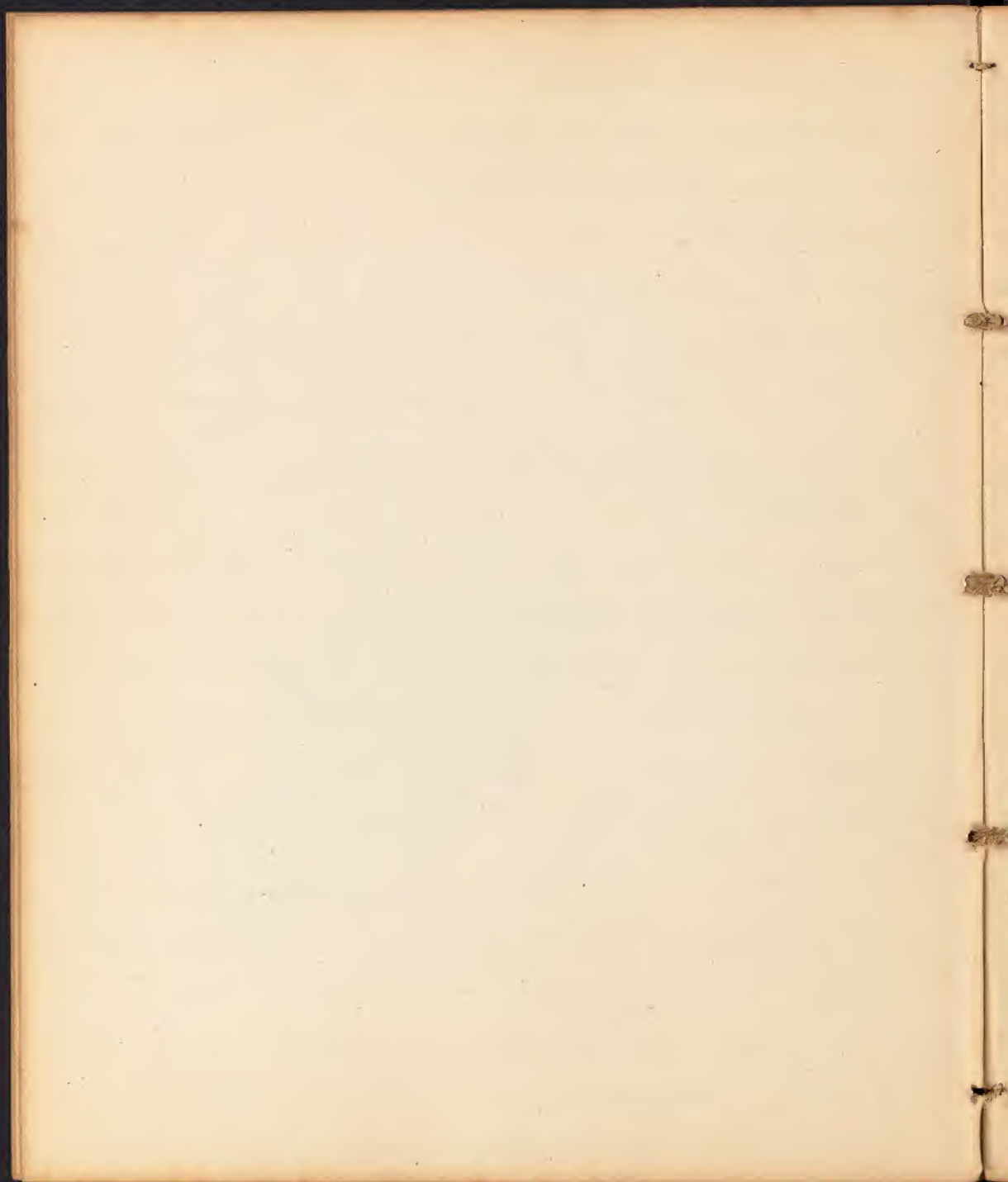


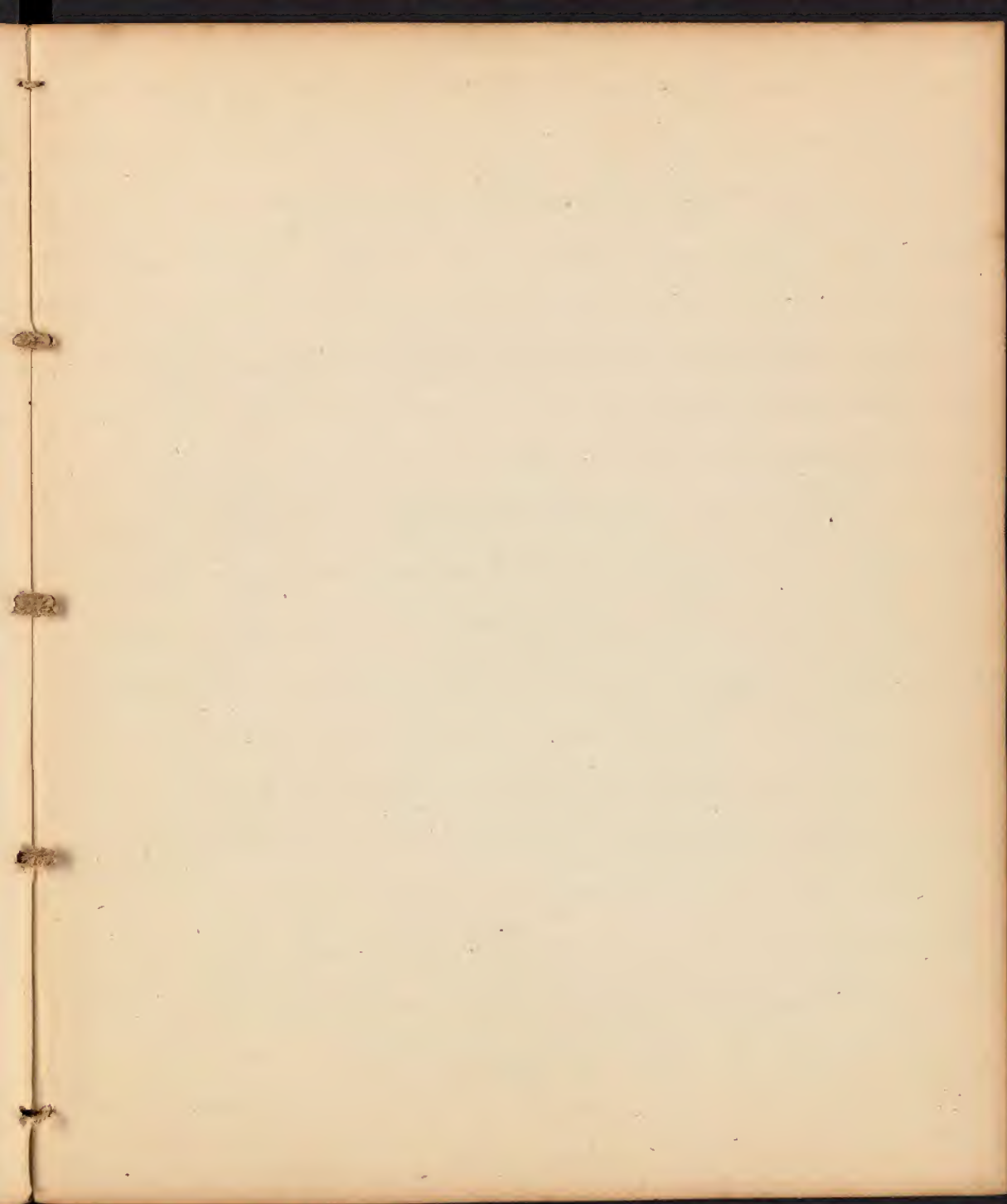


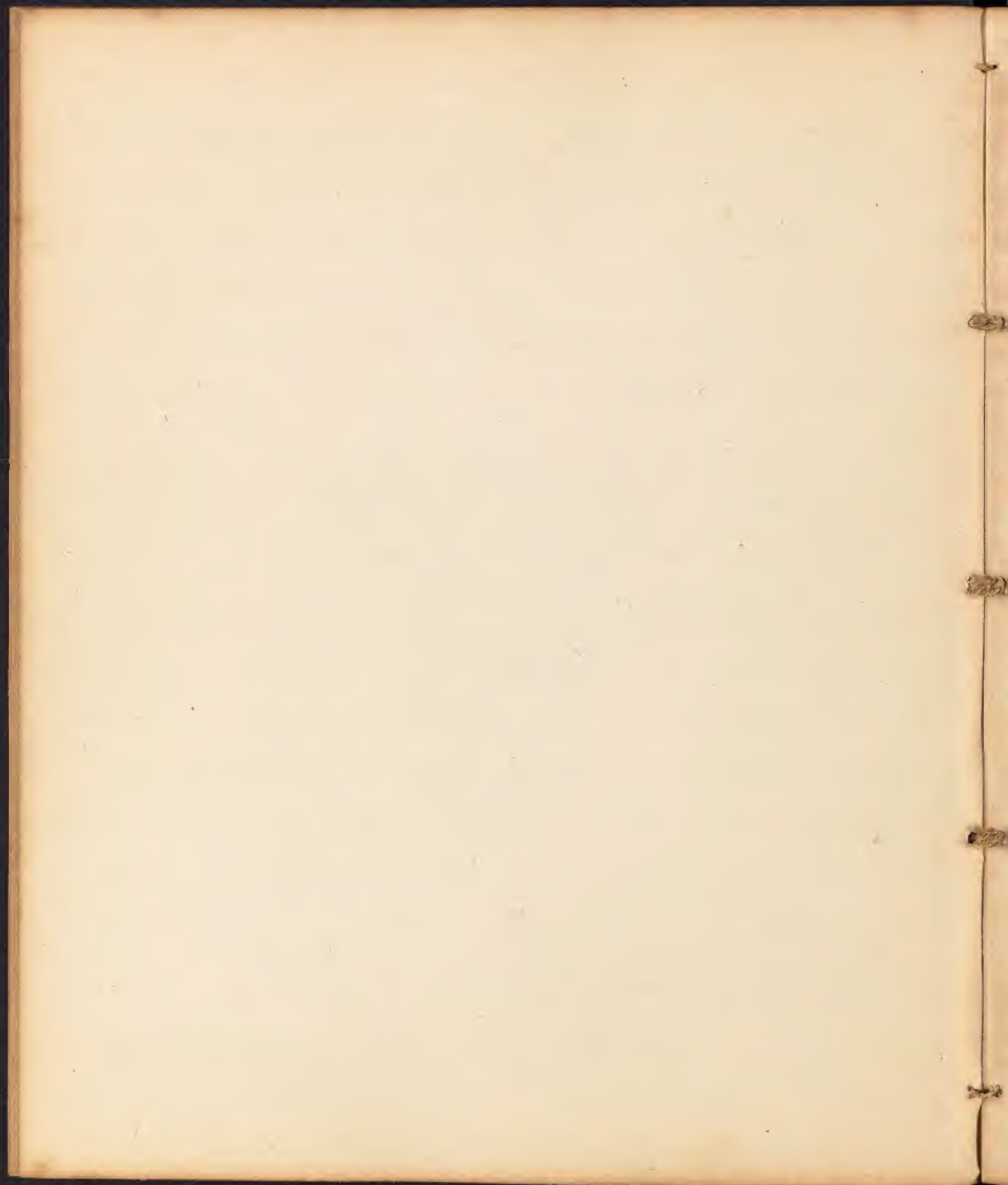


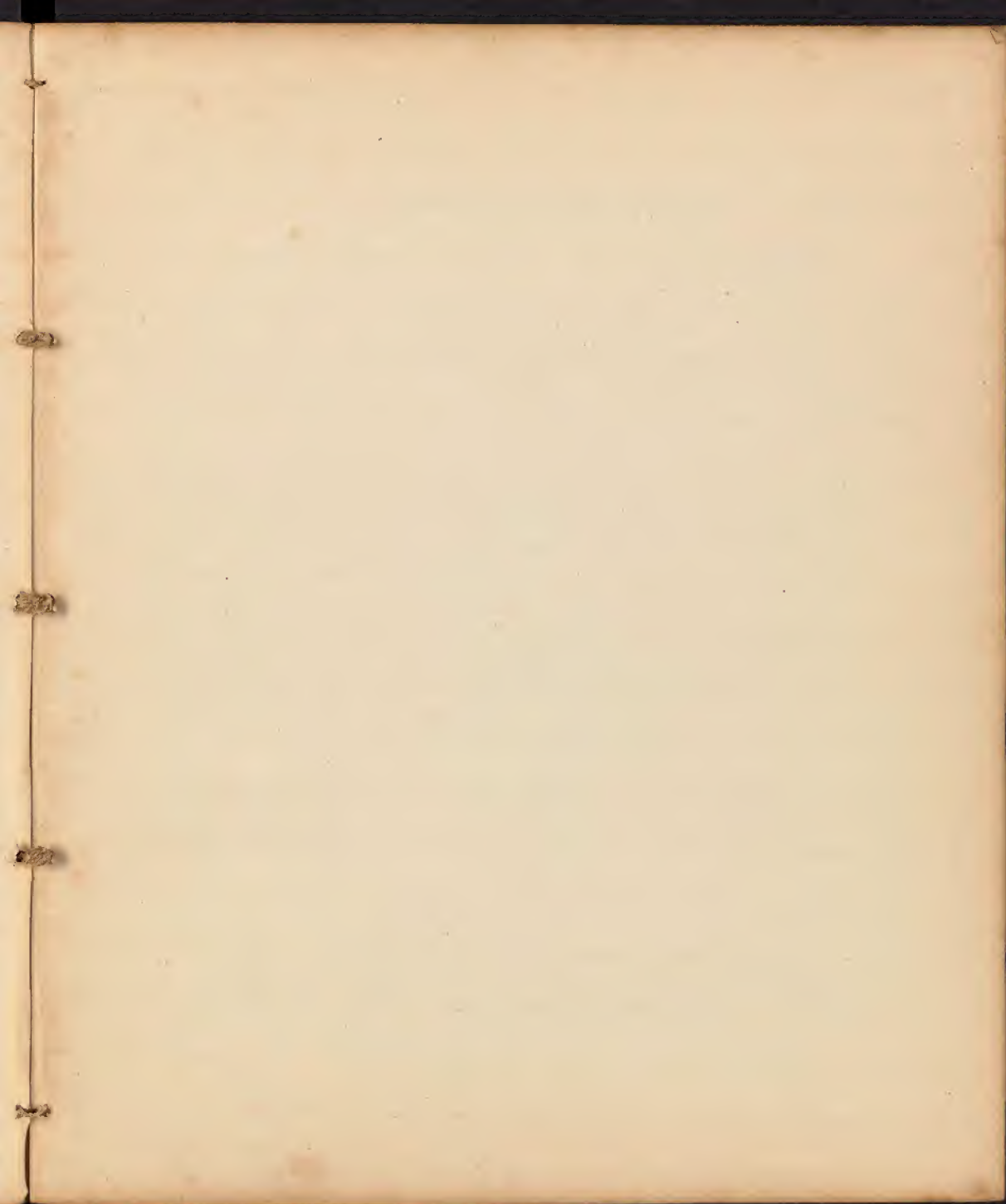




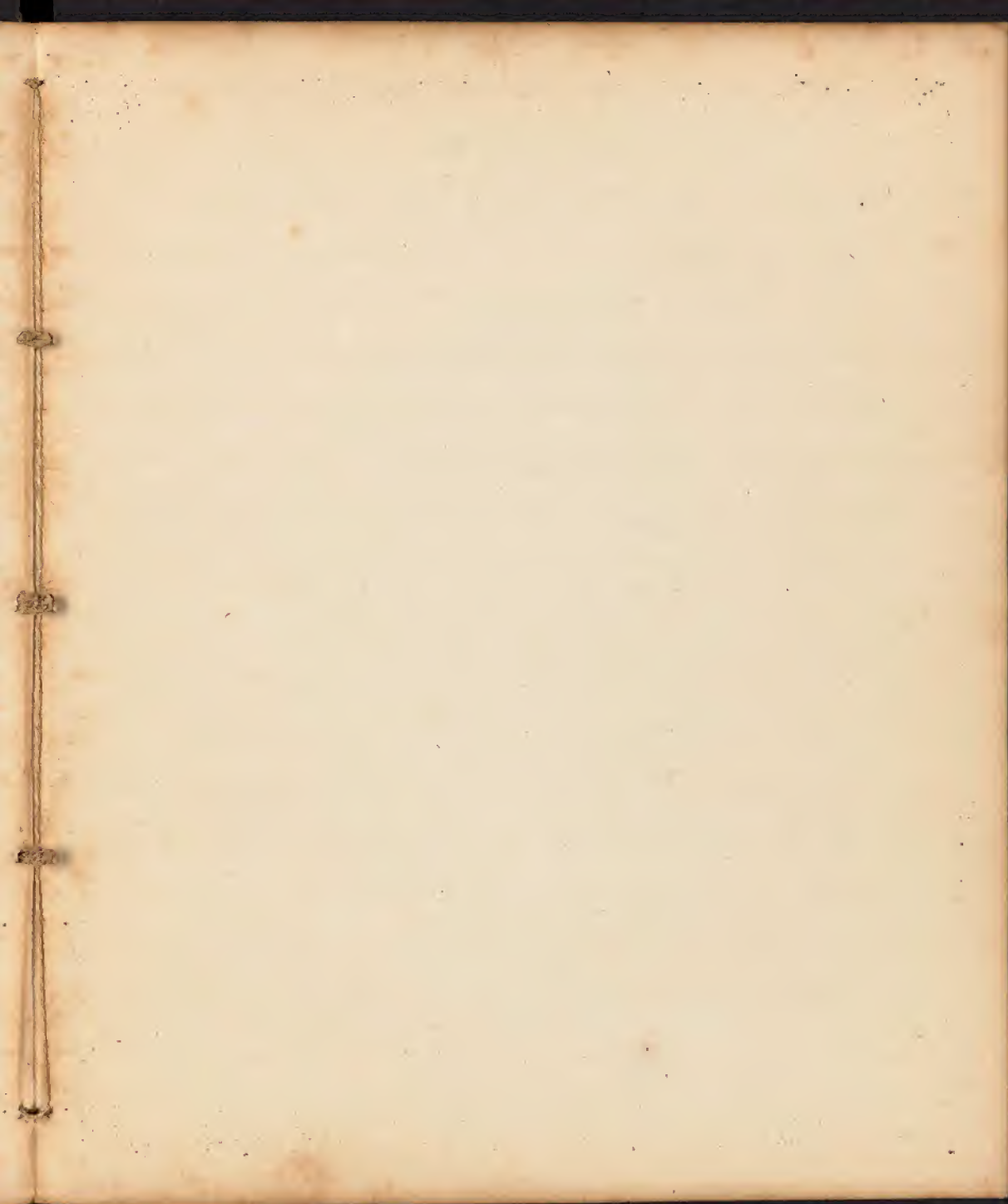


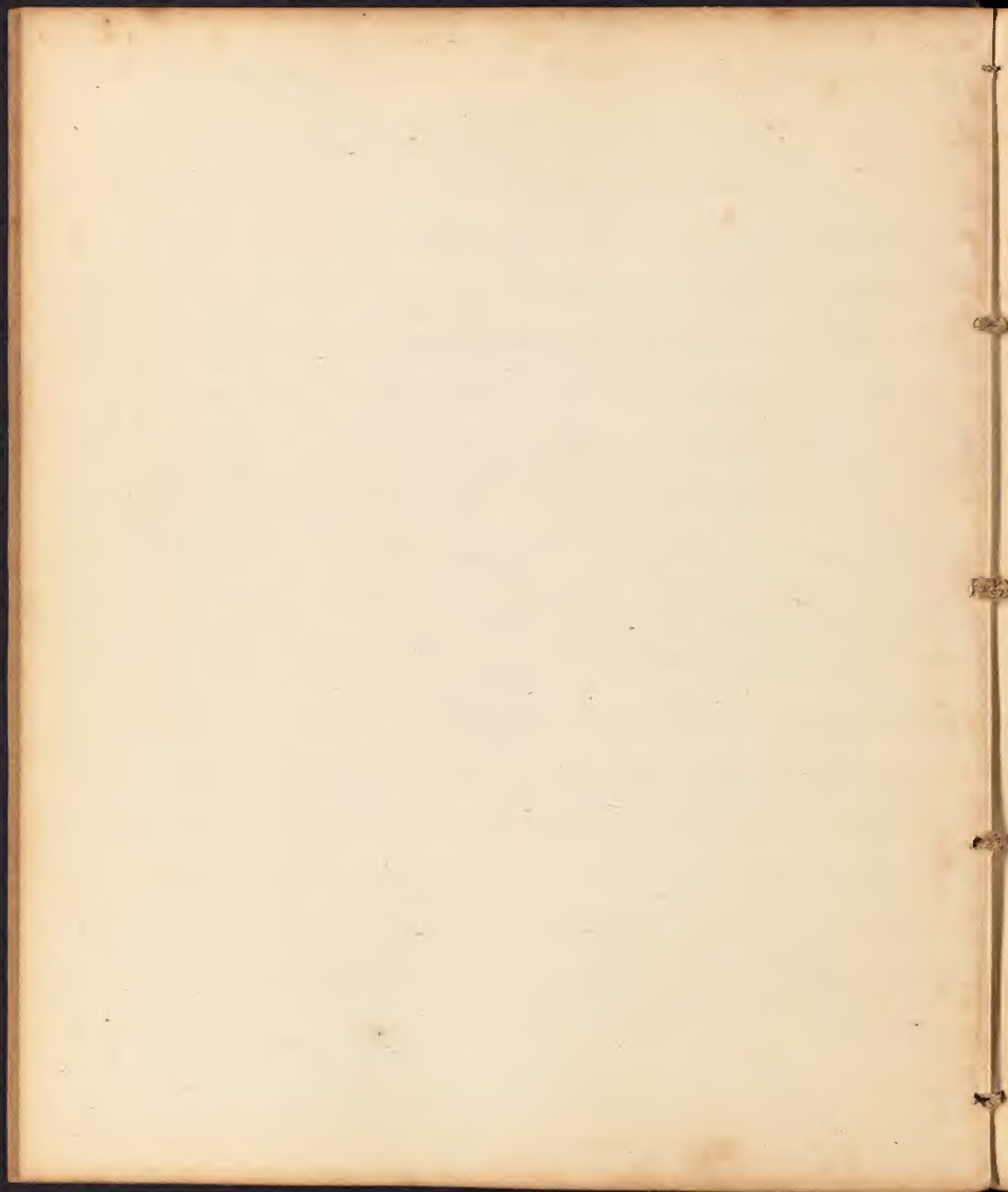


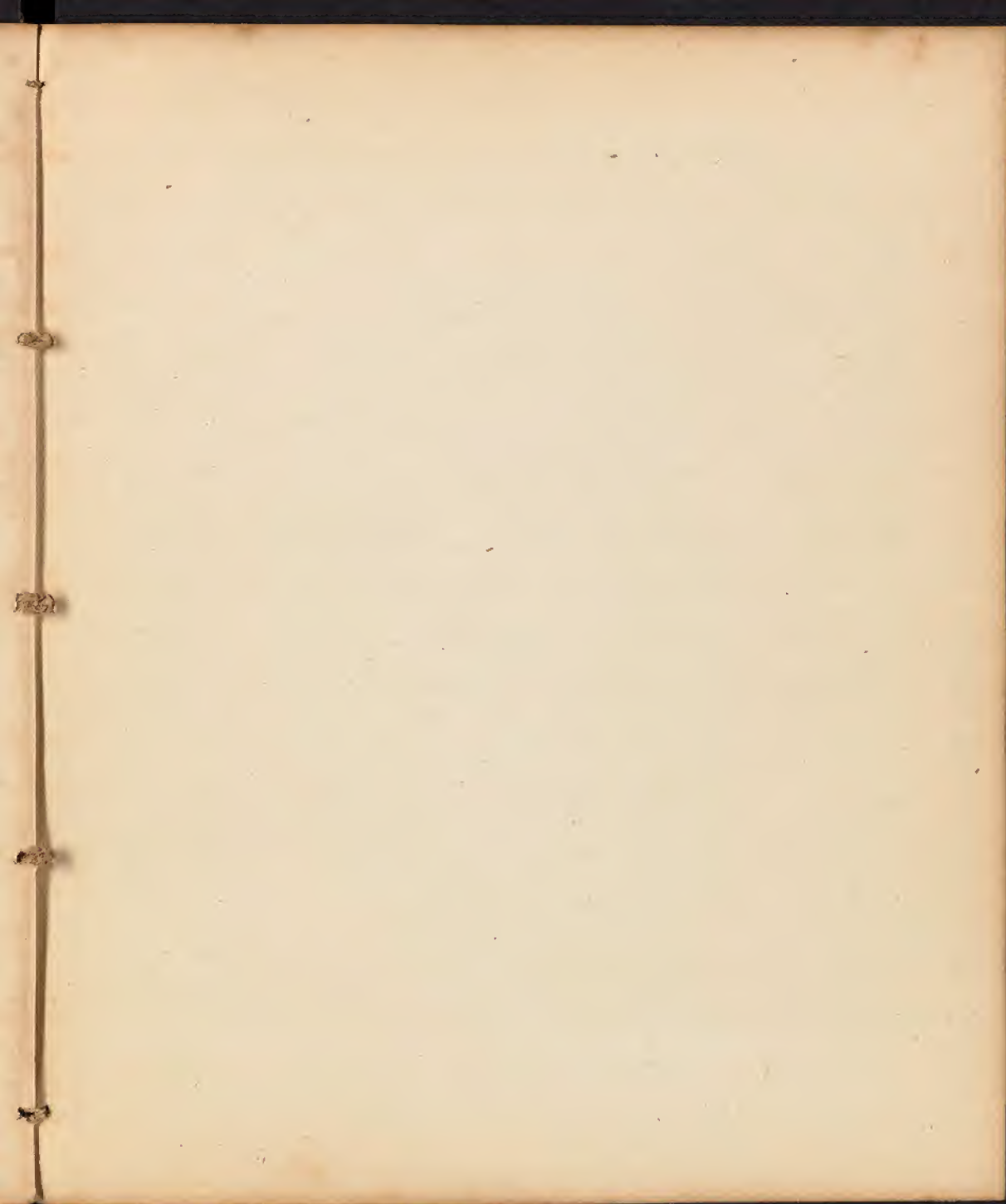


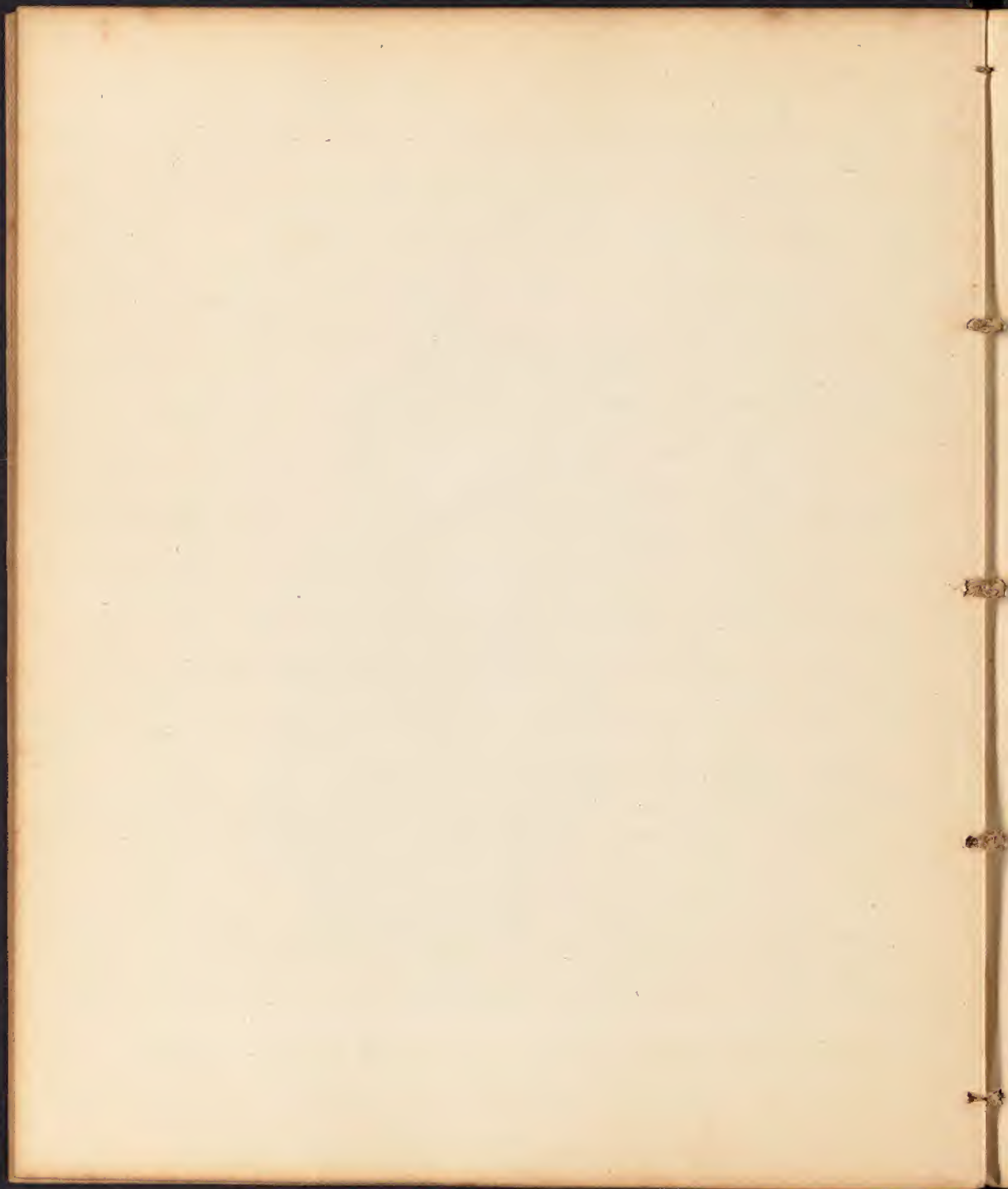


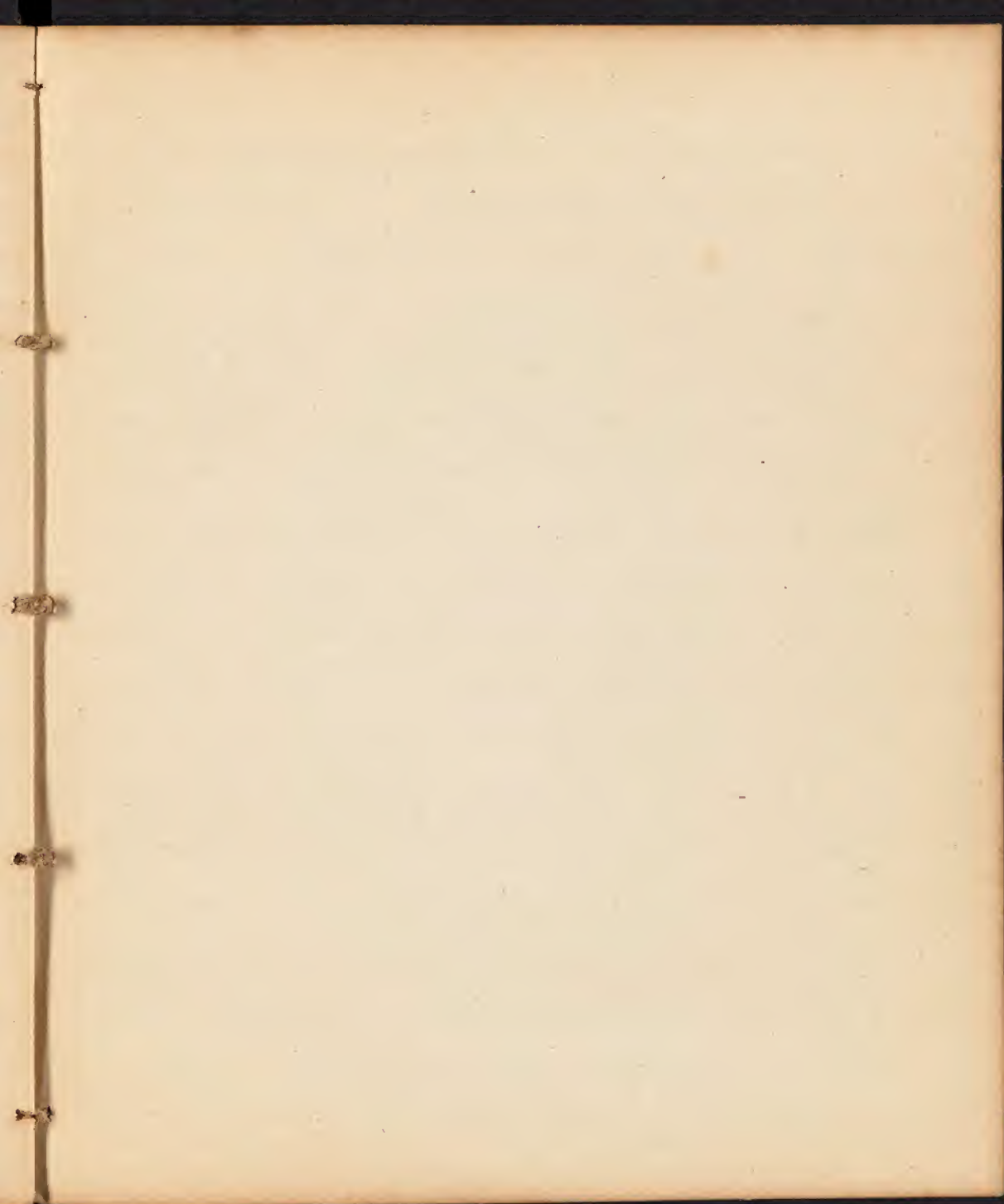


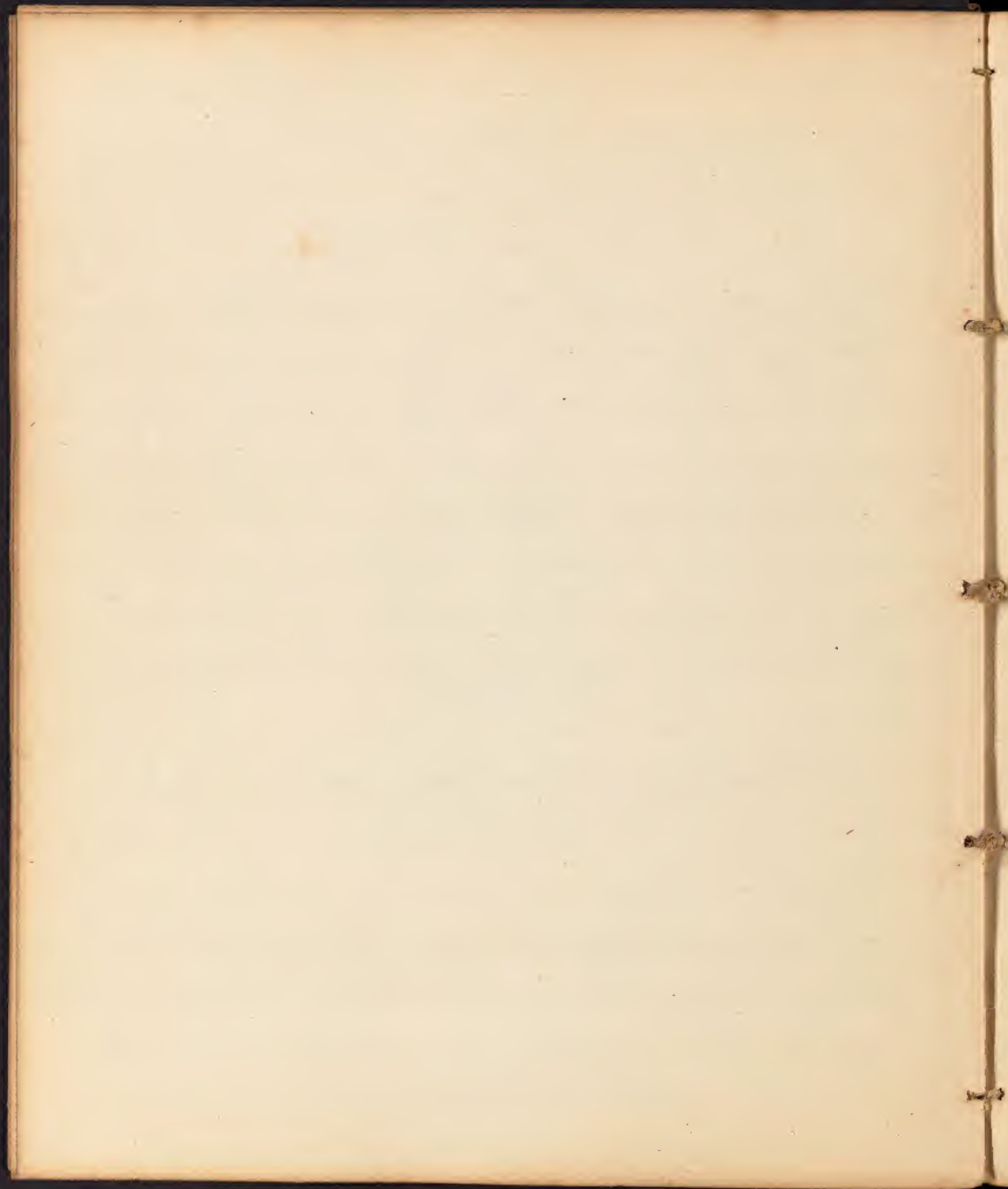


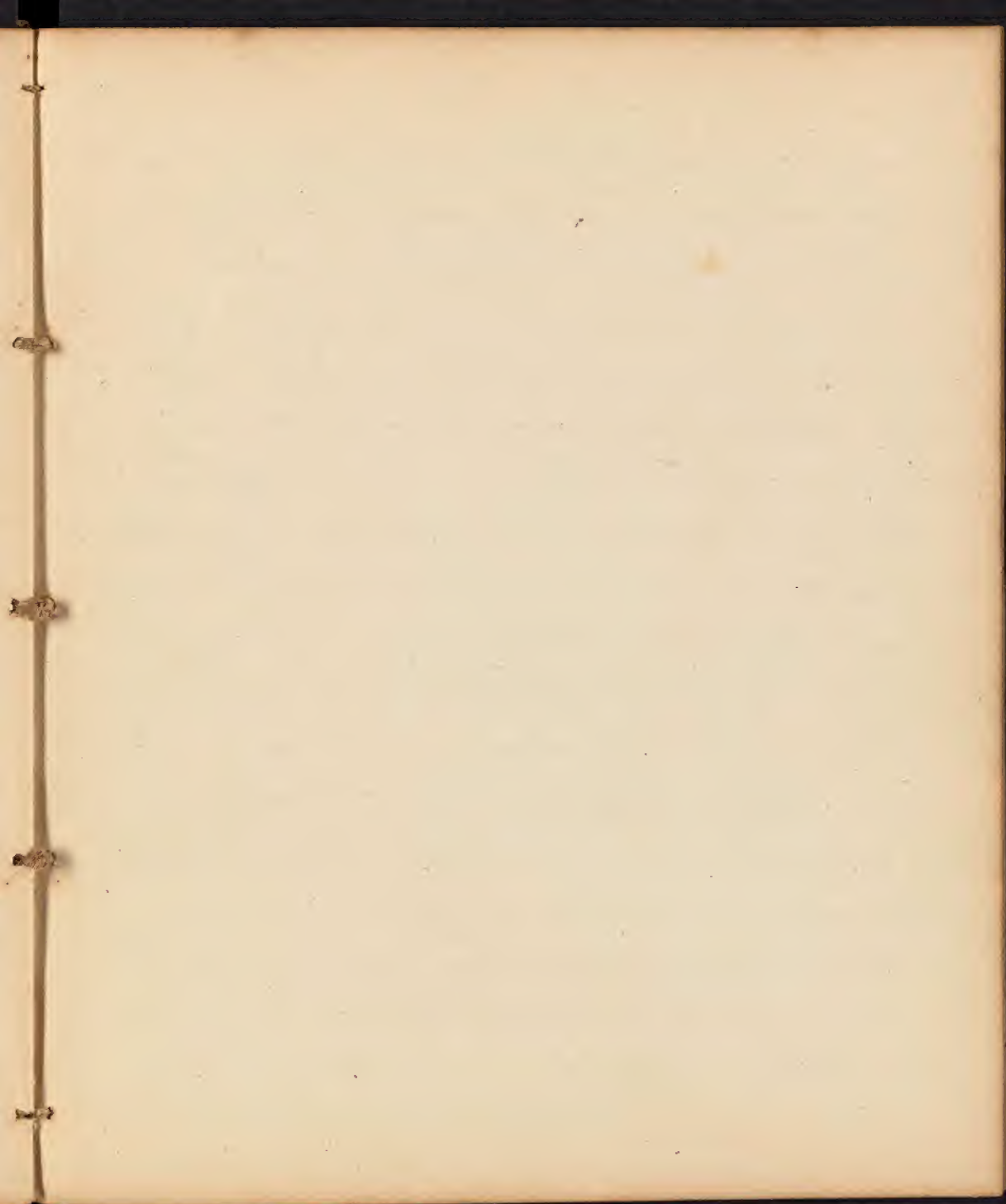


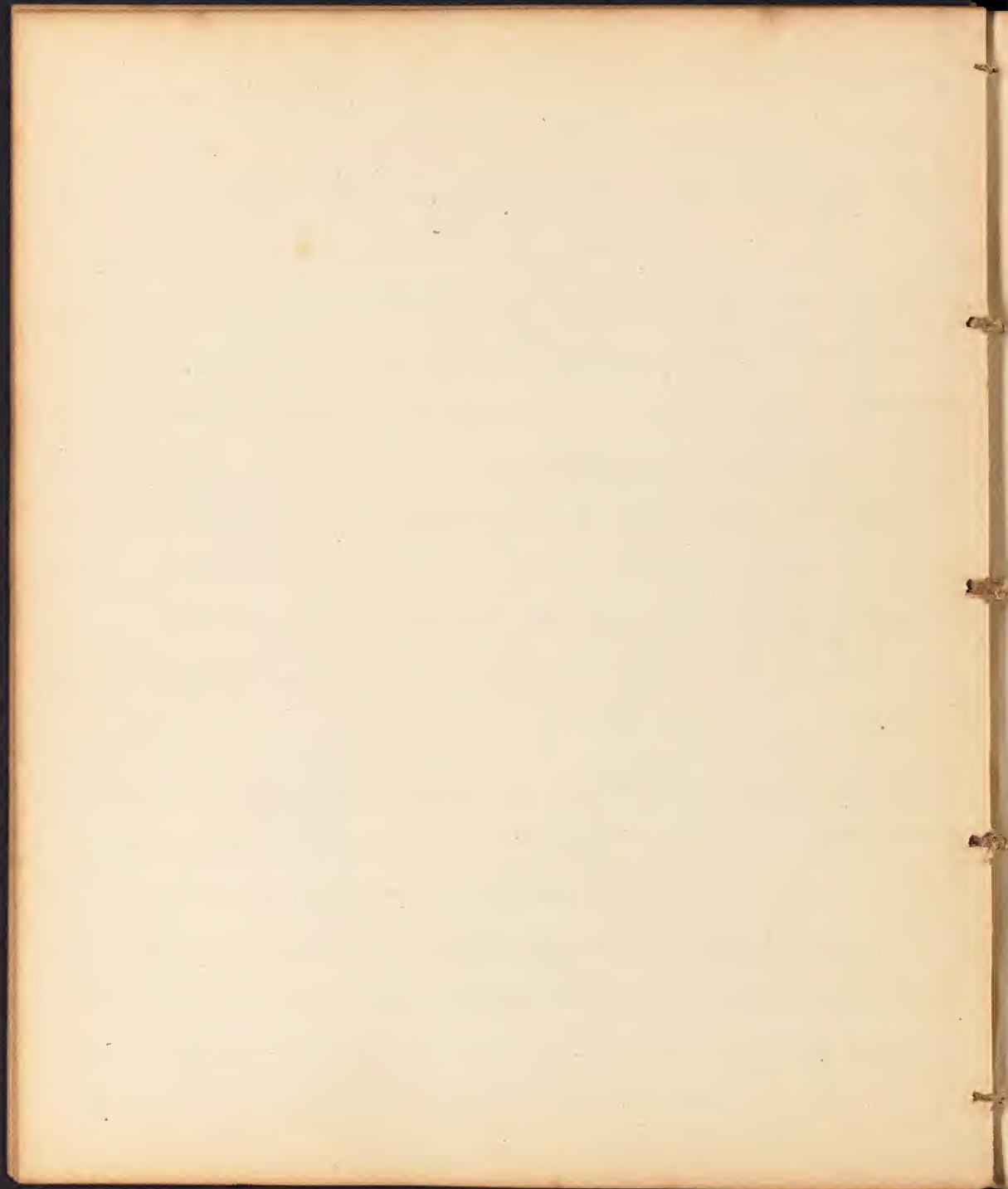


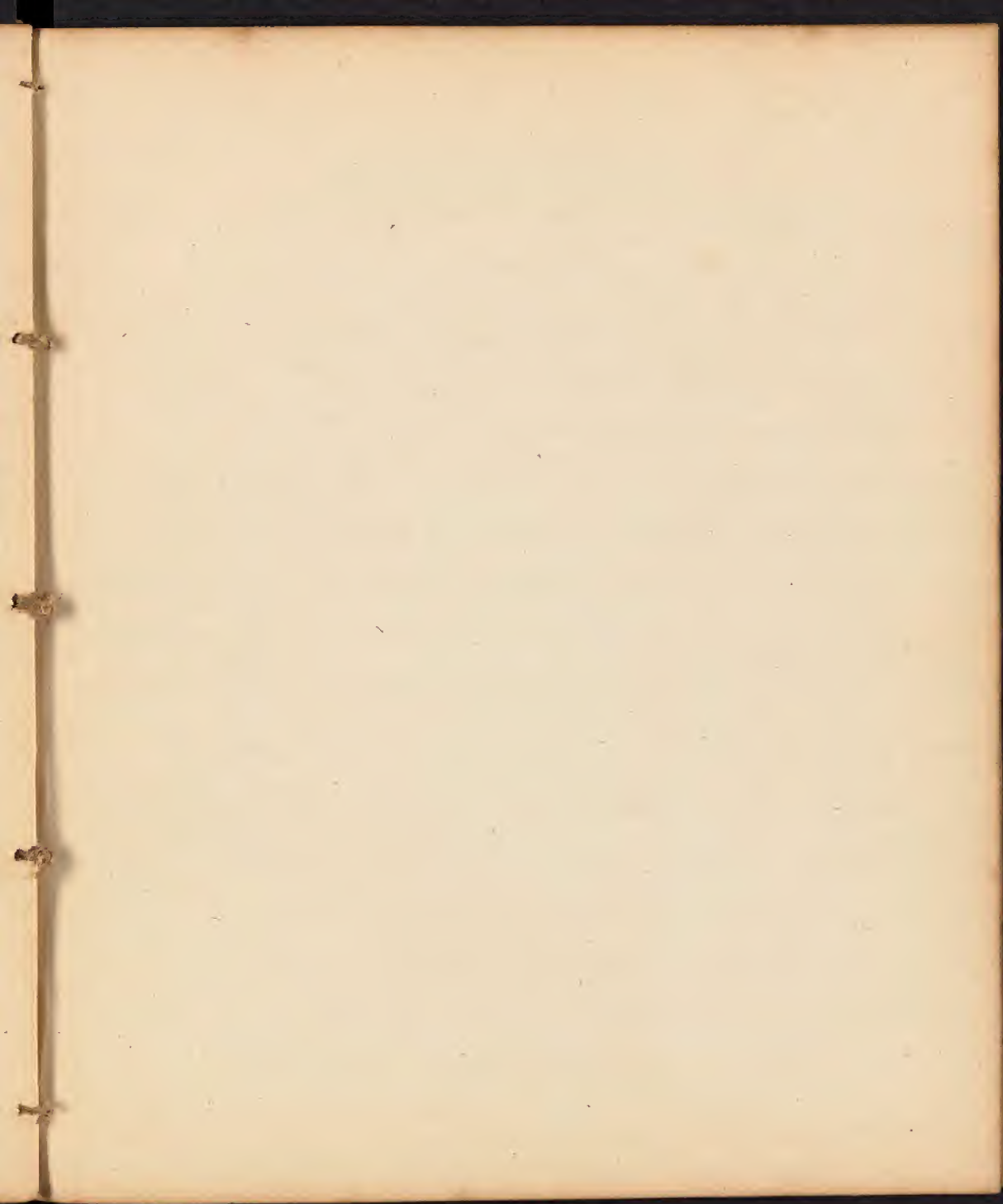


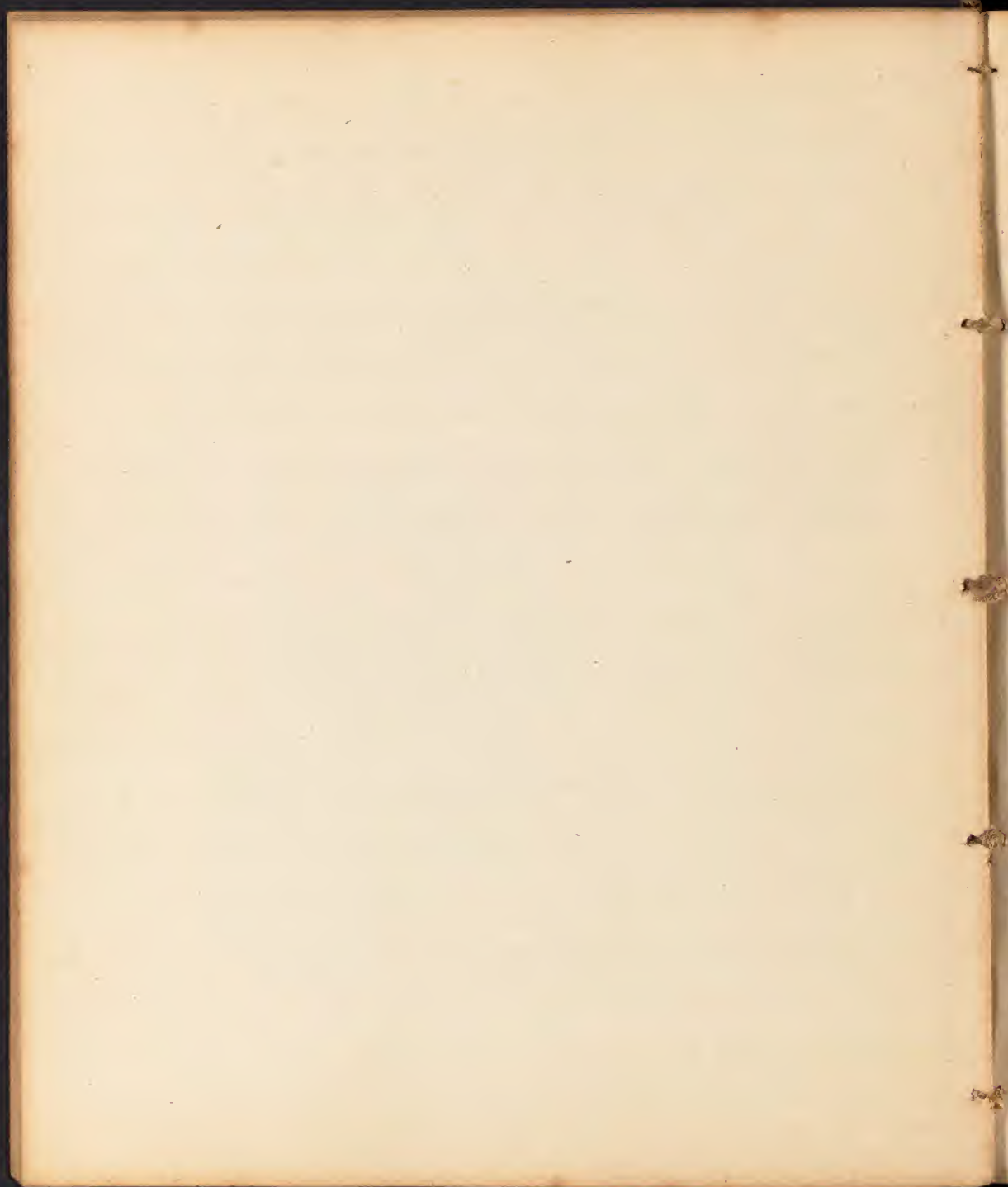


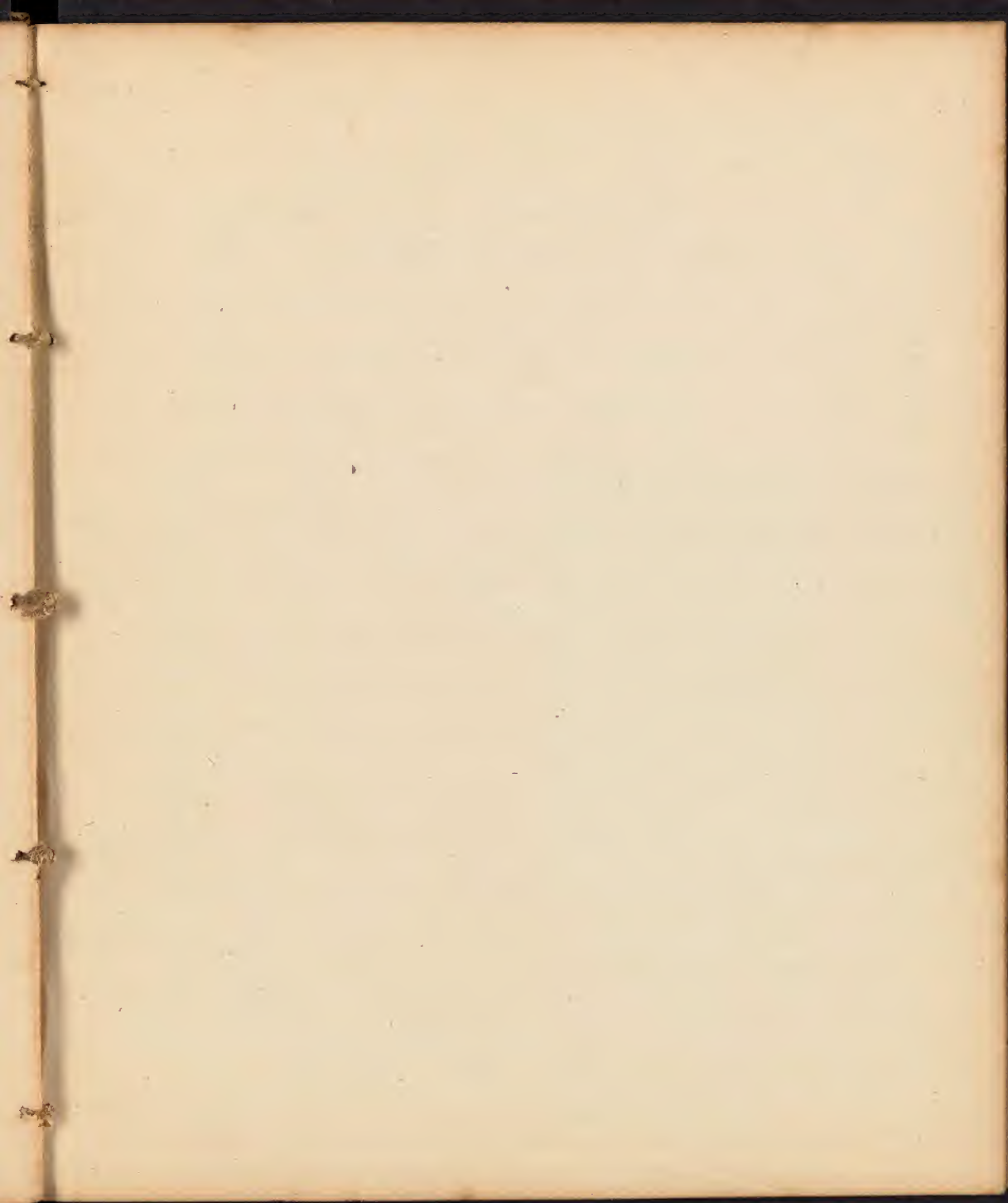


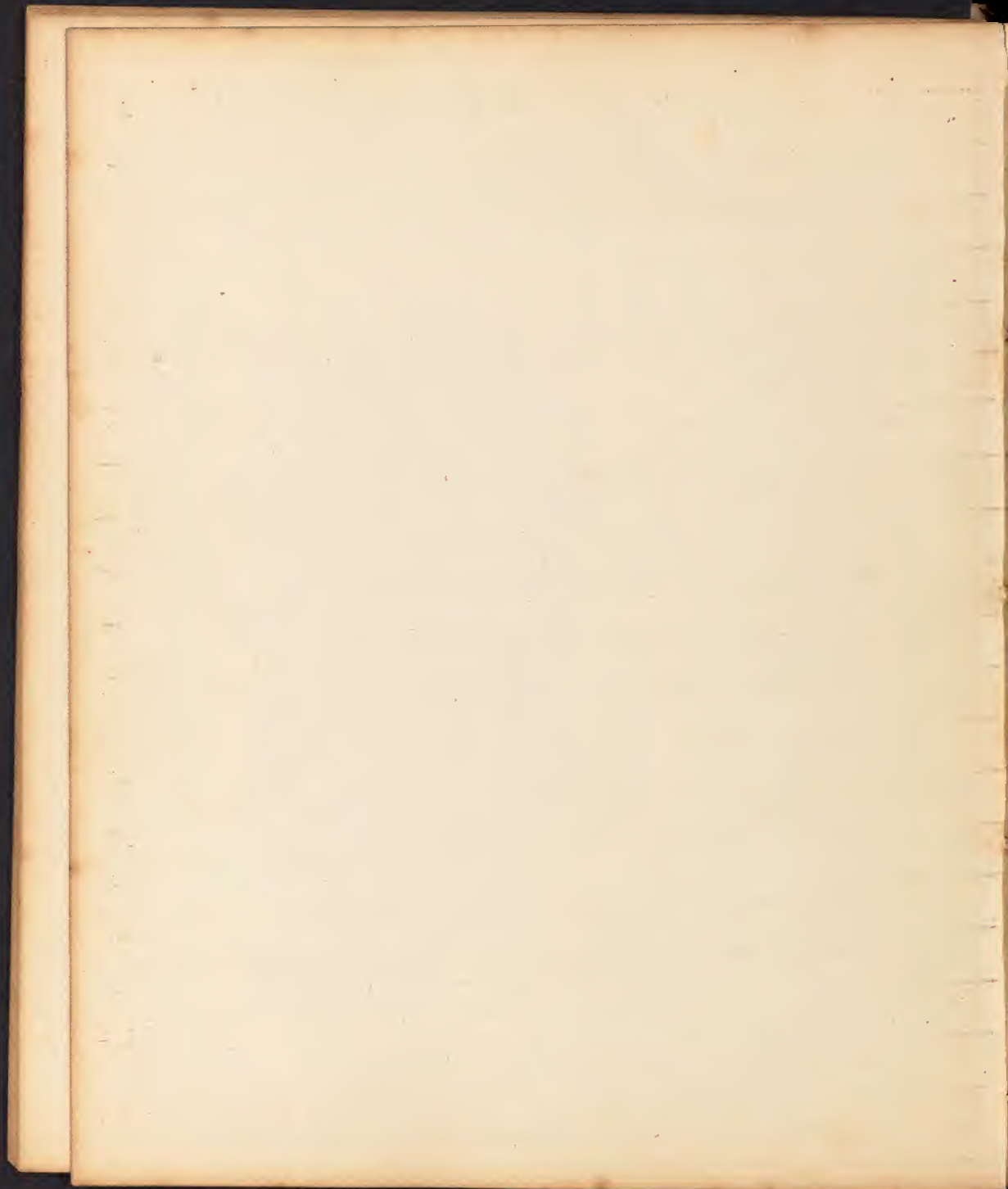


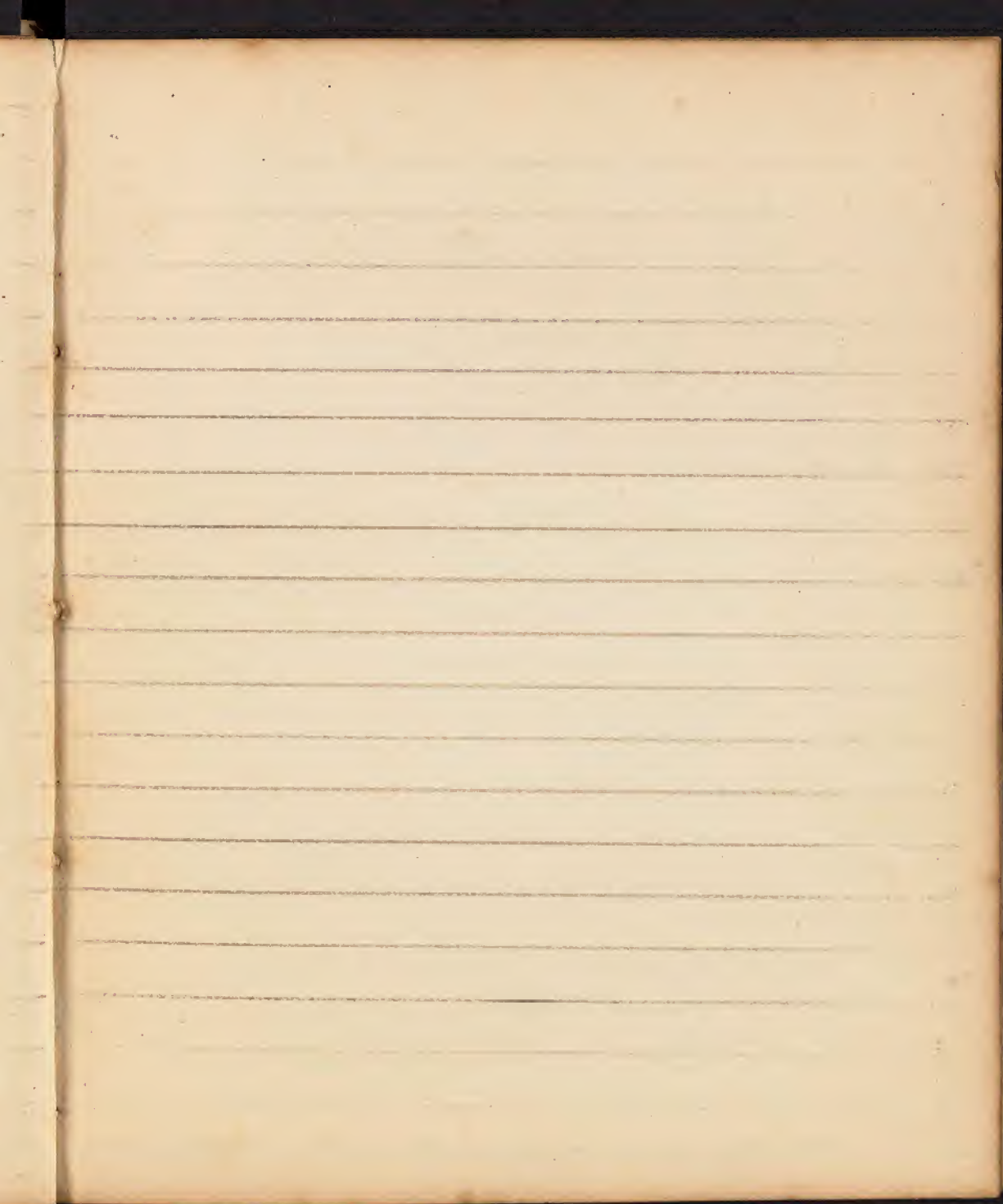


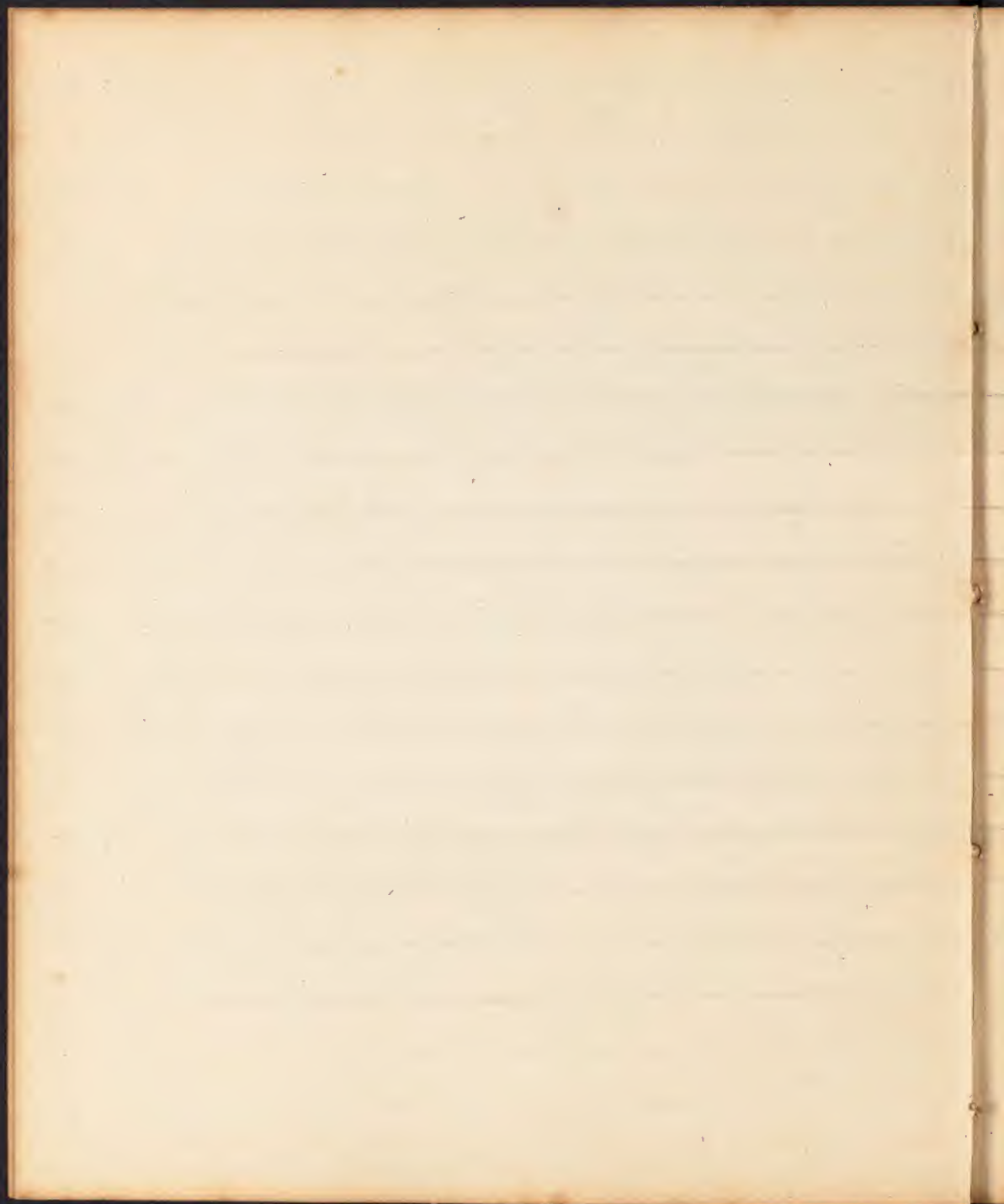


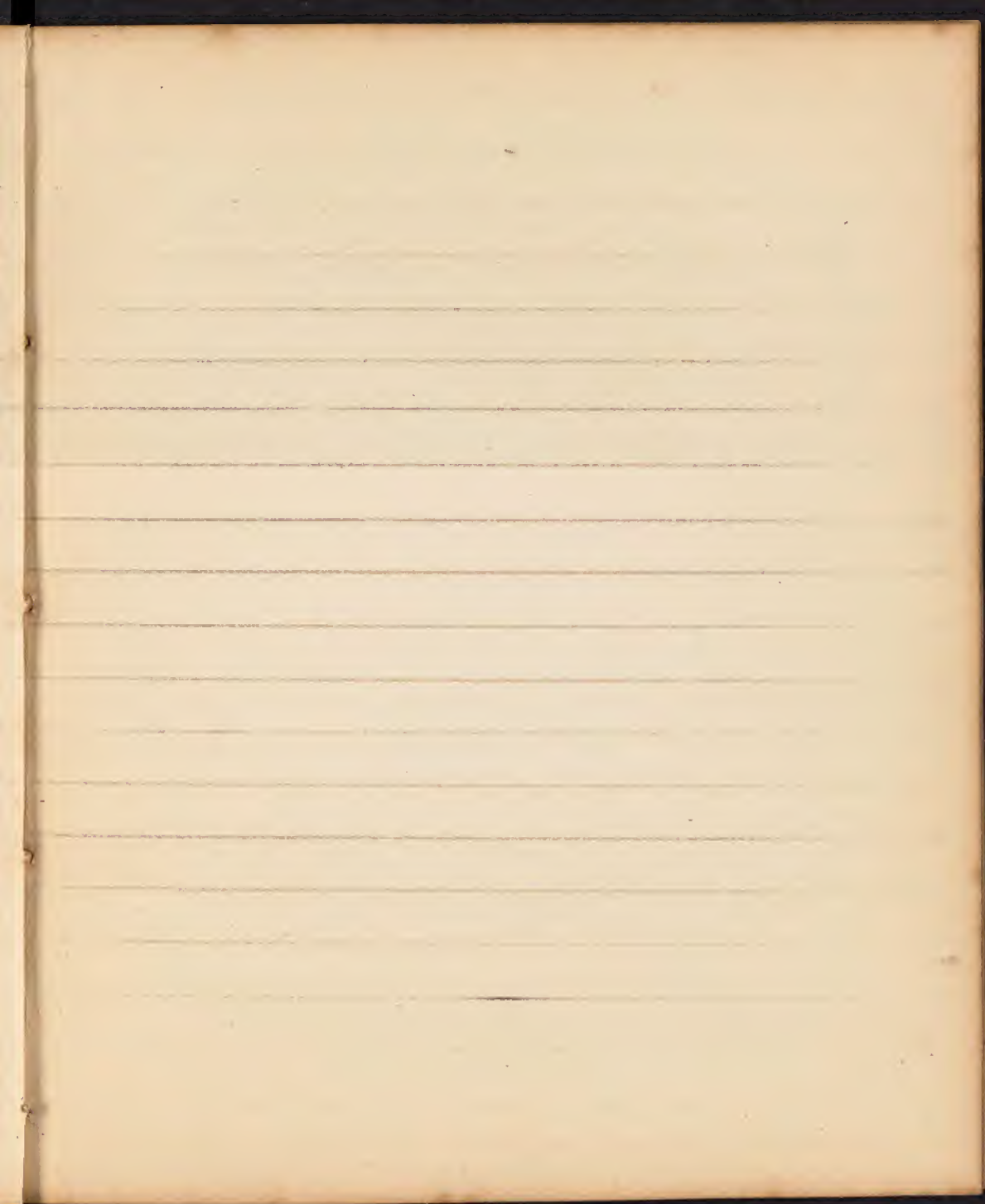


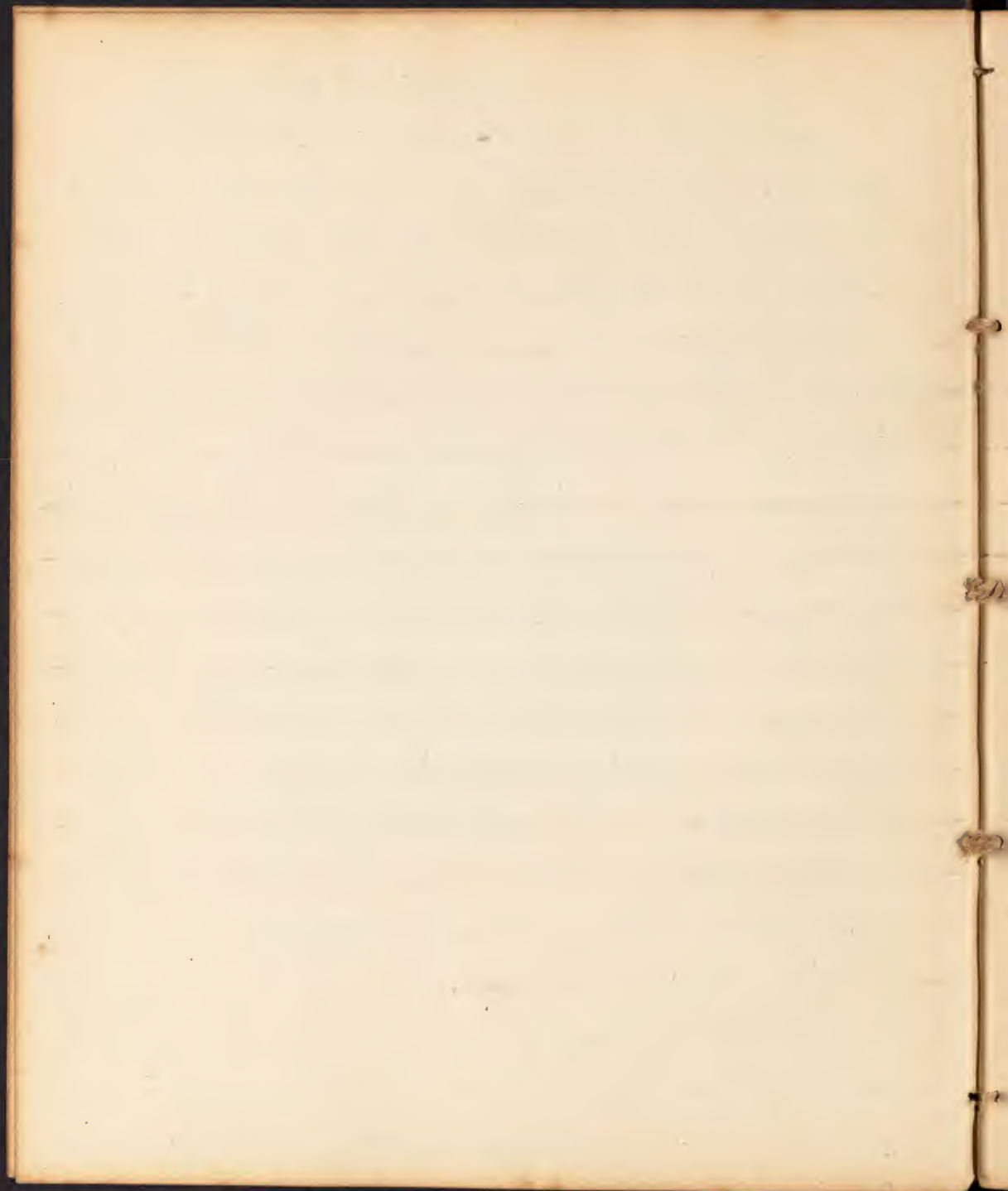


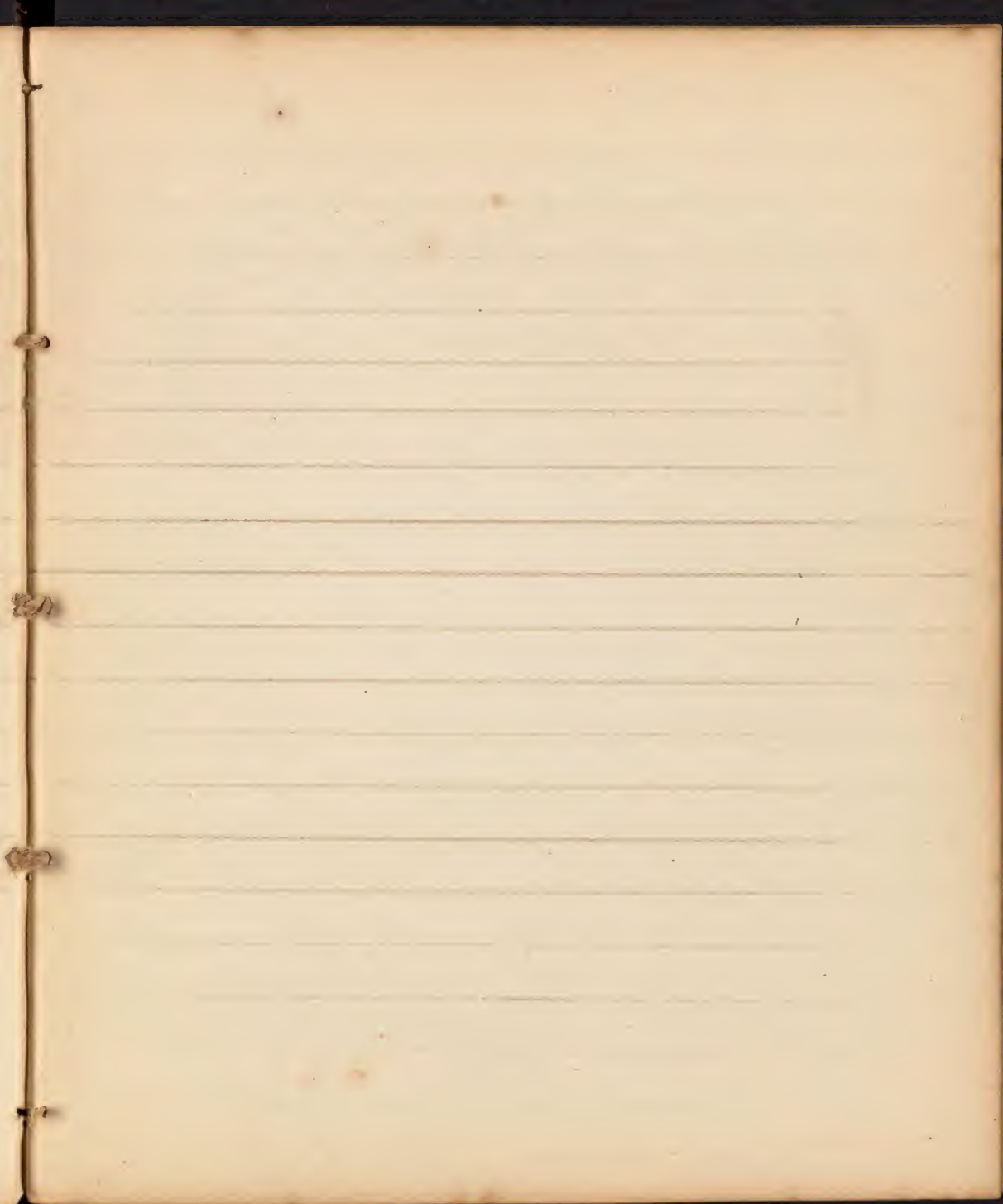


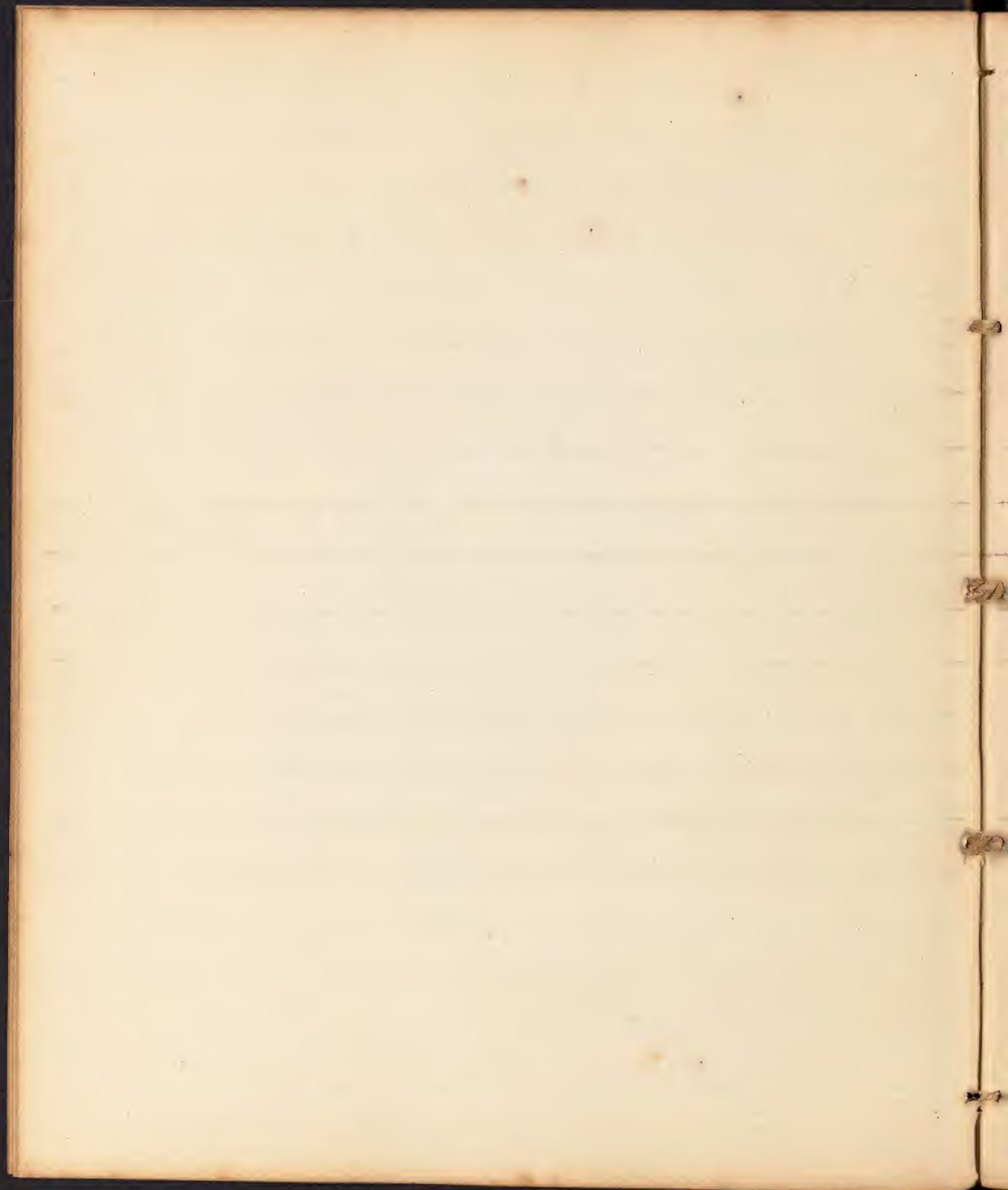


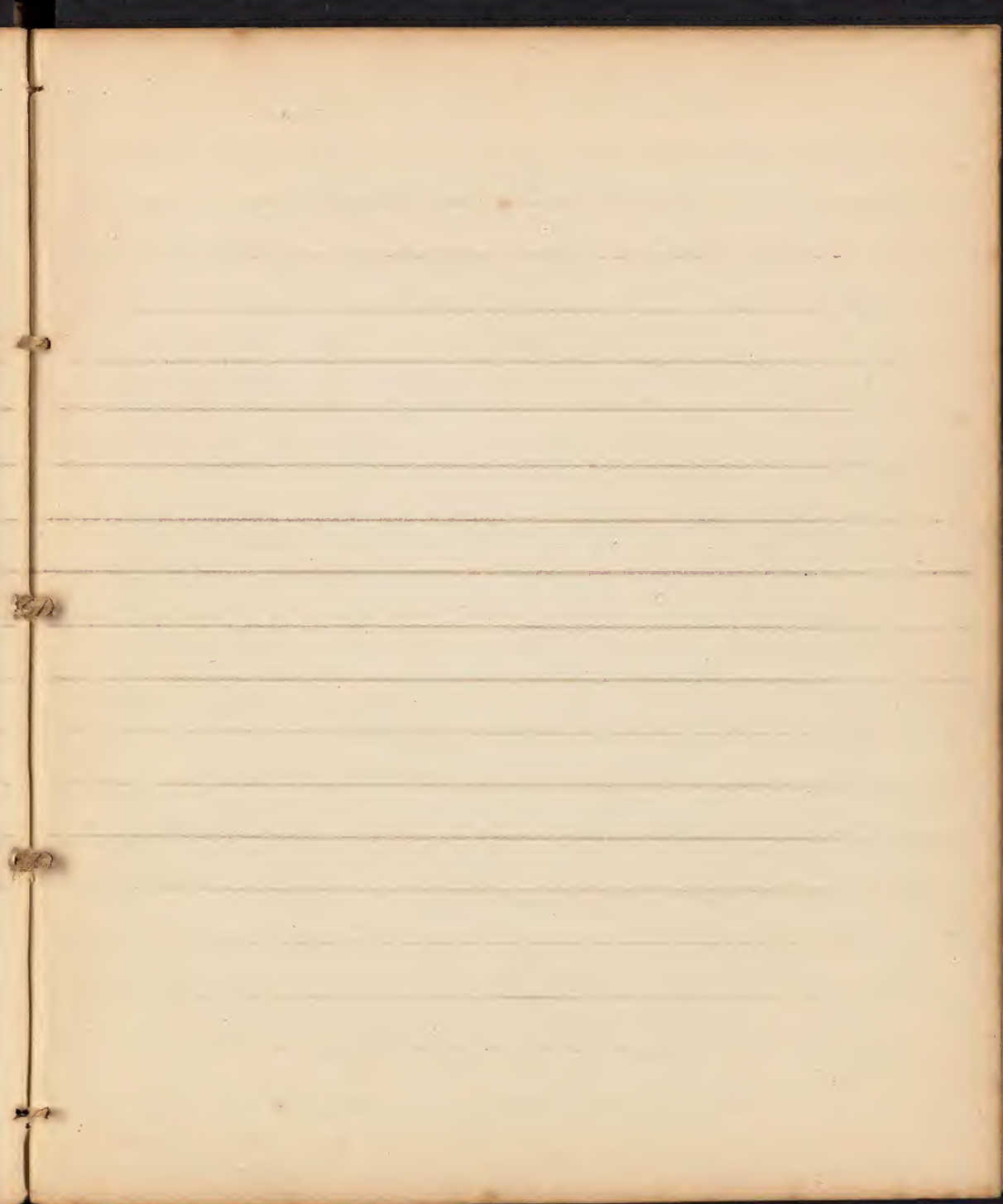


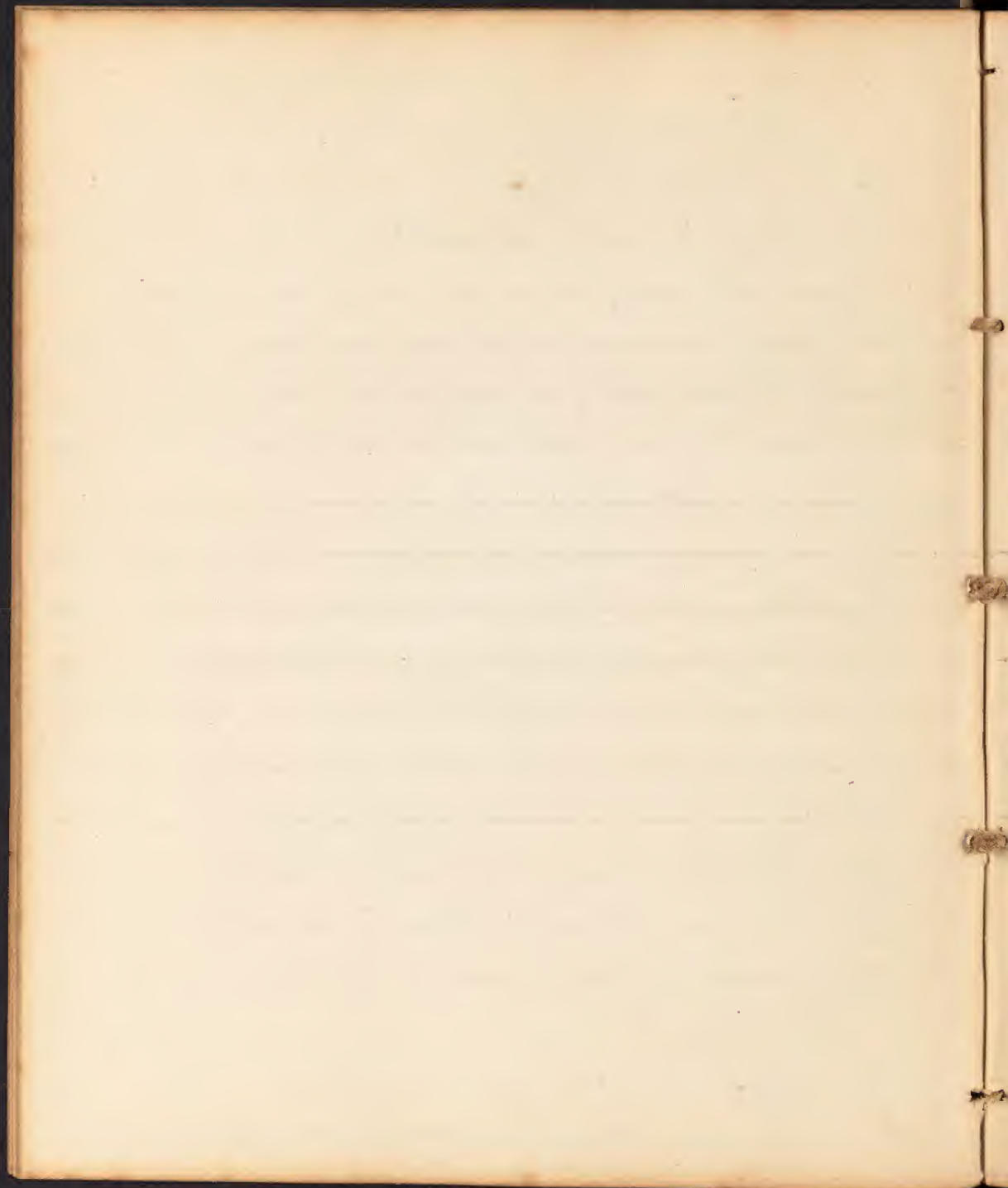


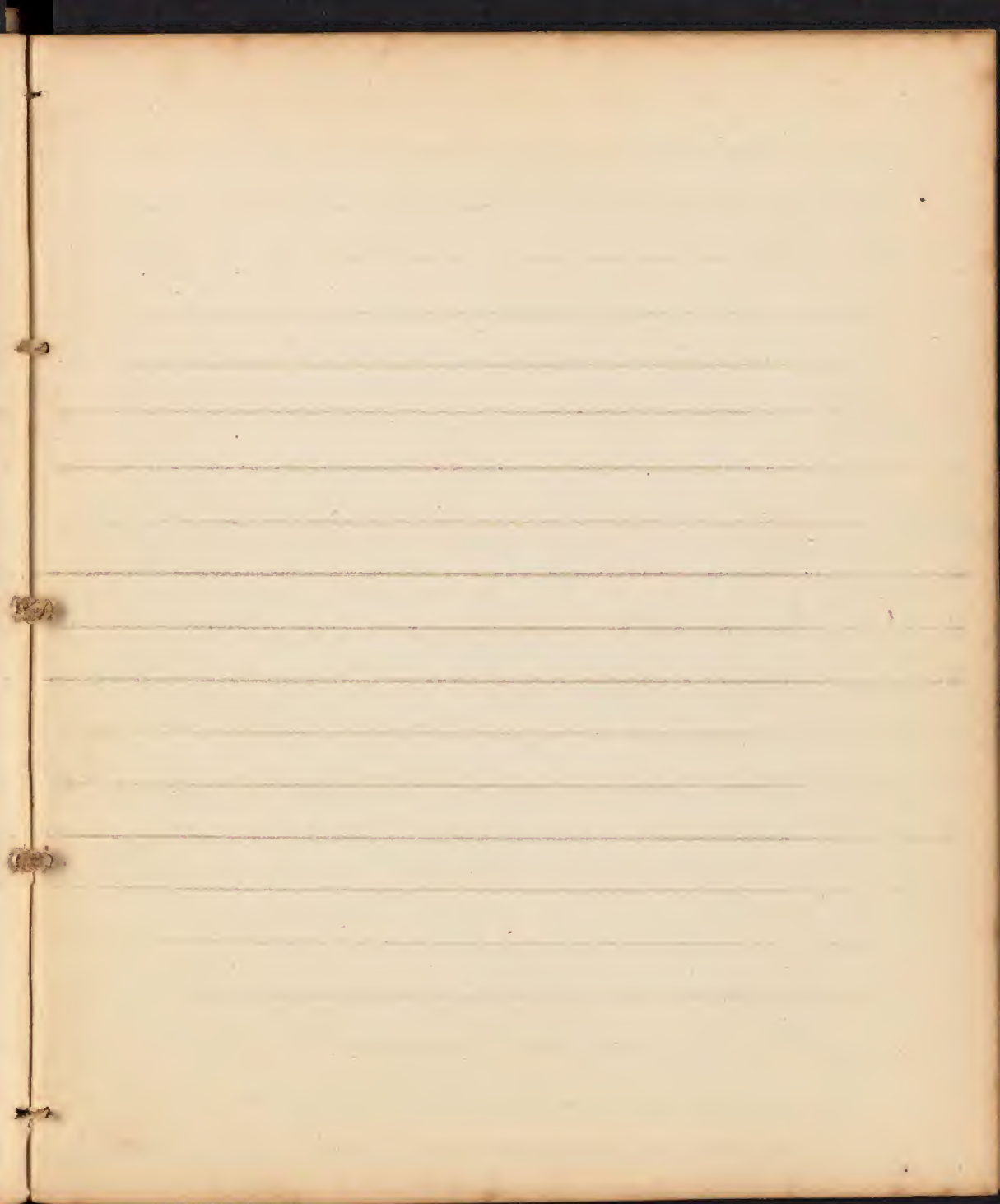




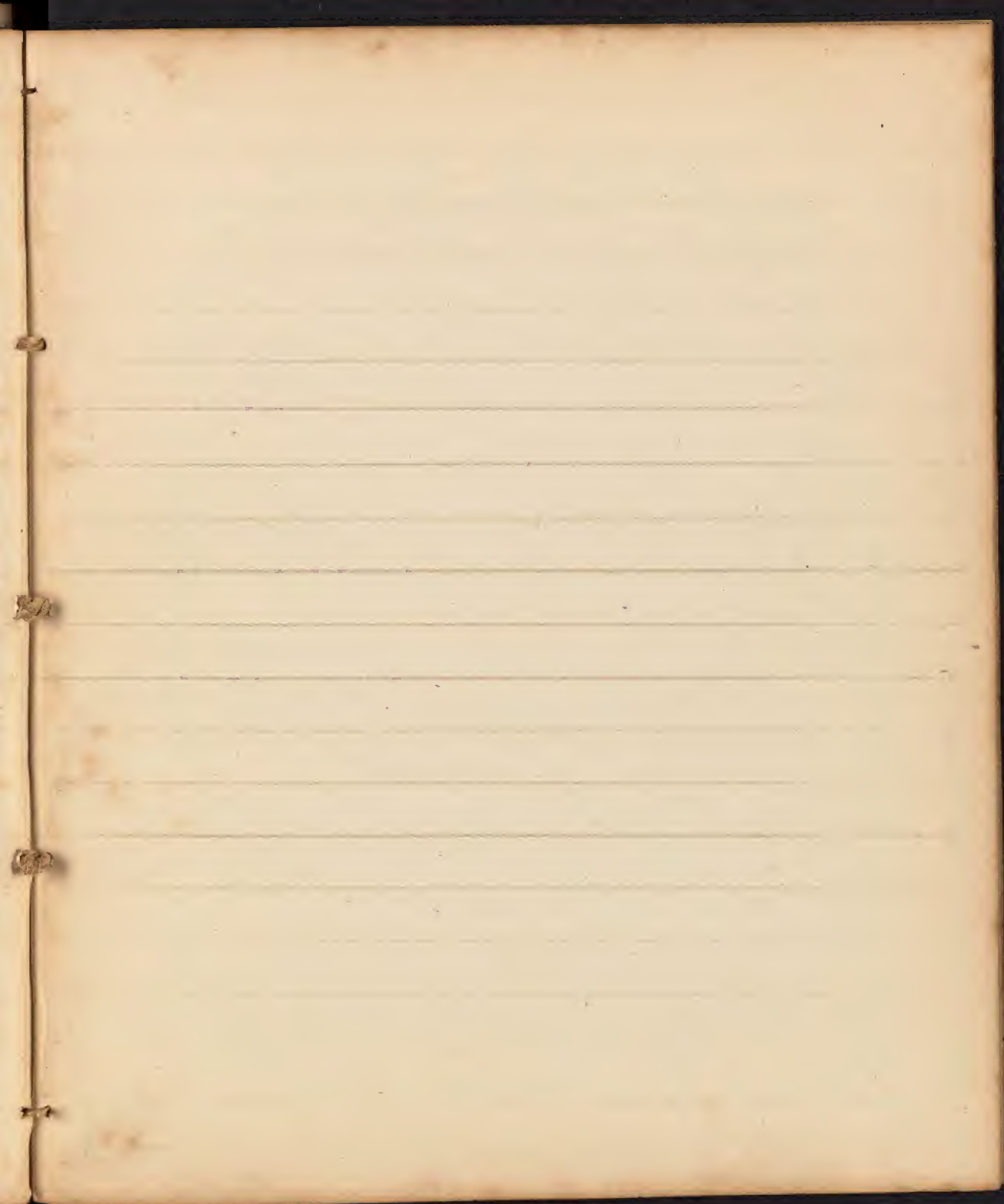


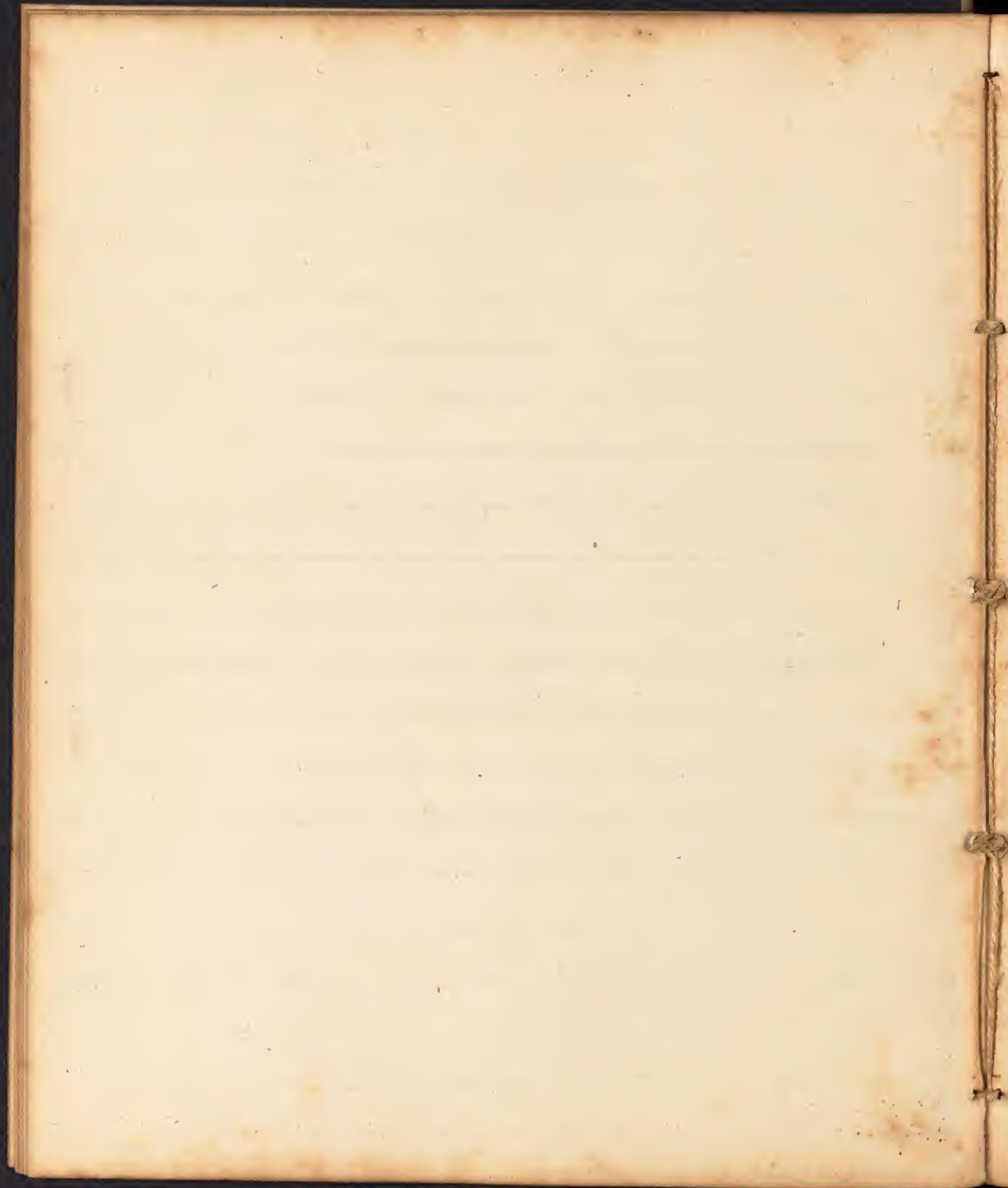


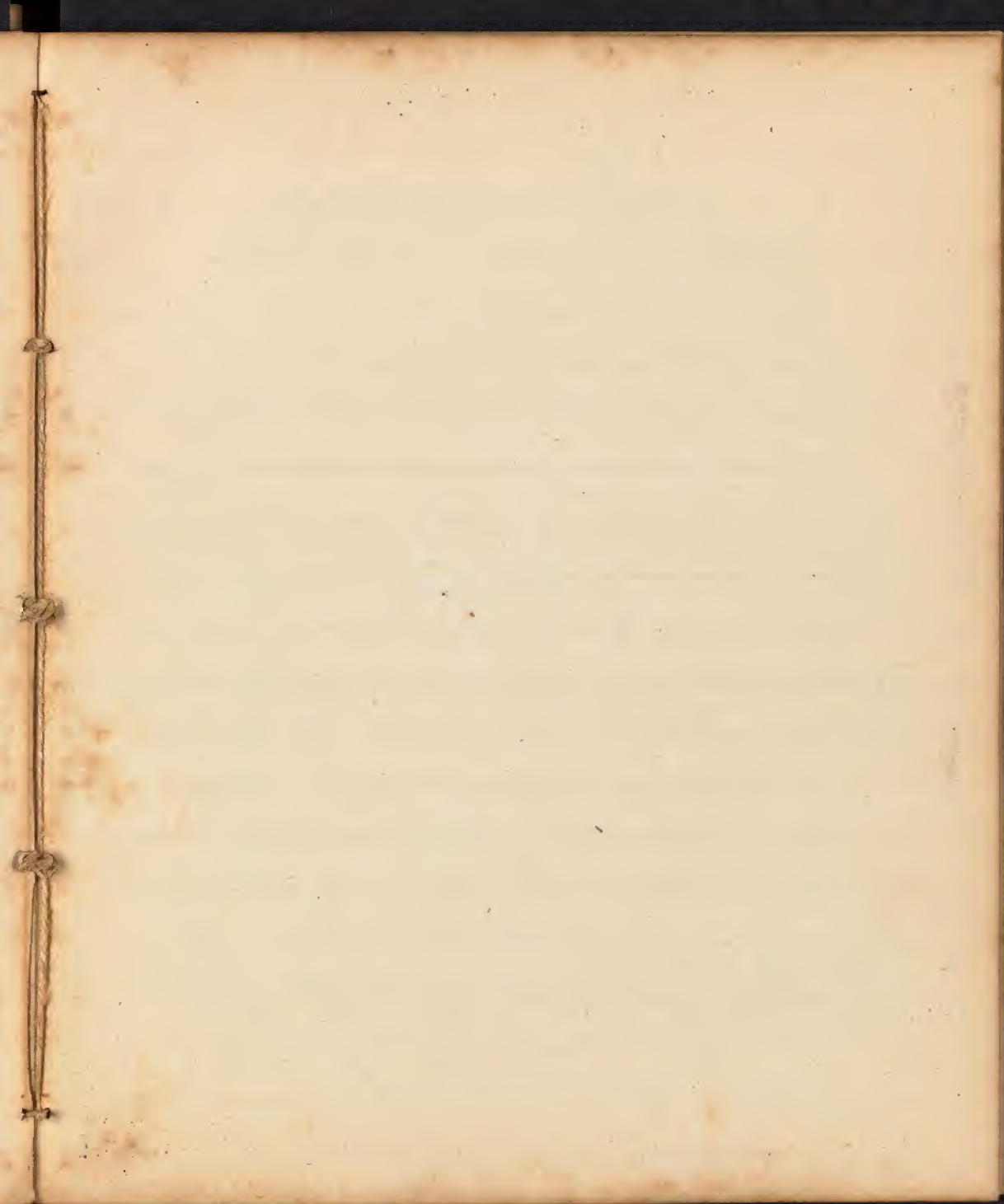


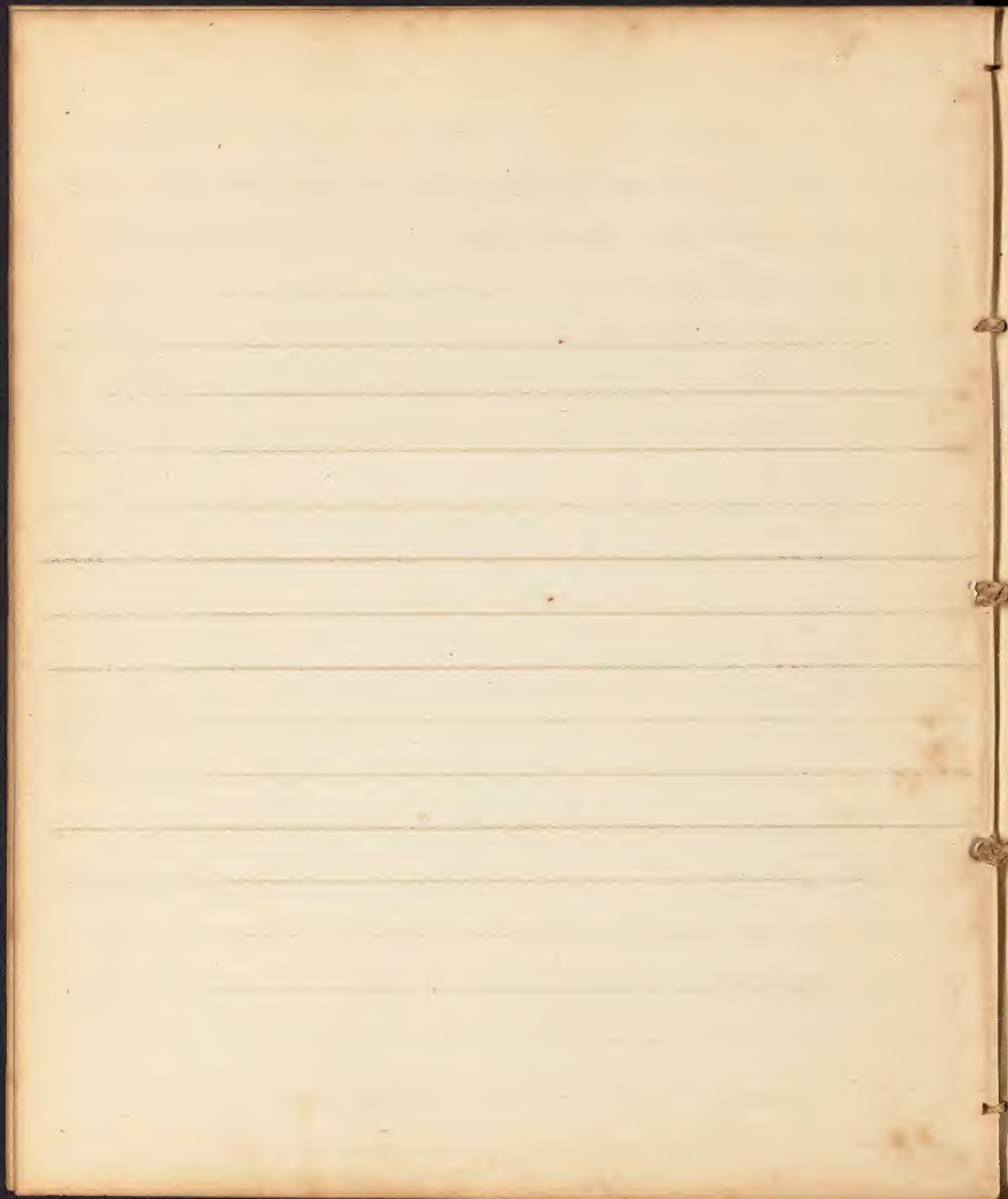


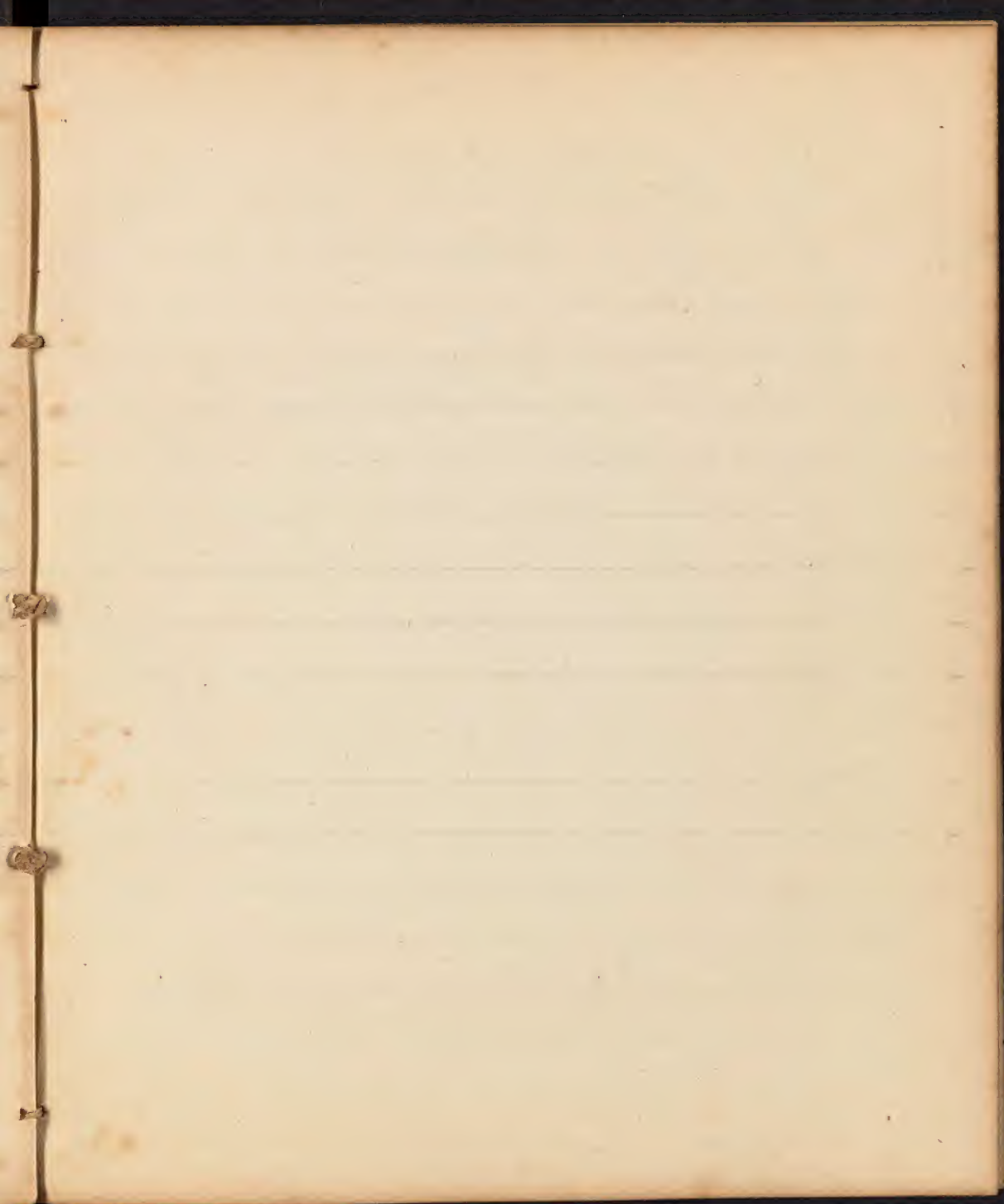


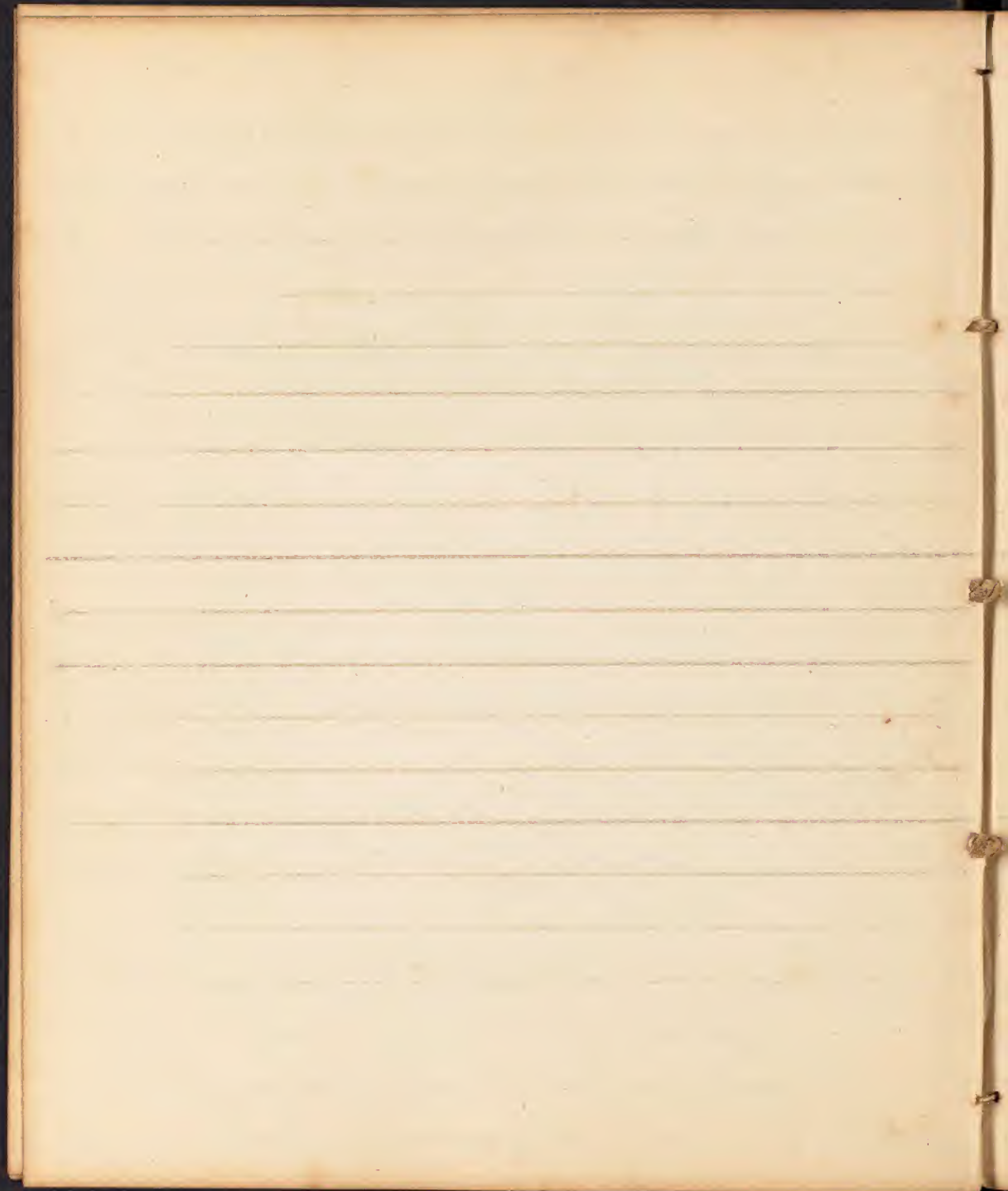


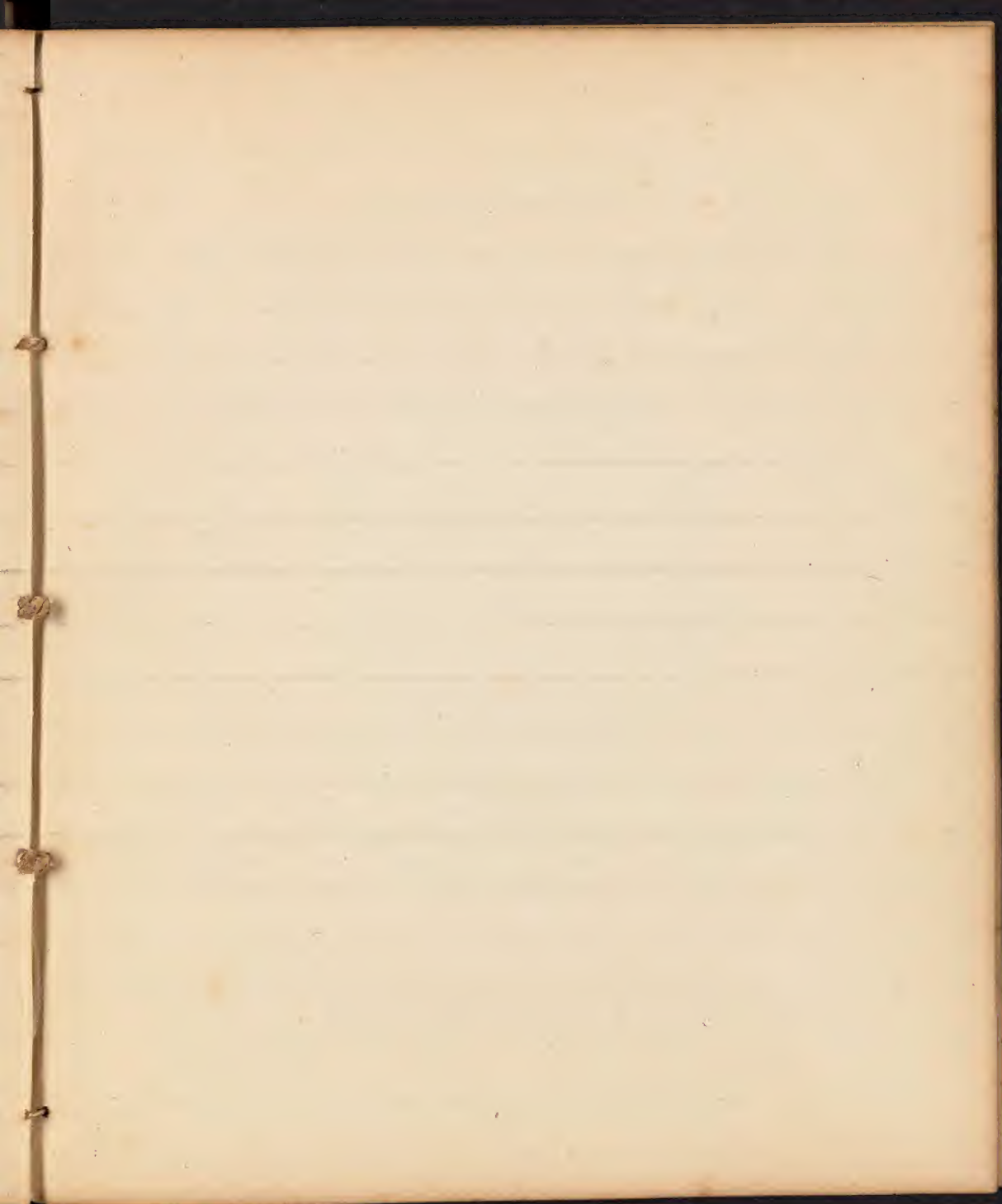


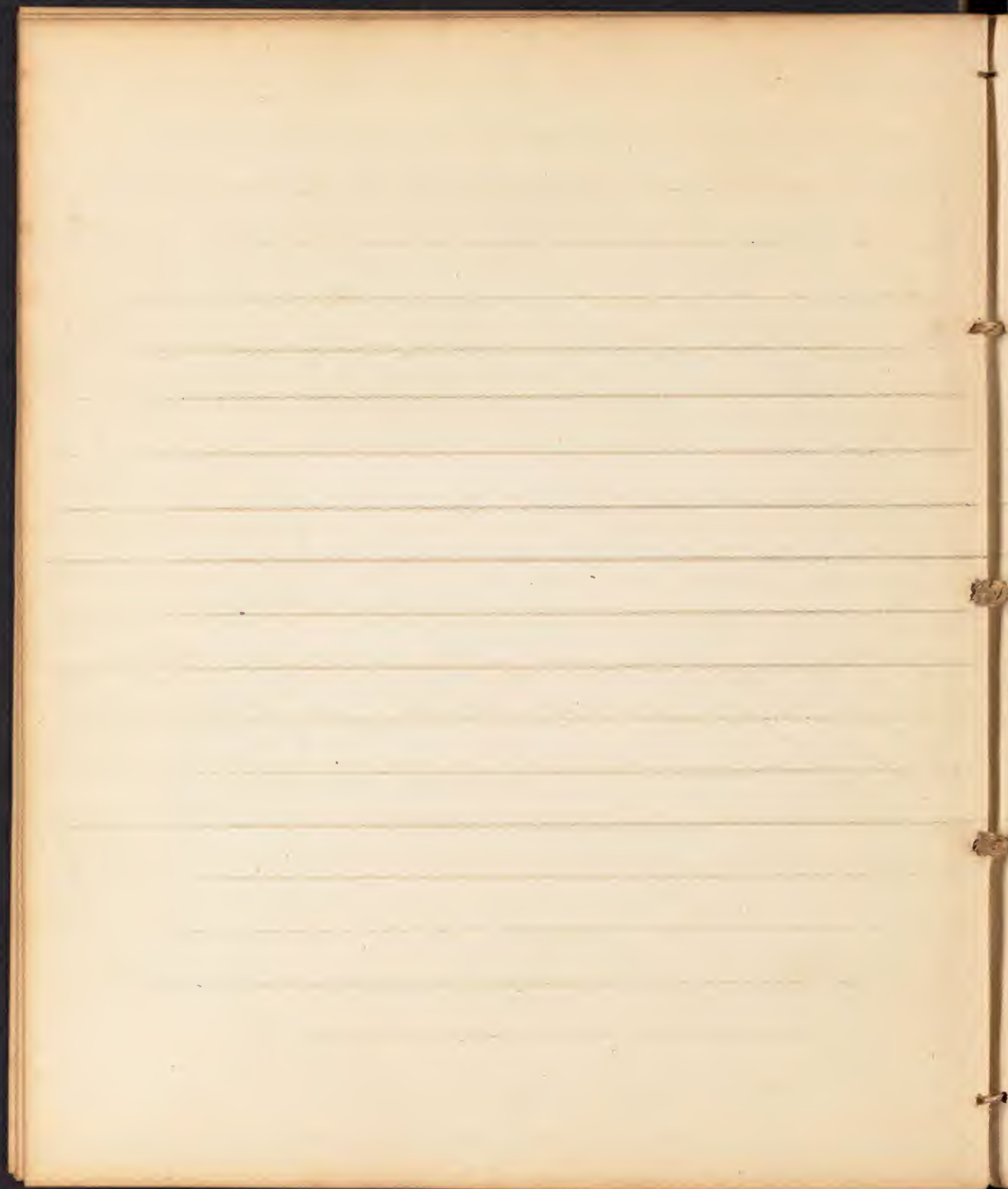


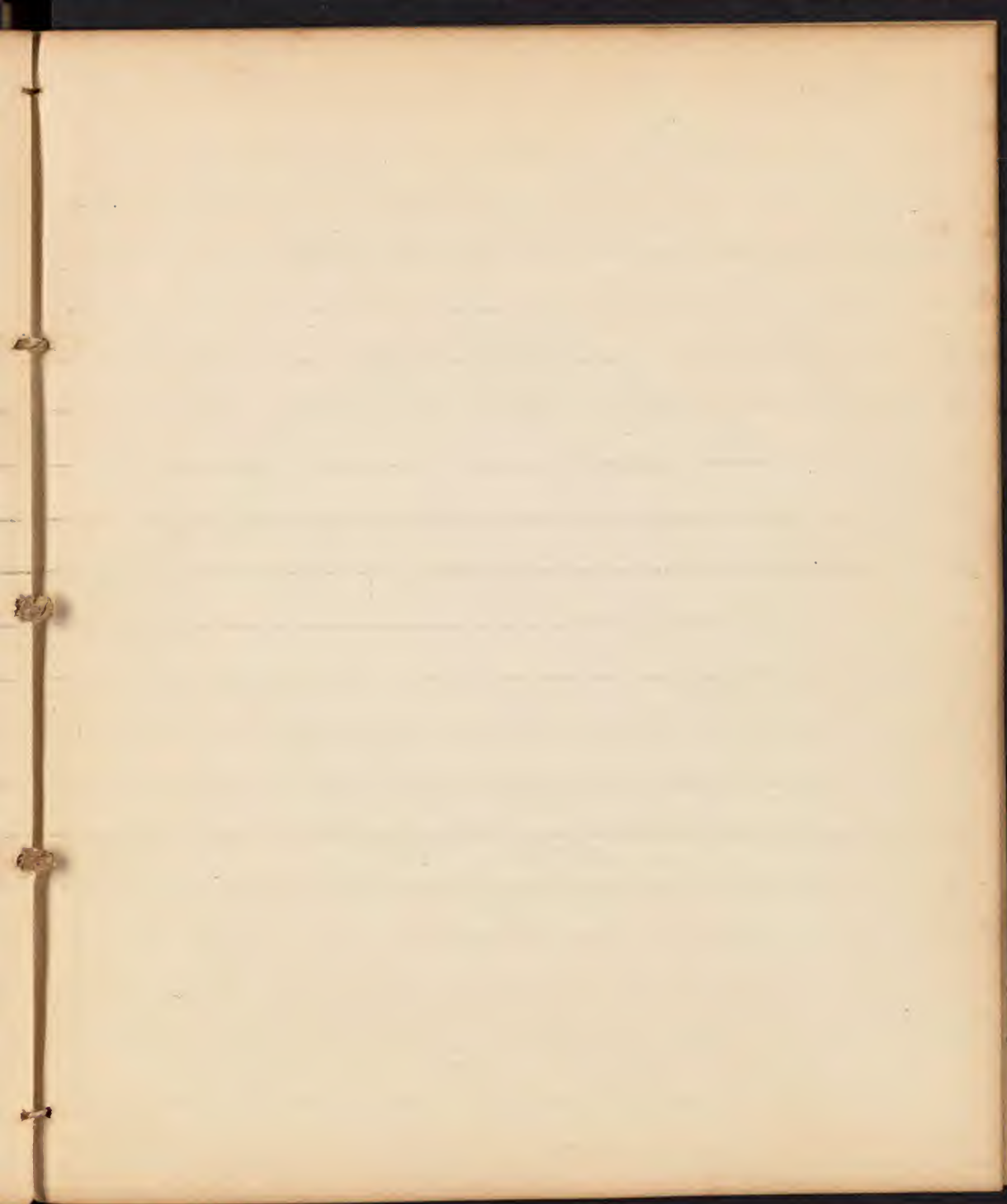


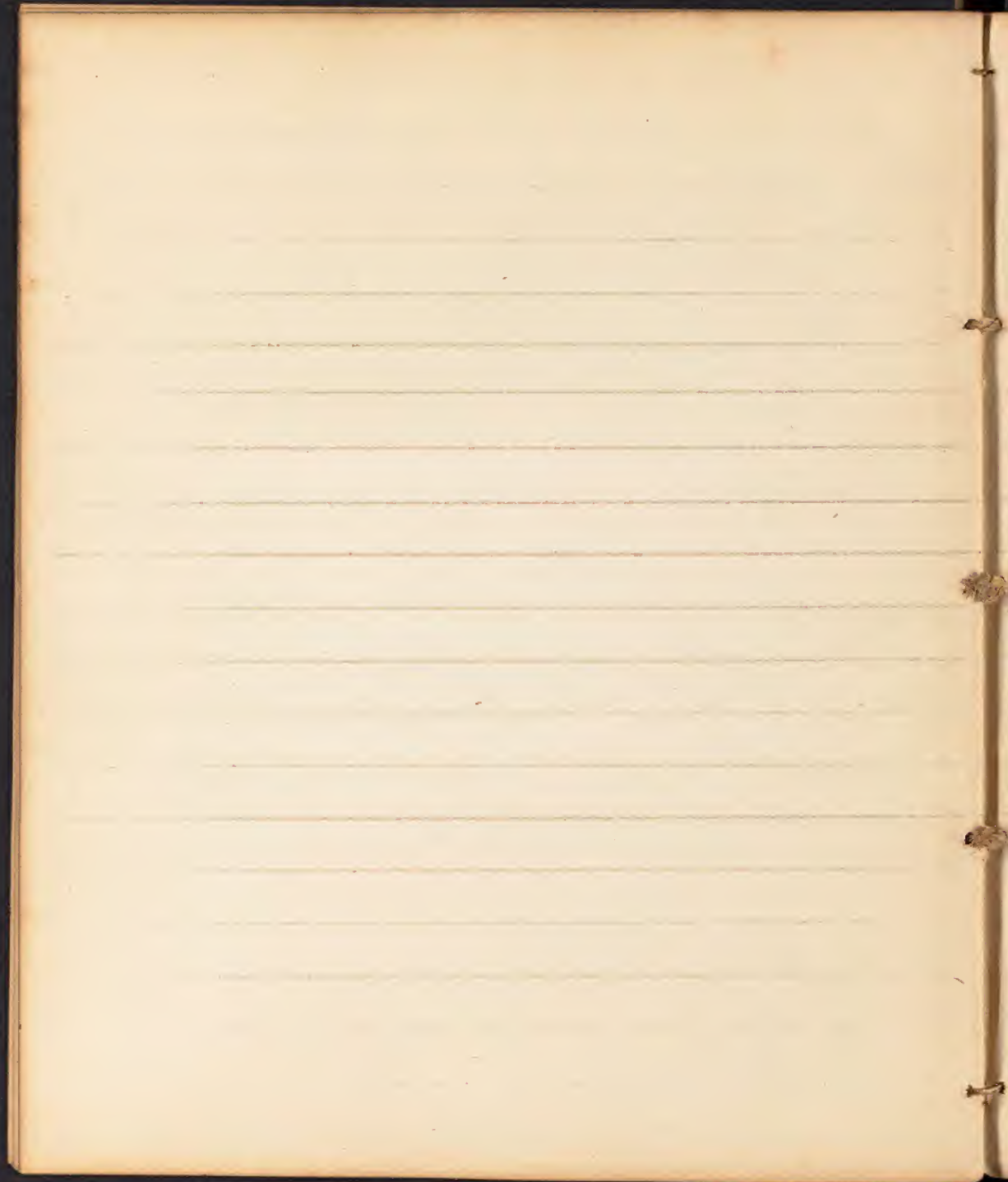


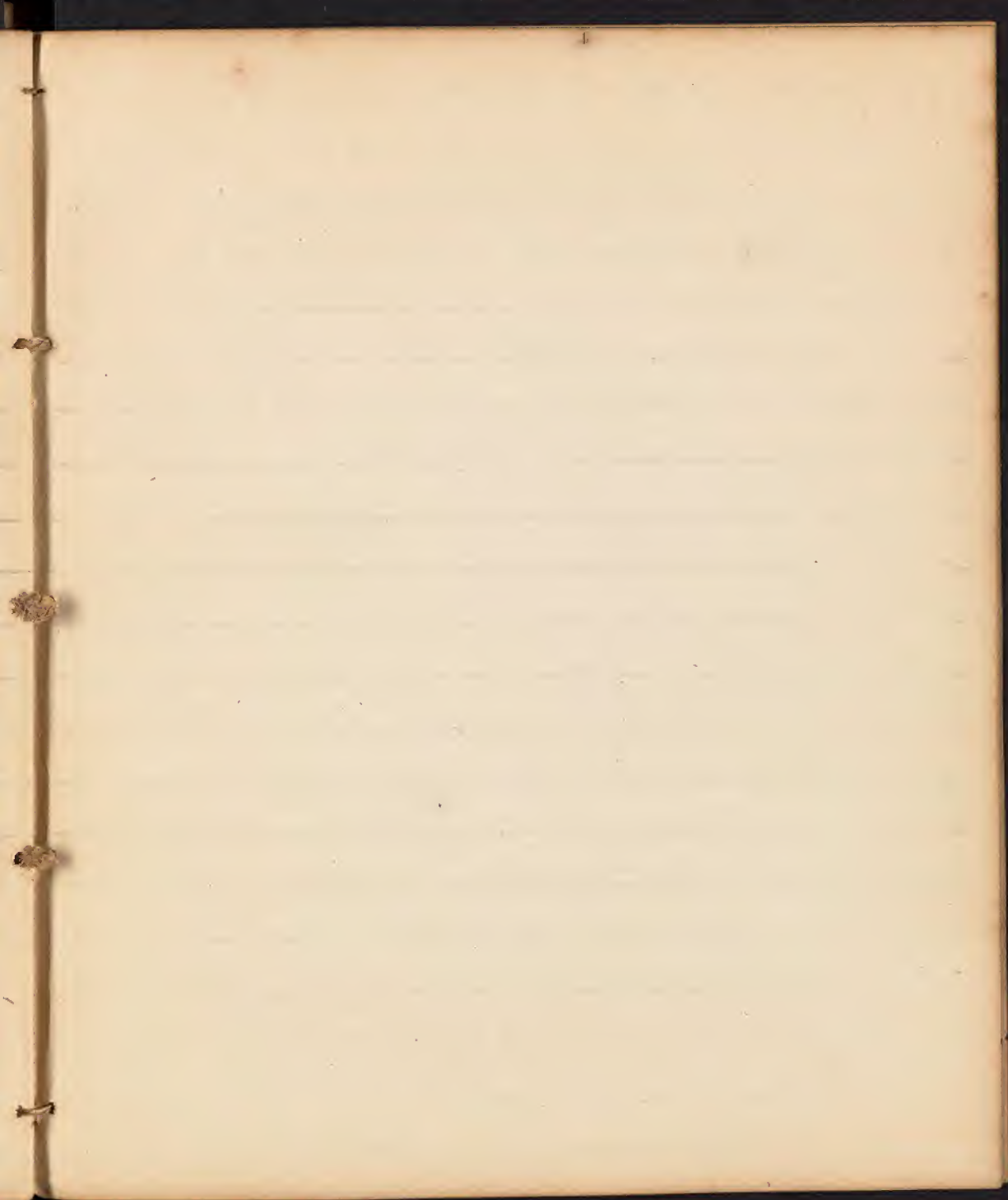


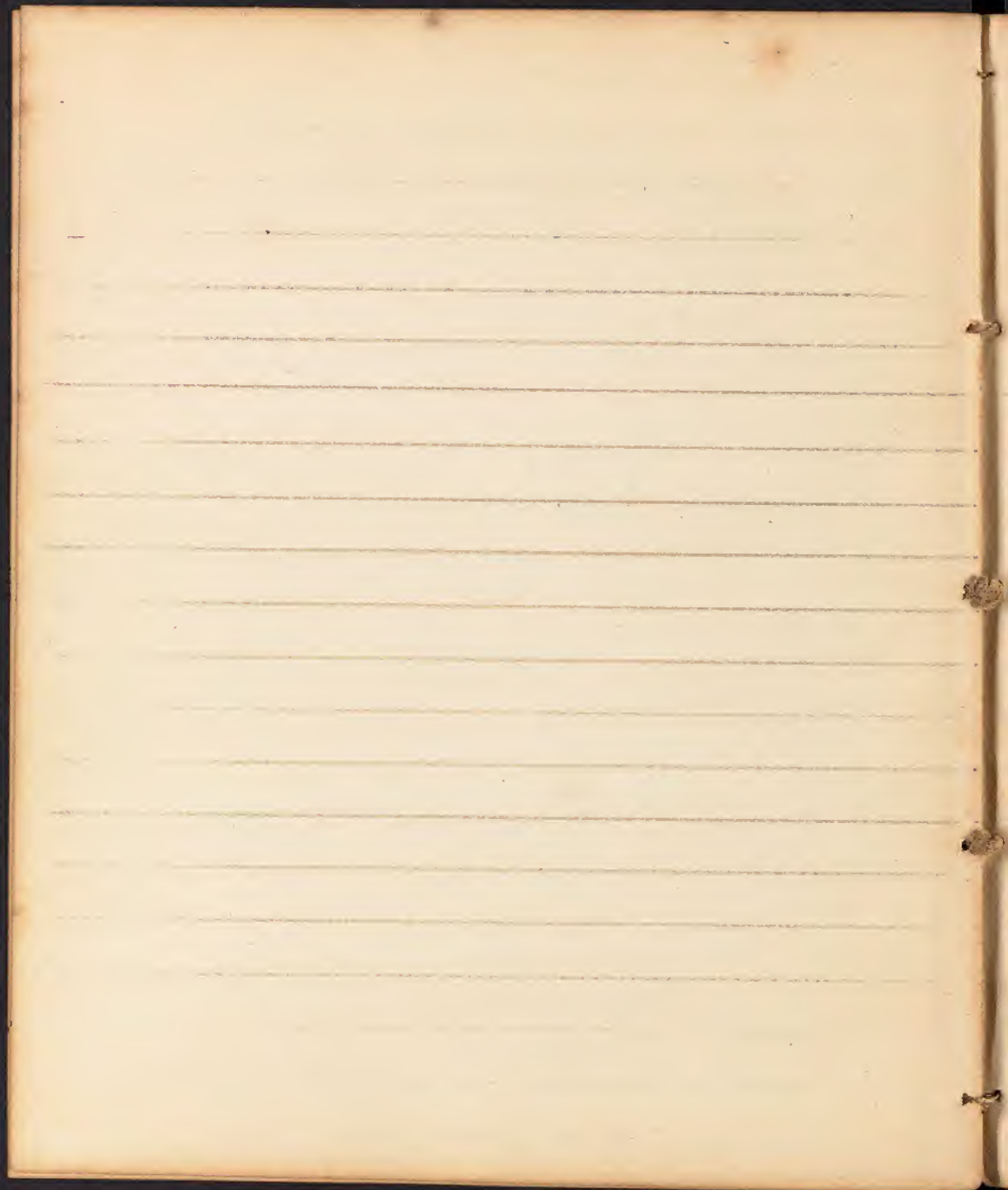














1. The first of the most important factors in the development of the disease is the presence of the virus in the blood.

2. The second factor is the presence of the virus in the blood.

3. The third factor is the presence of the virus in the blood.

4. The fourth factor is the presence of the virus in the blood.

5. The fifth factor is the presence of the virus in the blood.

6. The sixth factor is the presence of the virus in the blood.

7. The seventh factor is the presence of the virus in the blood.

8. The eighth factor is the presence of the virus in the blood.

9. The ninth factor is the presence of the virus in the blood.

10. The tenth factor is the presence of the virus in the blood.

11. The eleventh factor is the presence of the virus in the blood.

12. The twelfth factor is the presence of the virus in the blood.

13. The thirteenth factor is the presence of the virus in the blood.

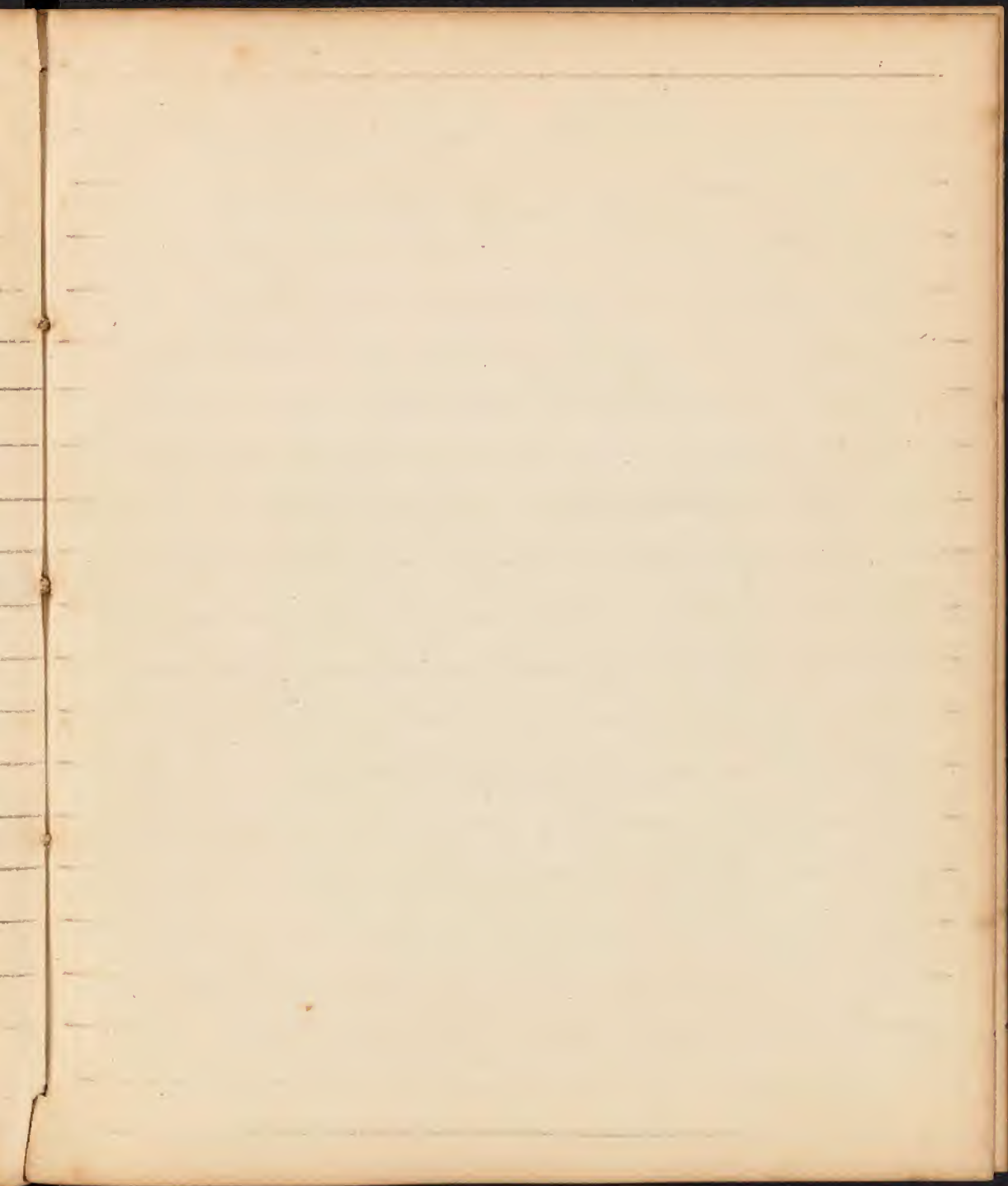
14. The fourteenth factor is the presence of the virus in the blood.

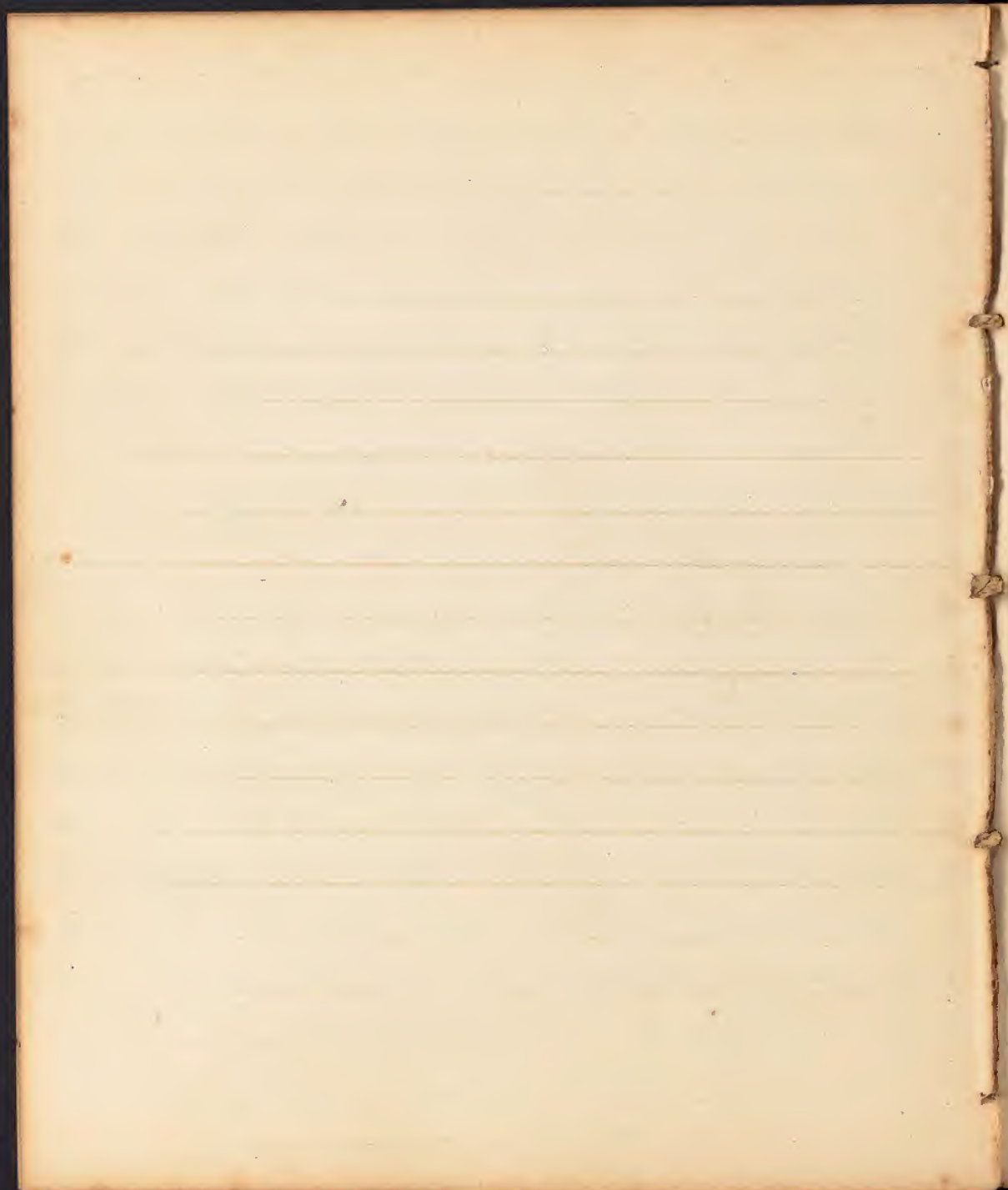
15. The fifteenth factor is the presence of the virus in the blood.

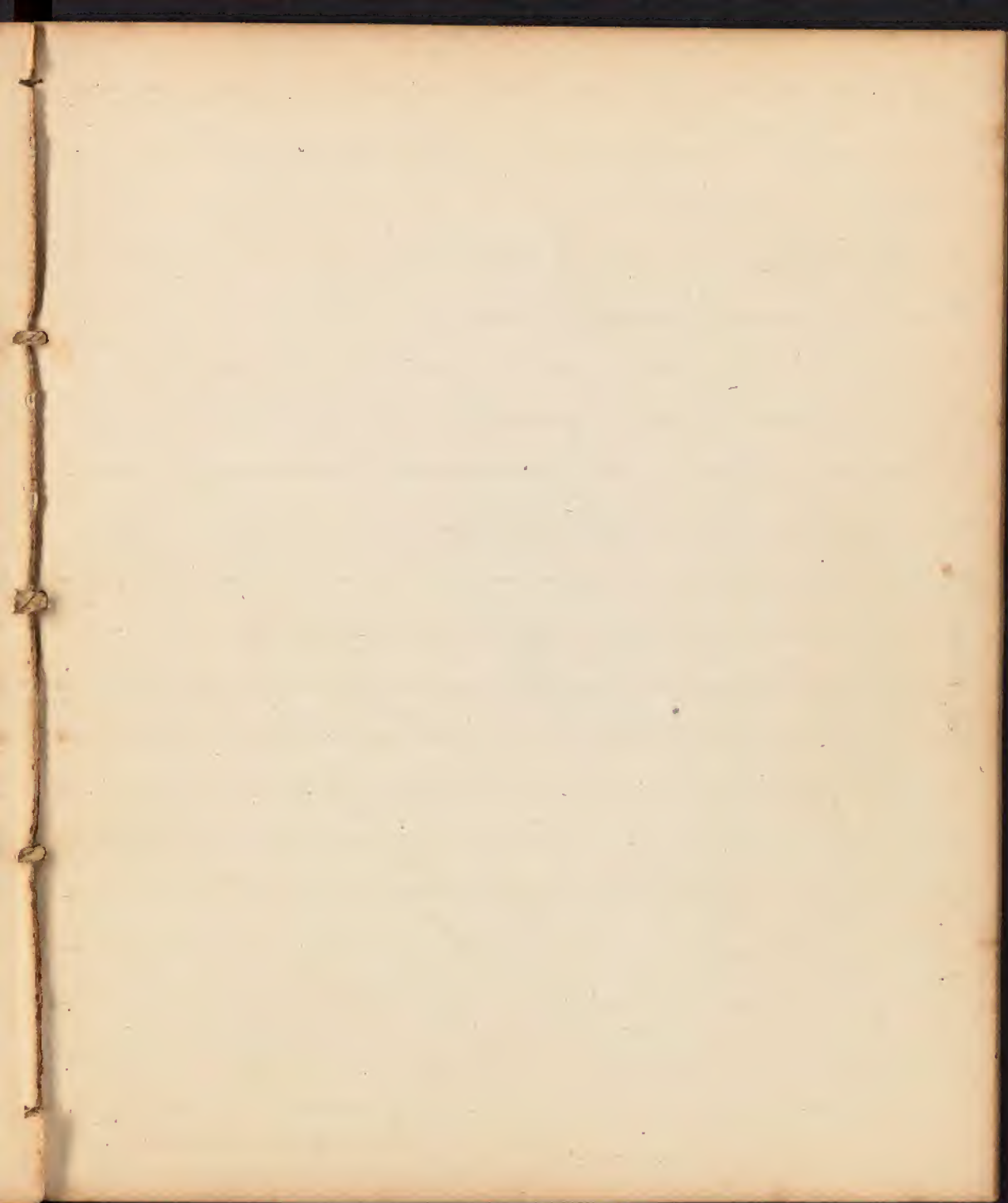
16. The sixteenth factor is the presence of the virus in the blood.

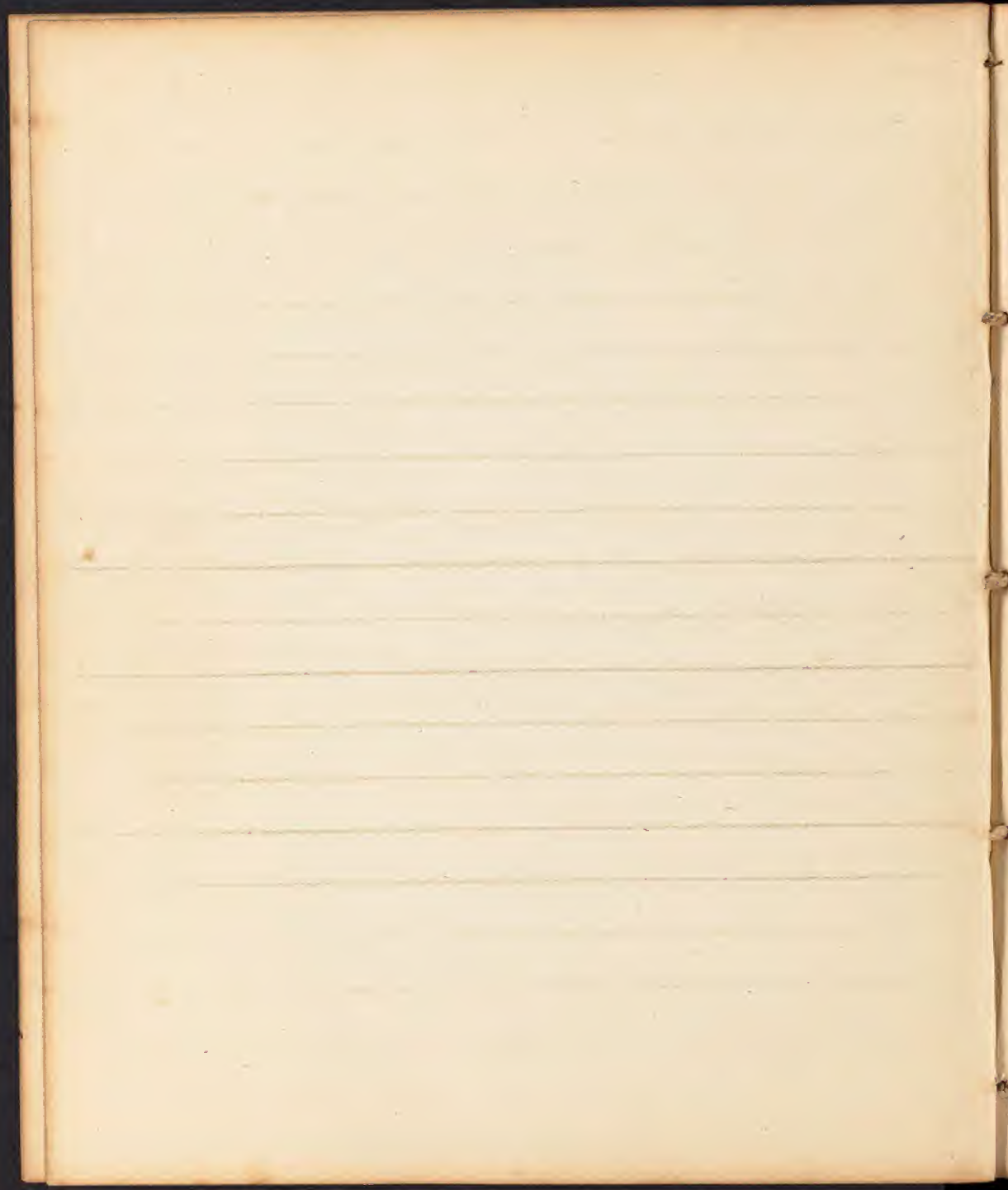
17. The seventeenth factor is the presence of the virus in the blood.

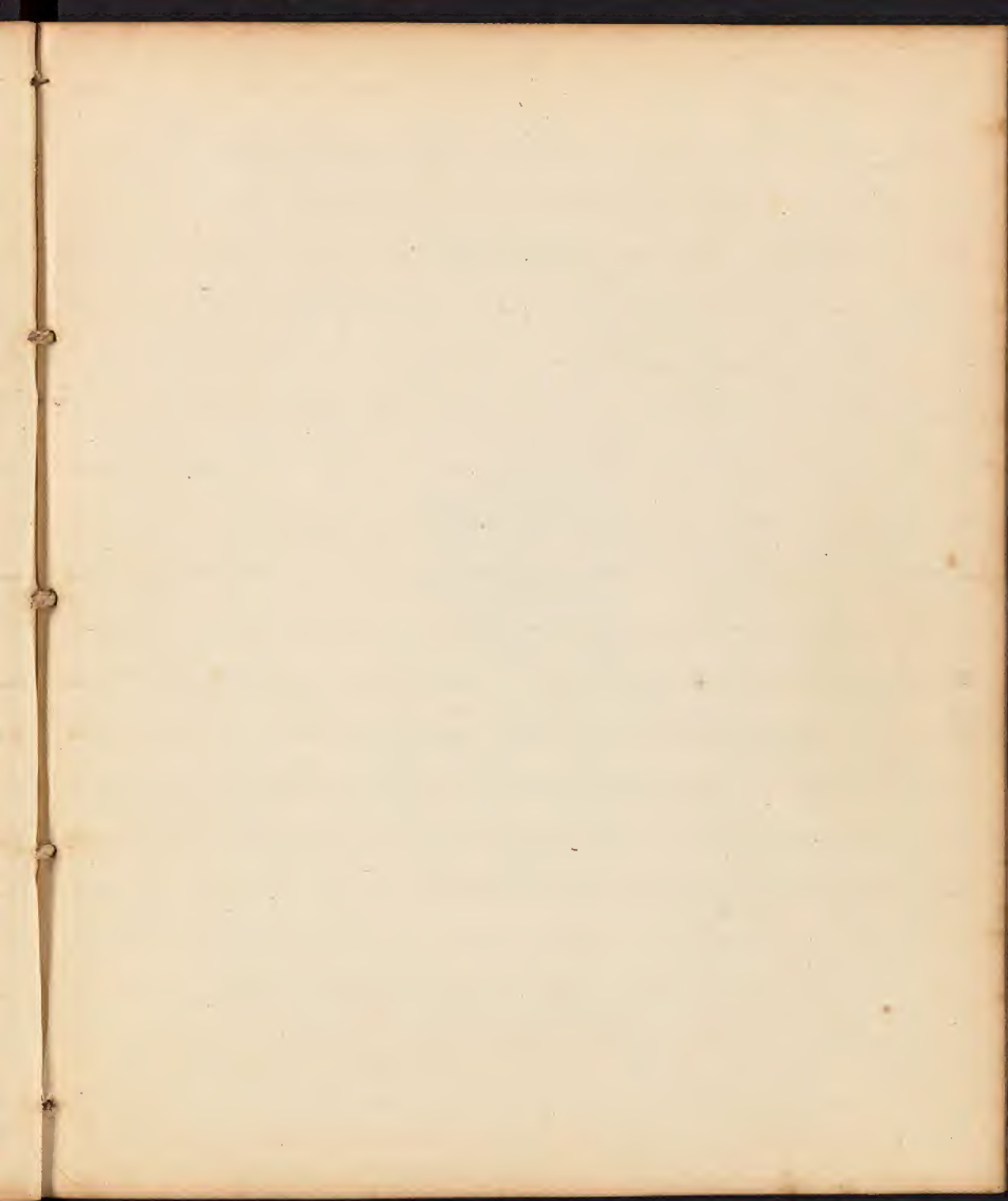
18. The eighteenth factor is the presence of the virus in the blood.



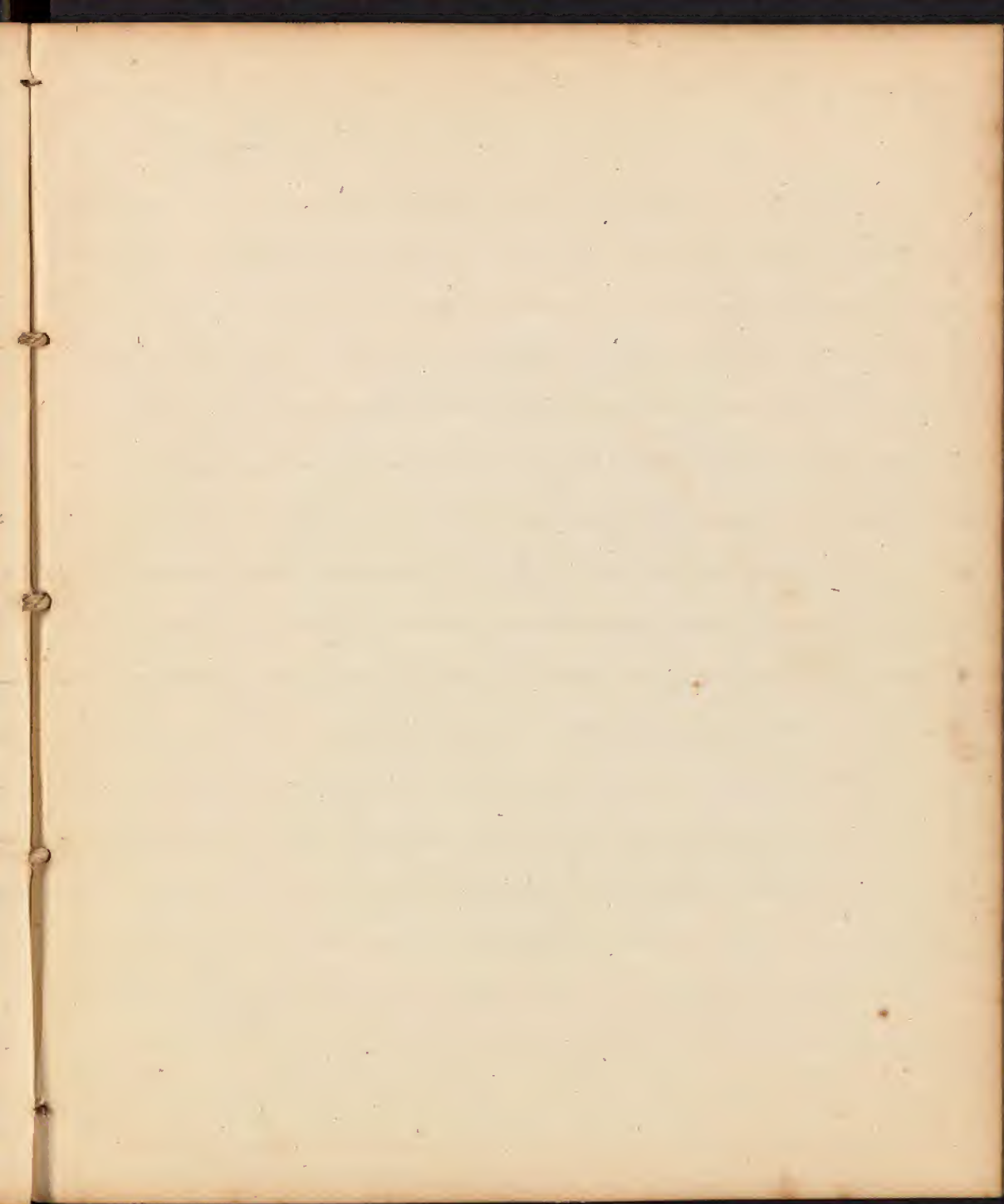


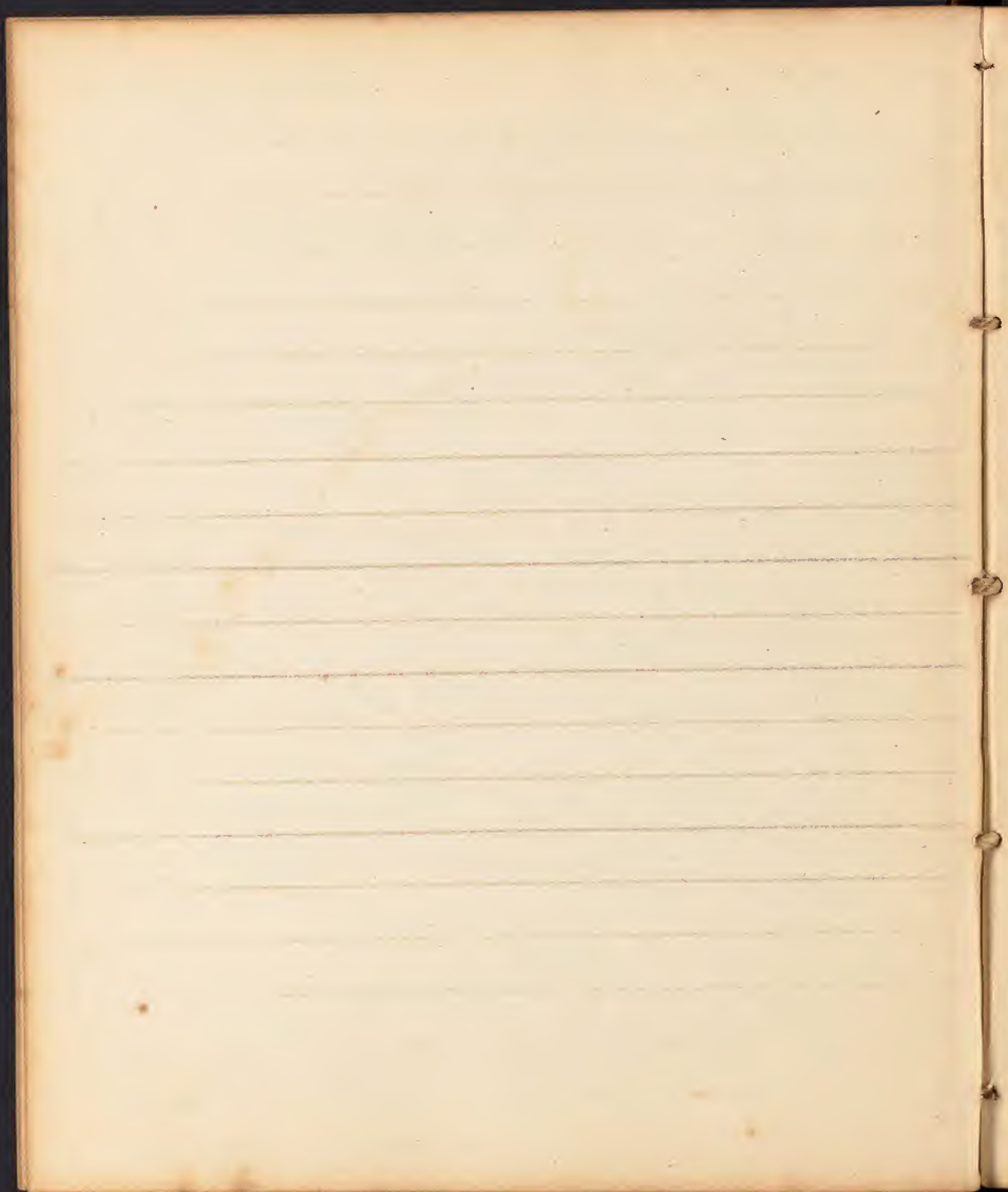


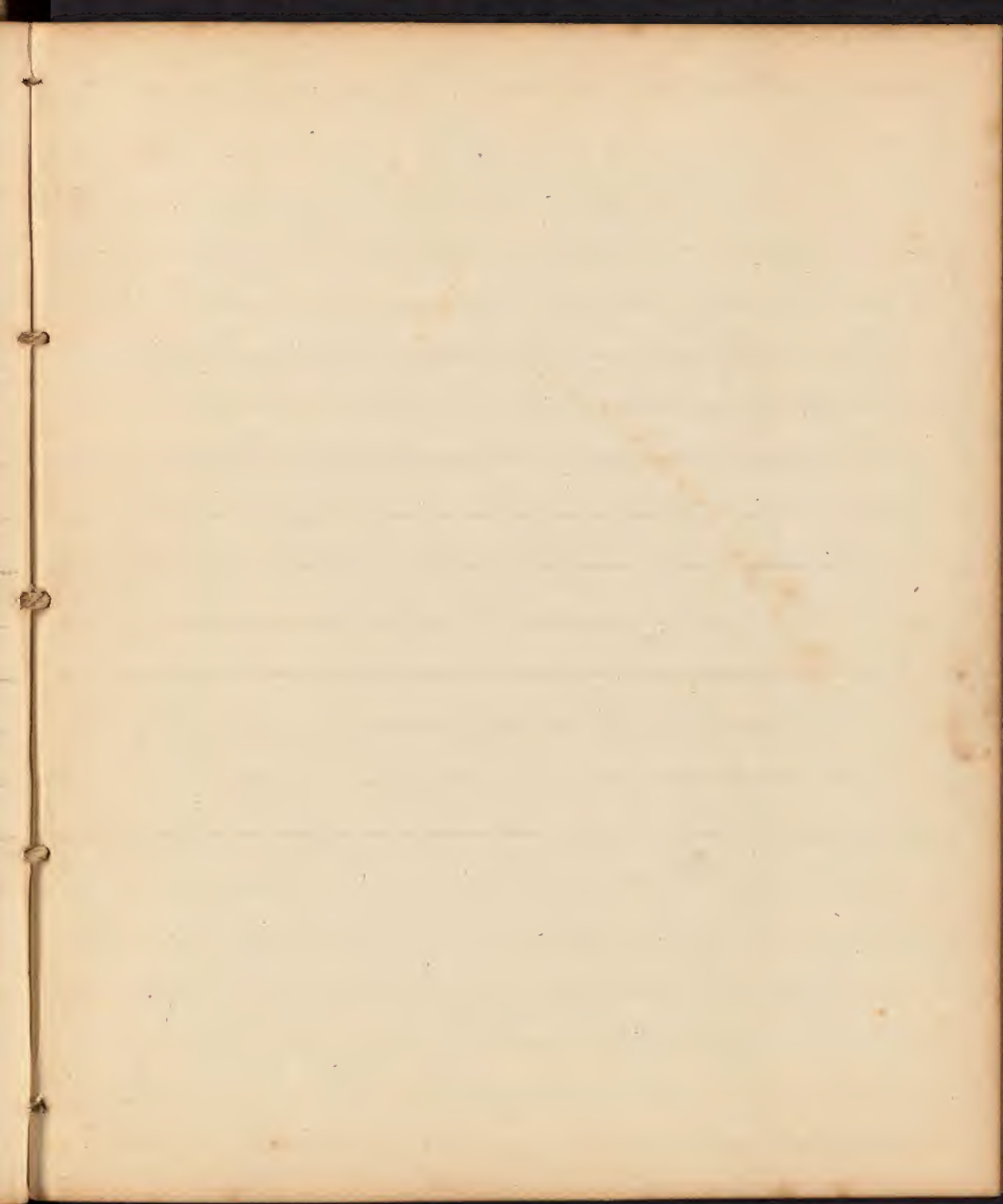


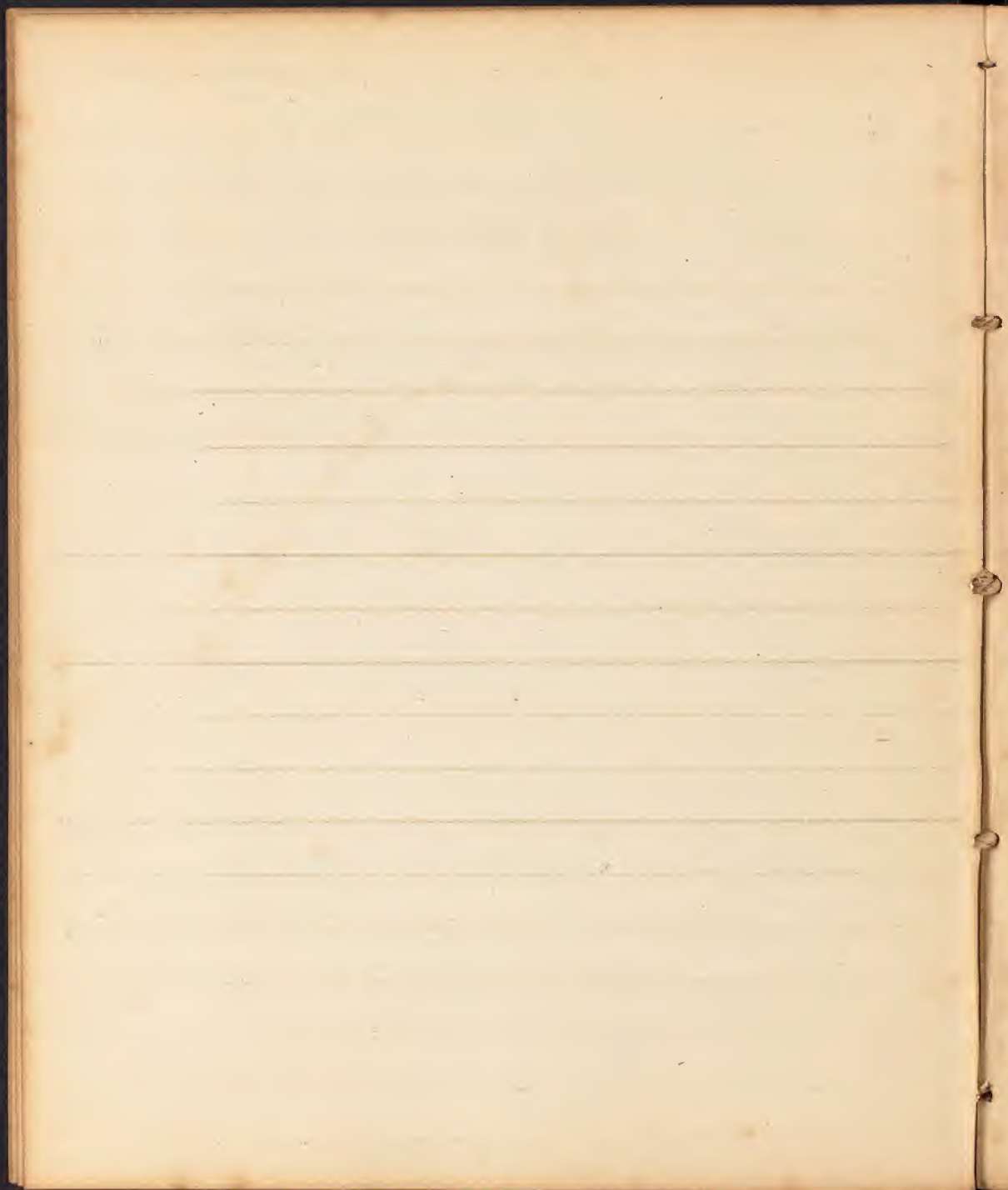


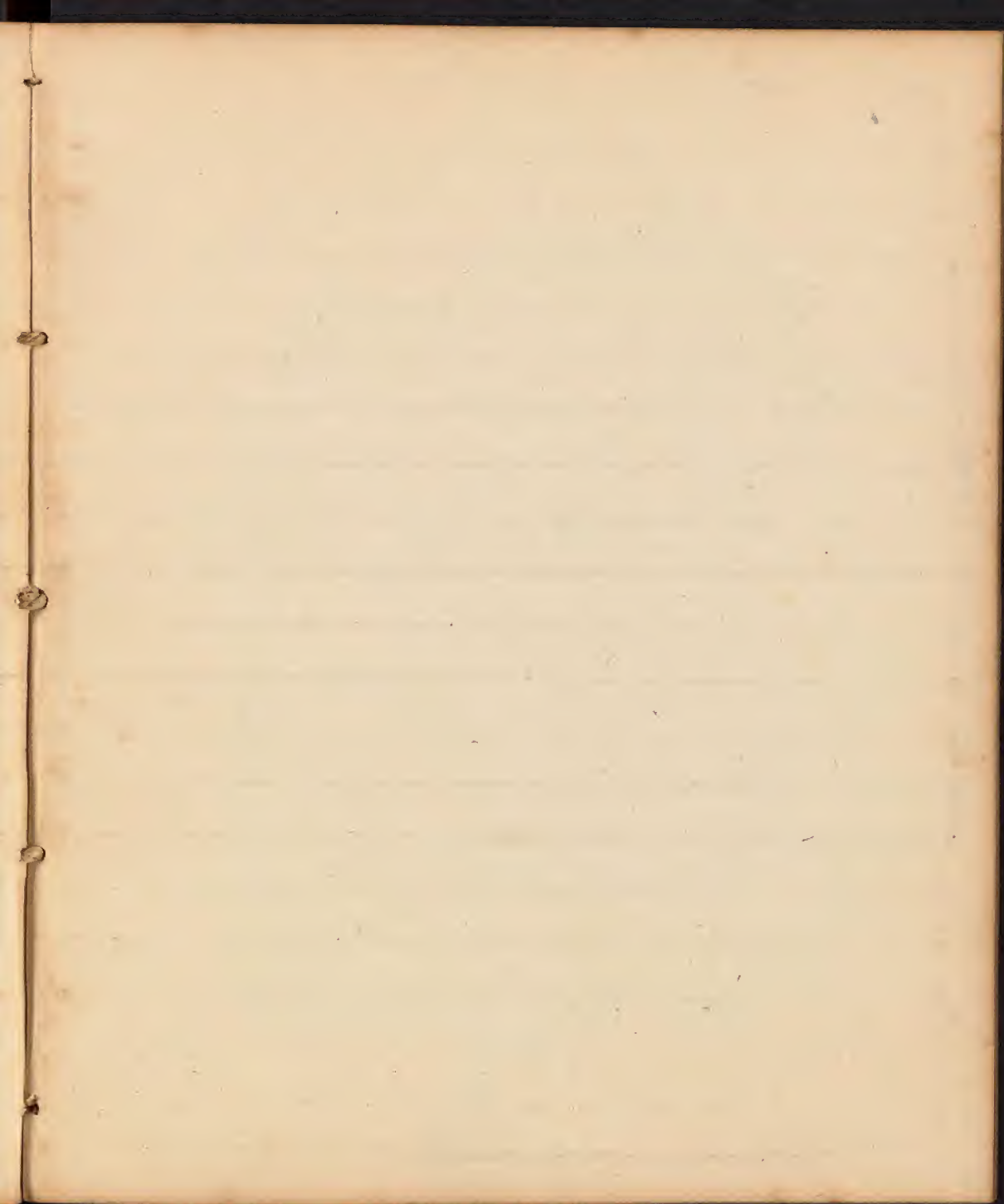


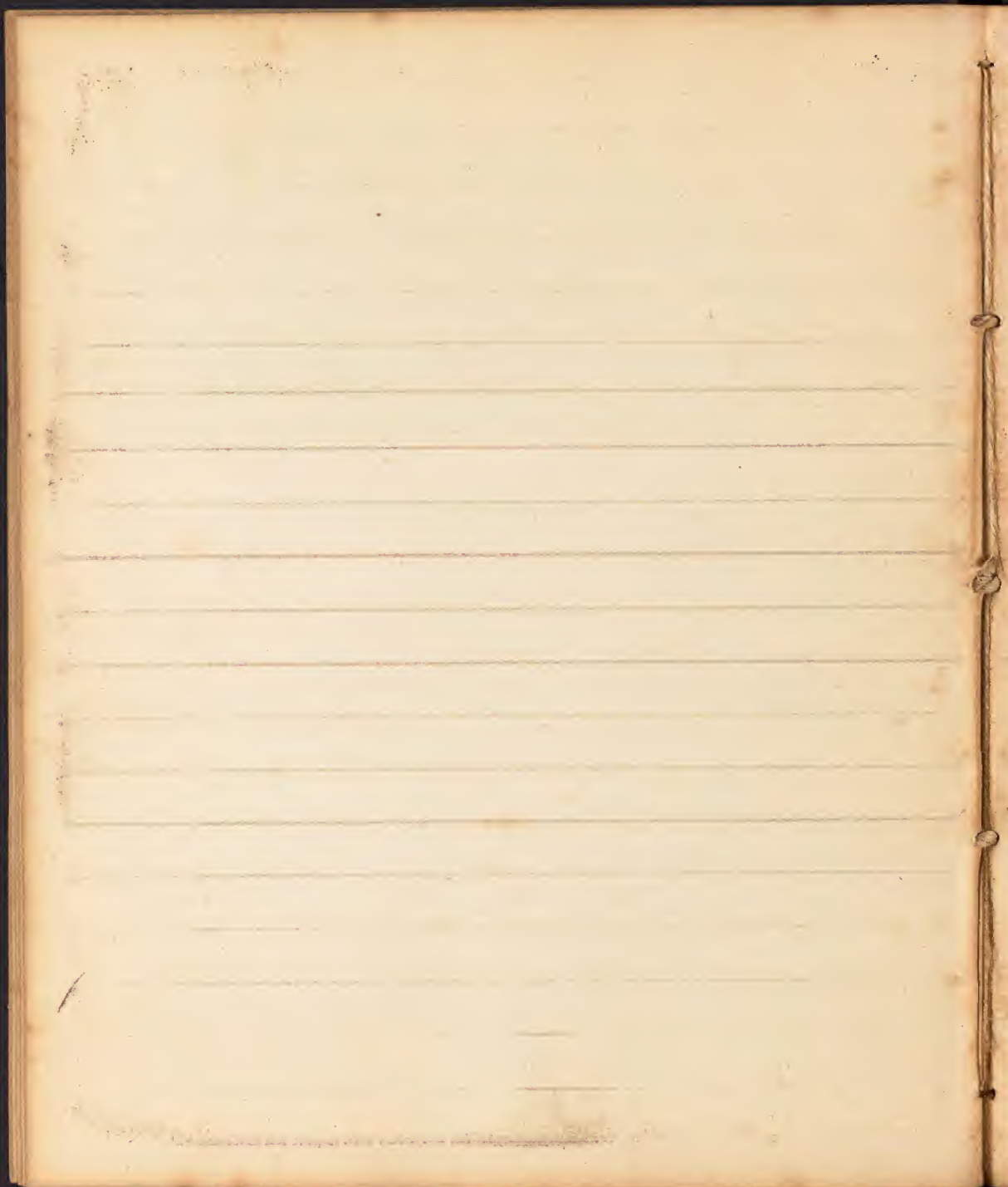


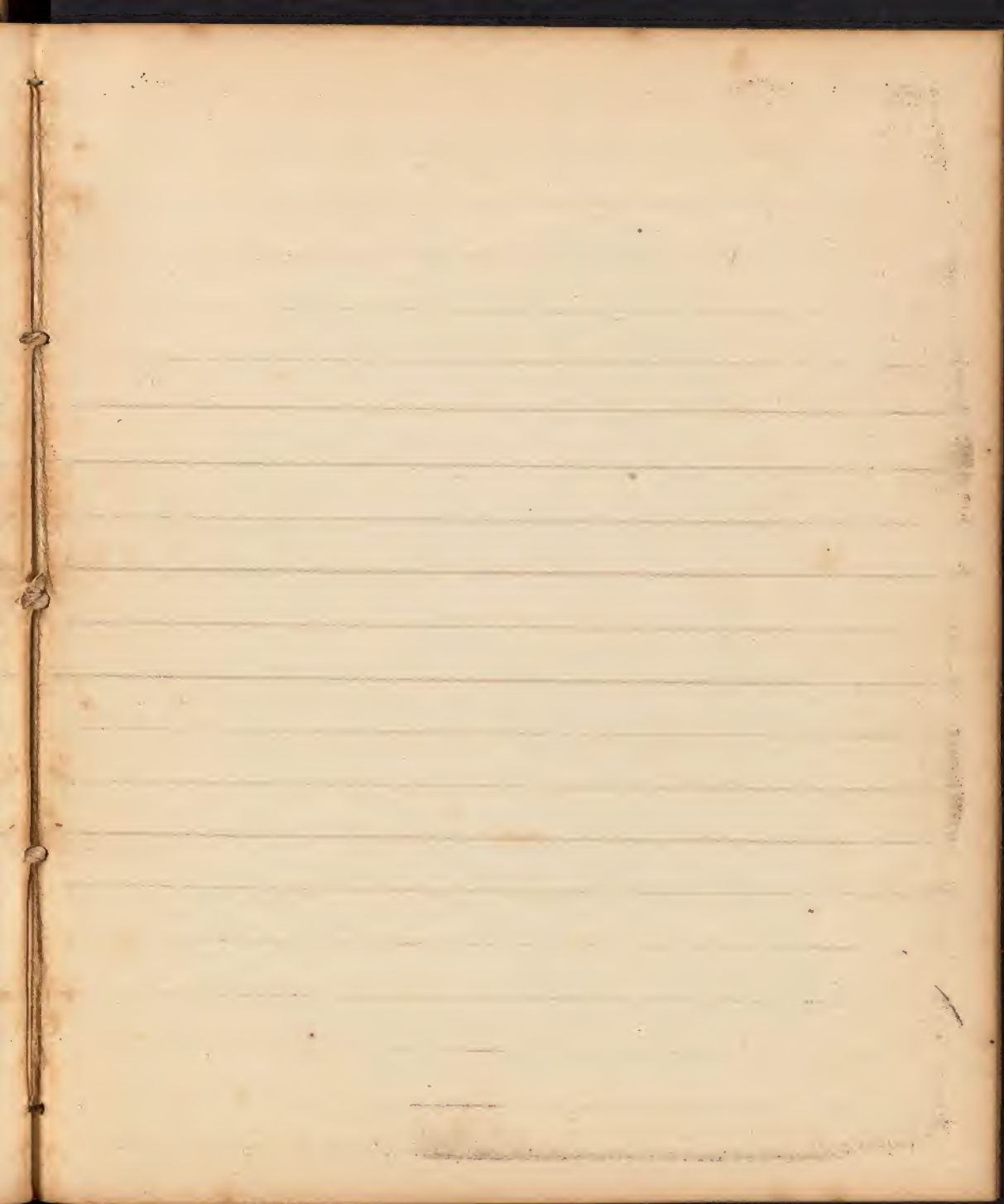


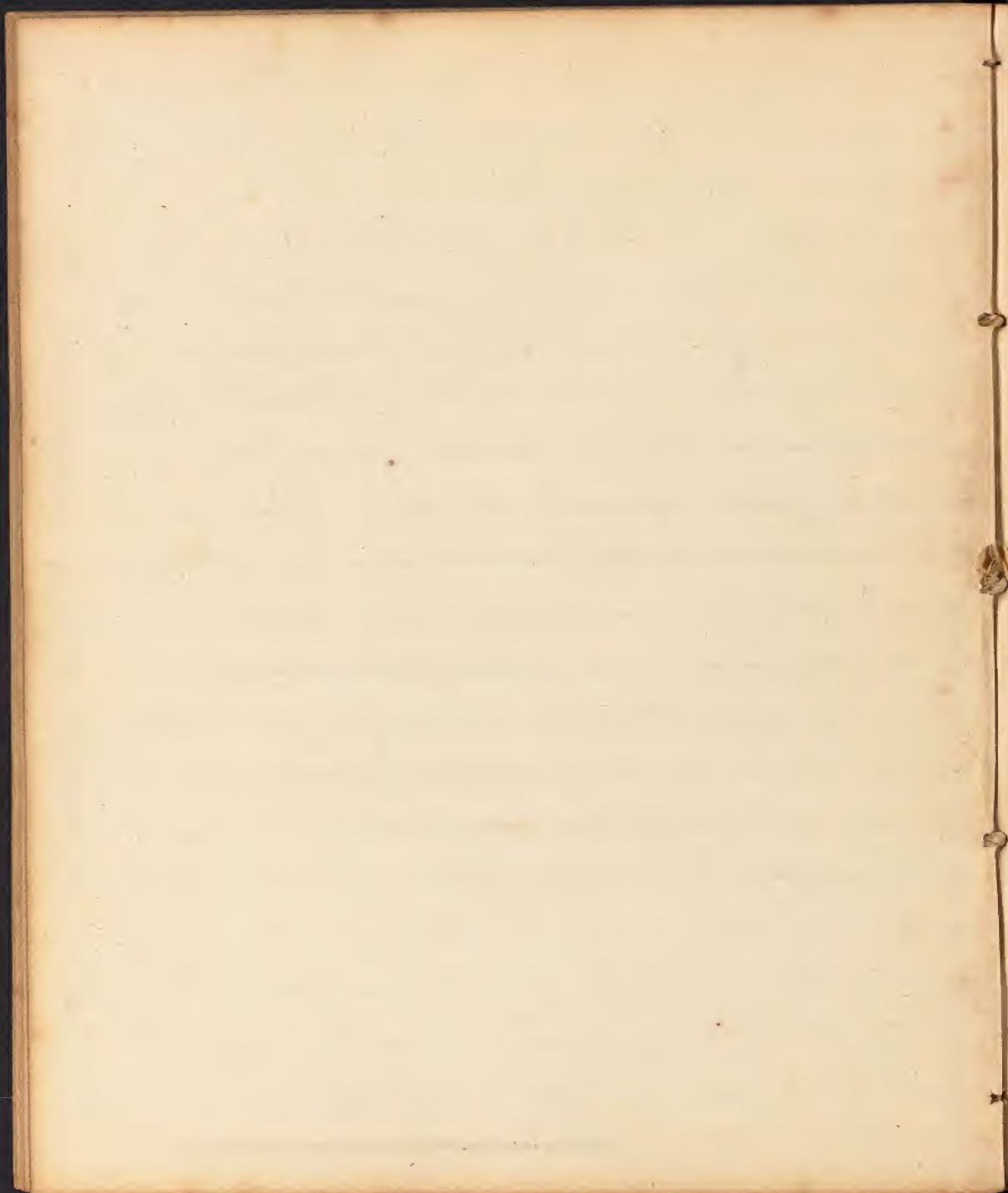


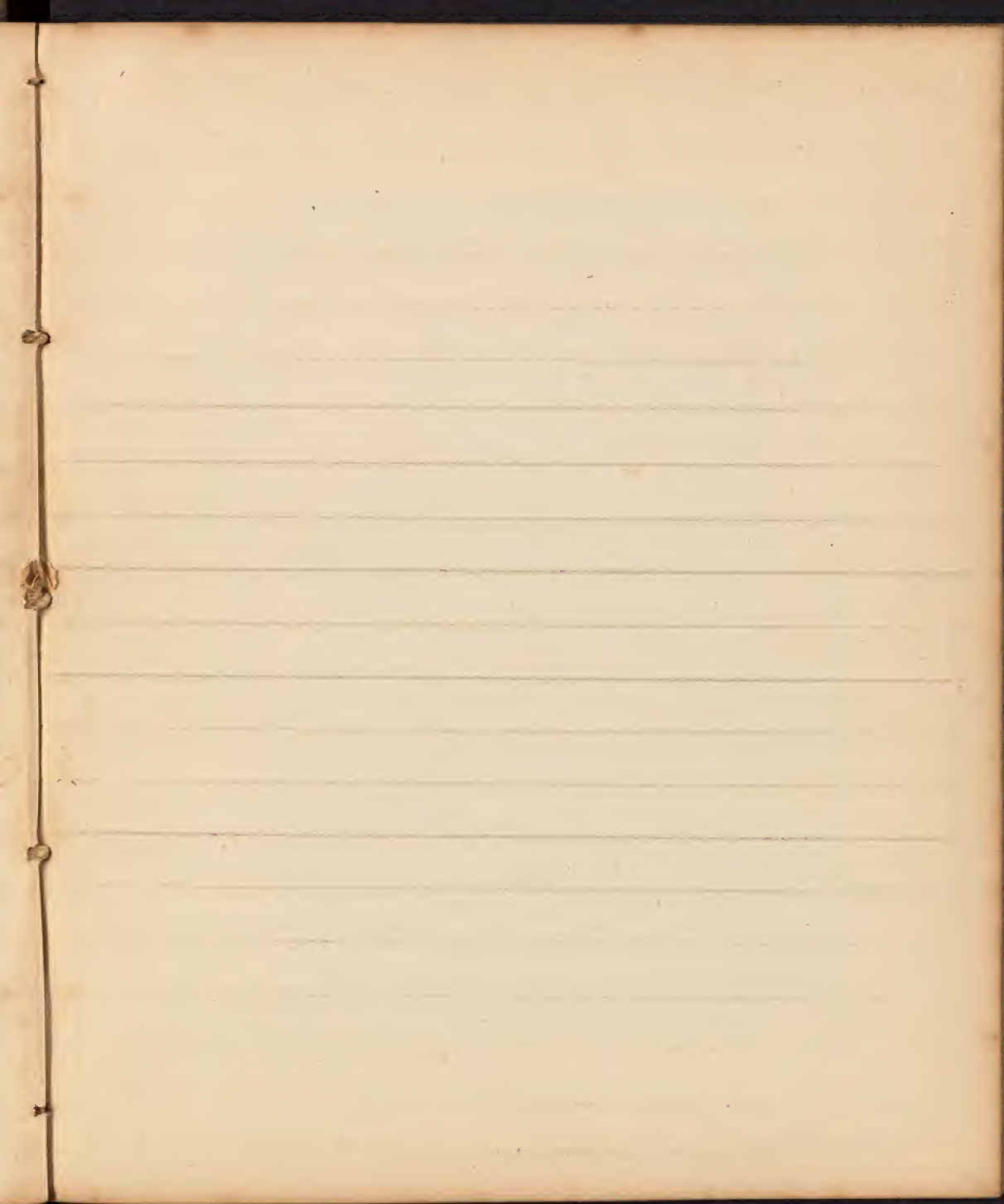


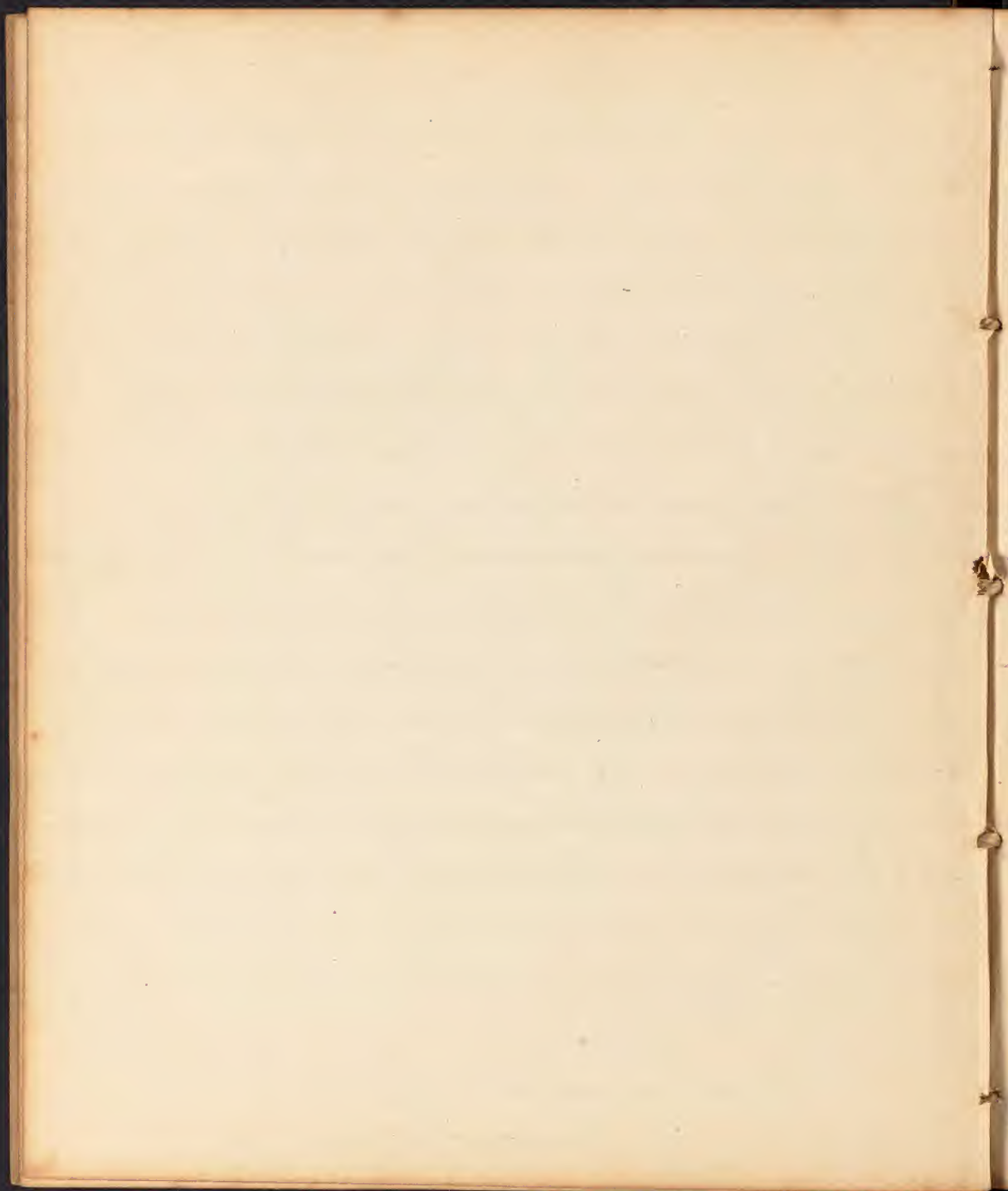




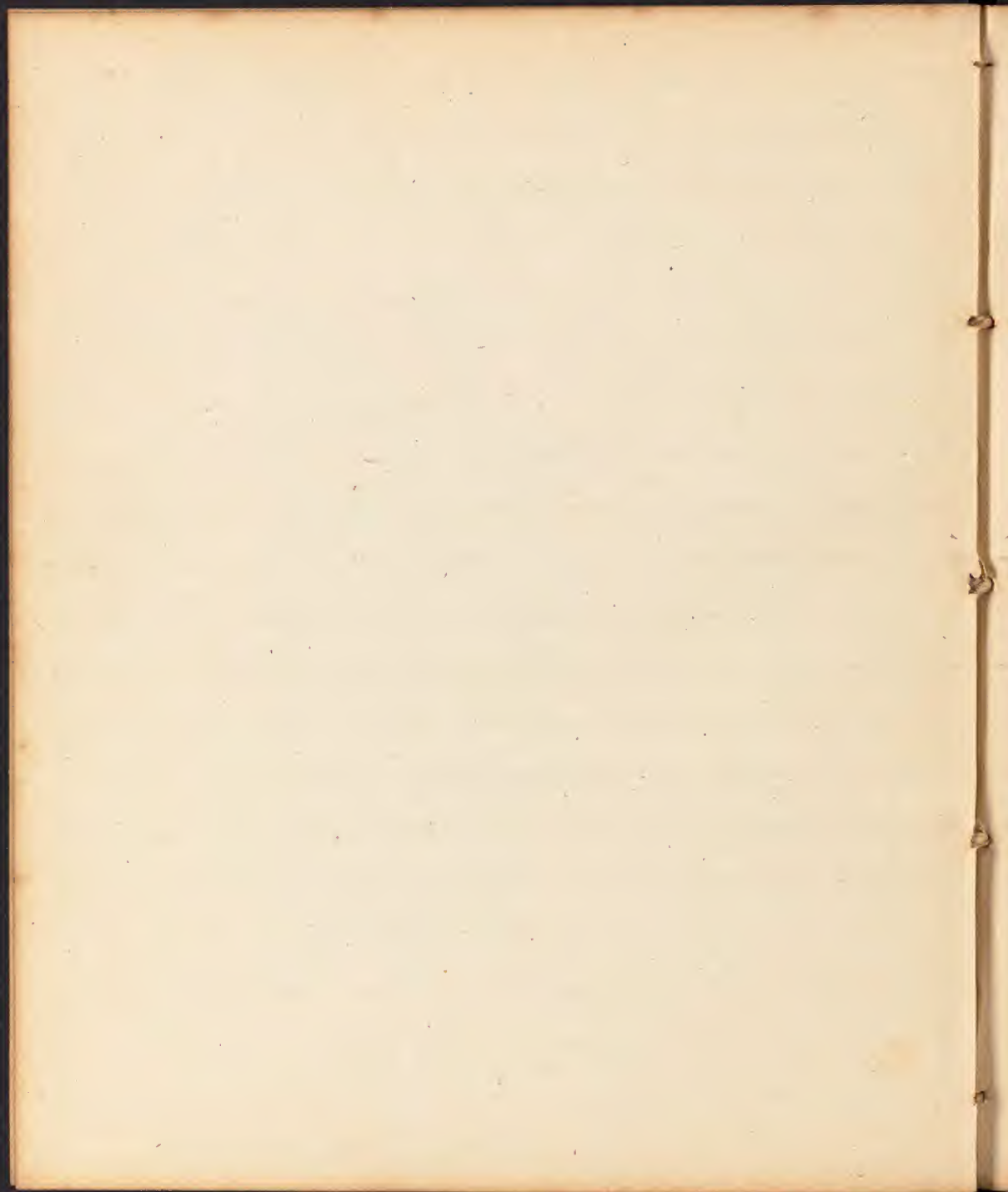


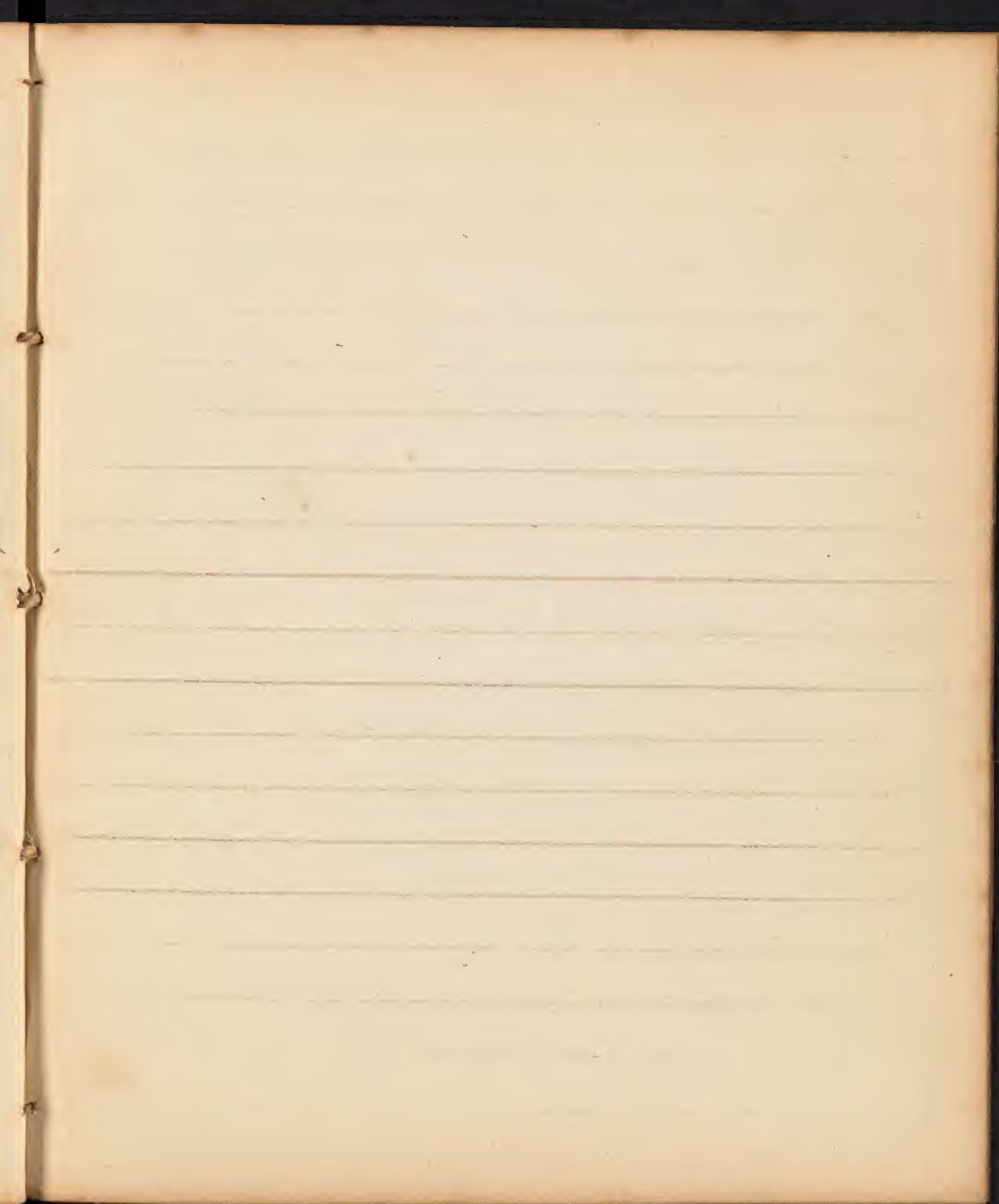




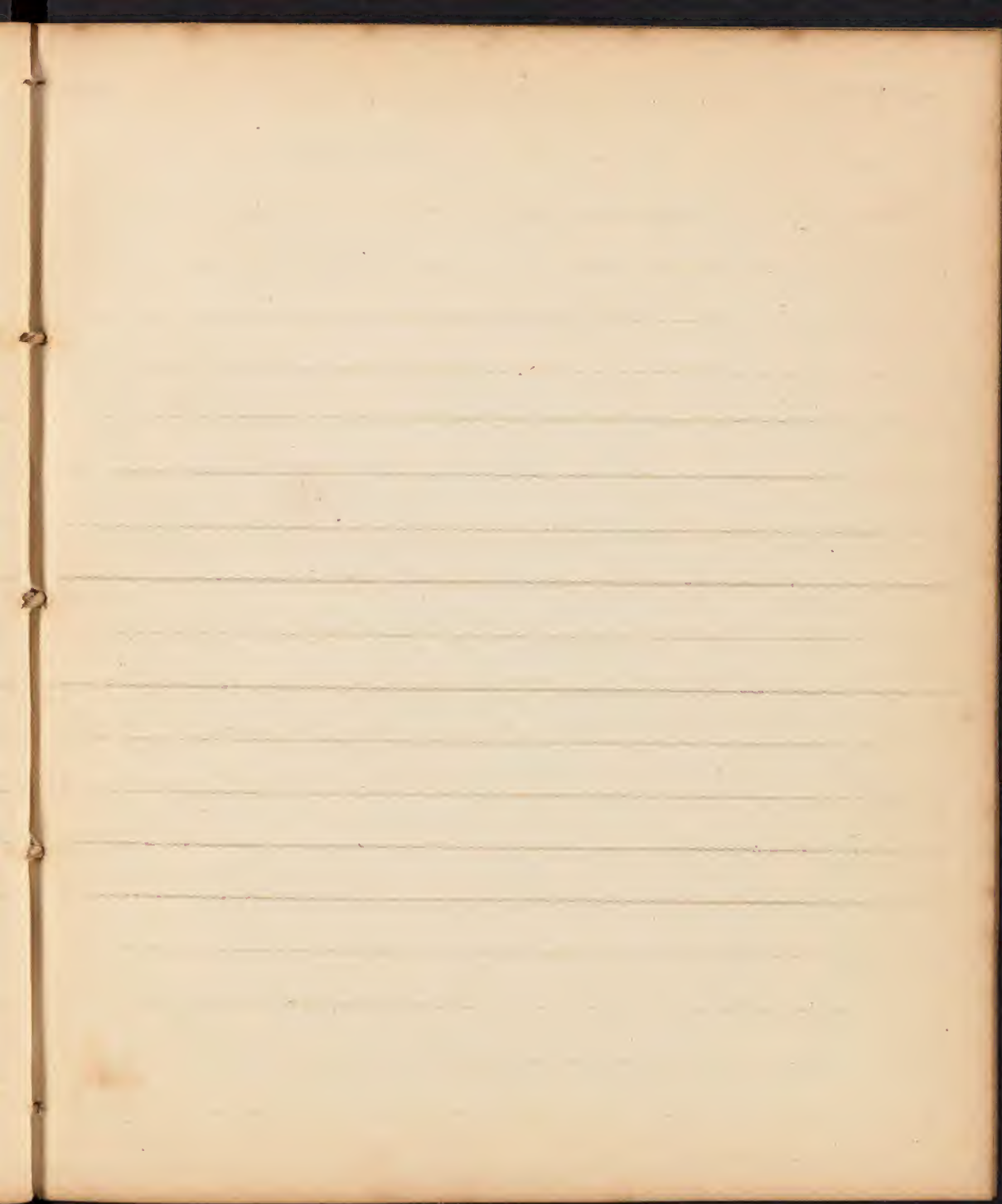




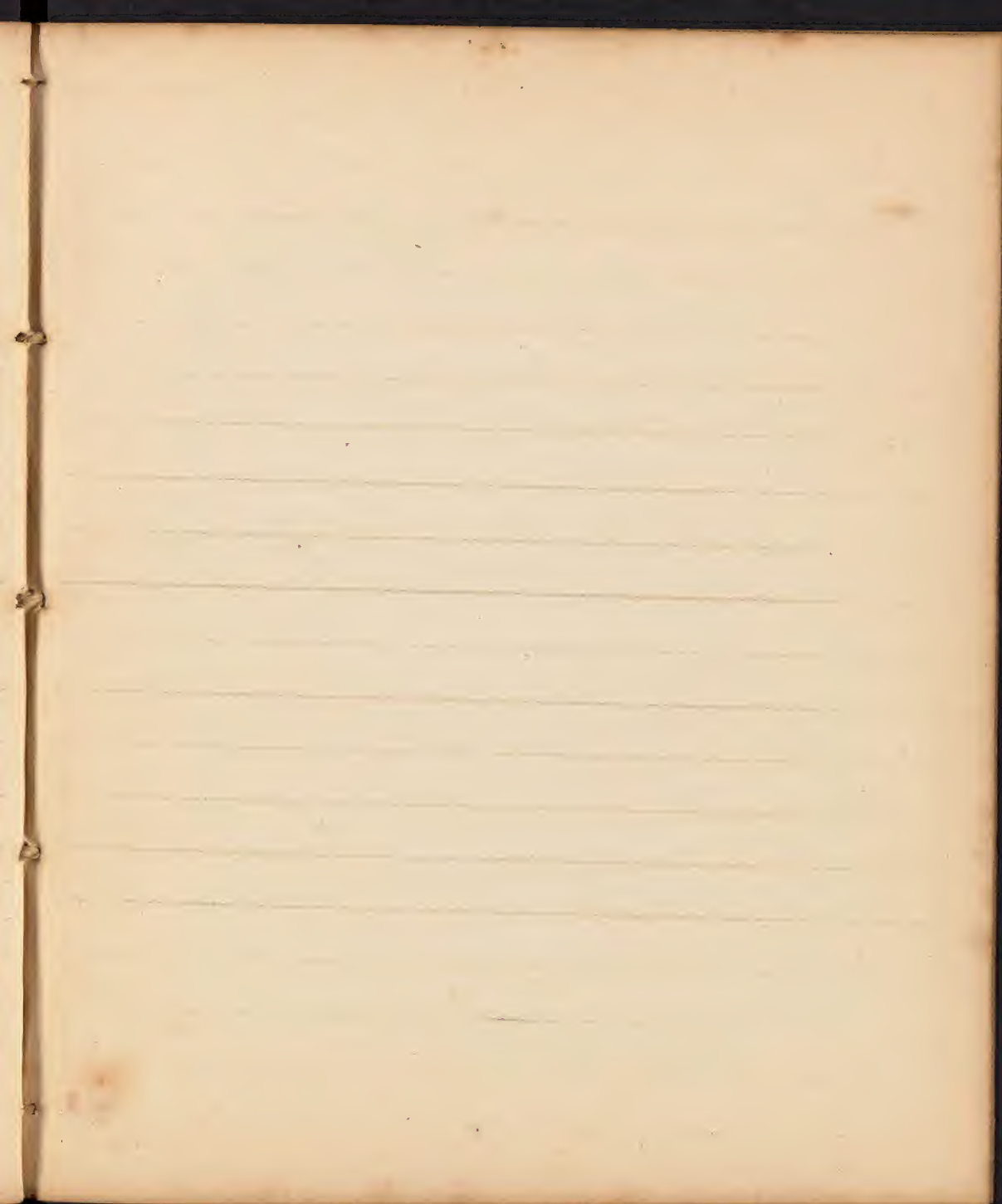




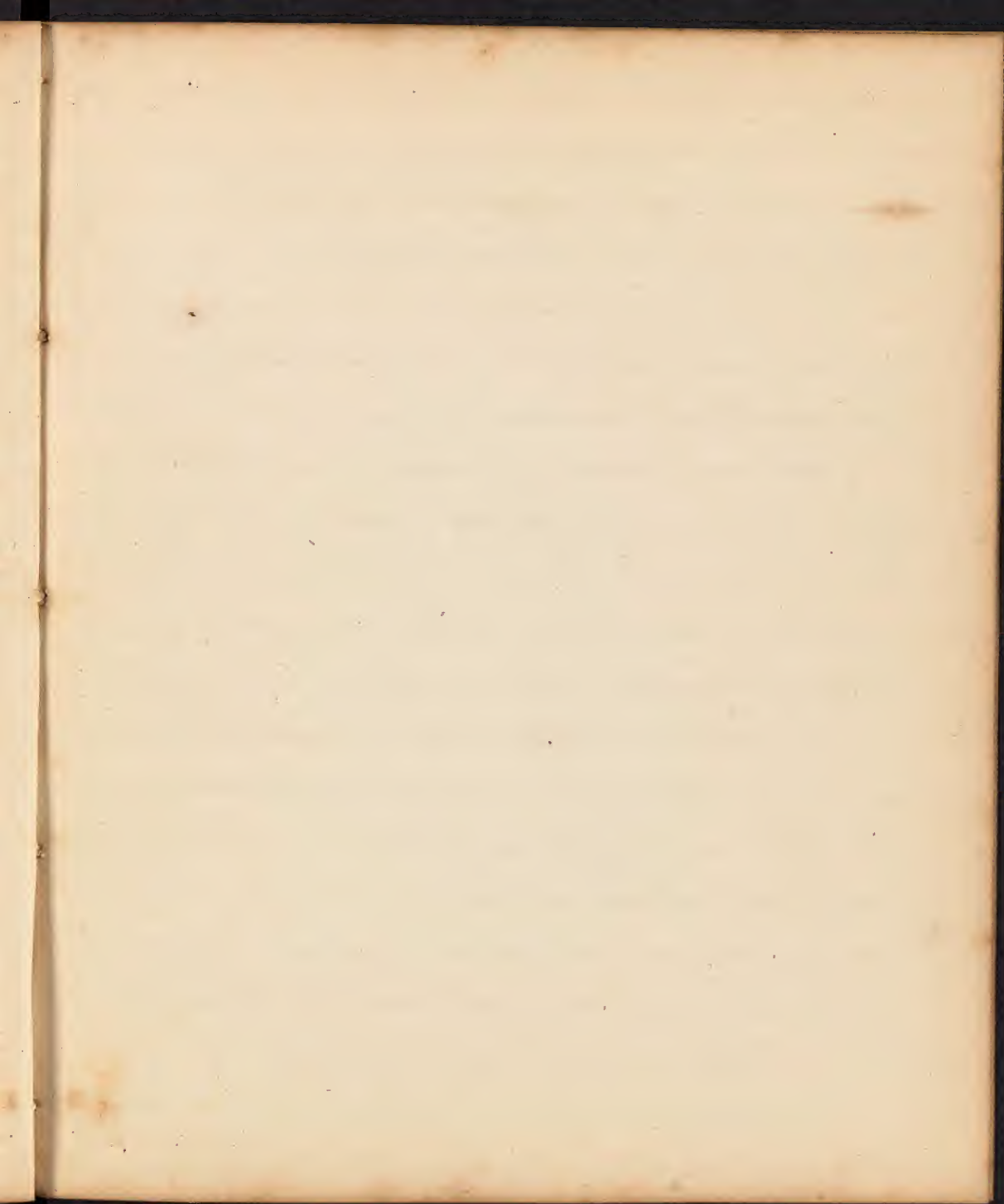


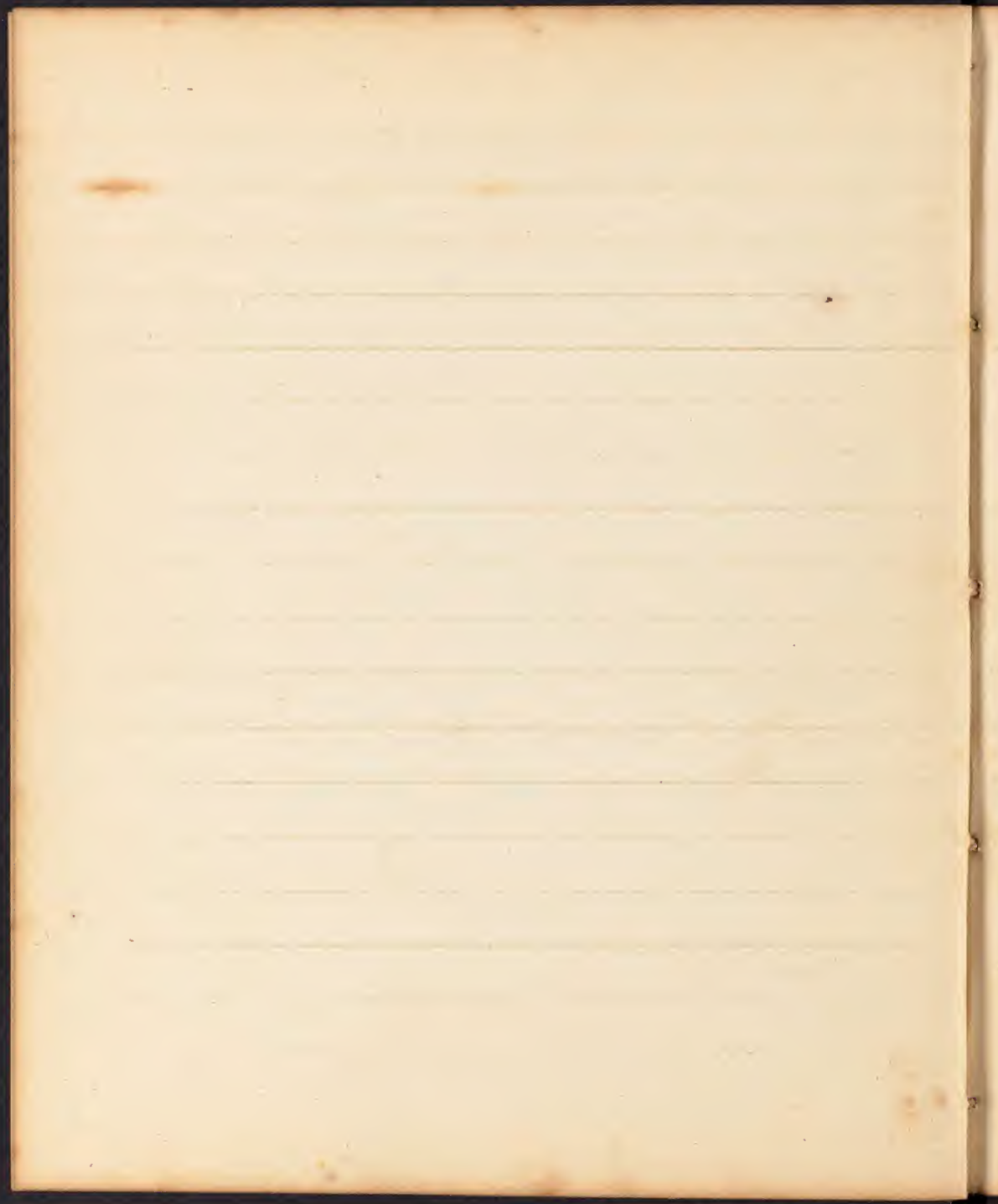


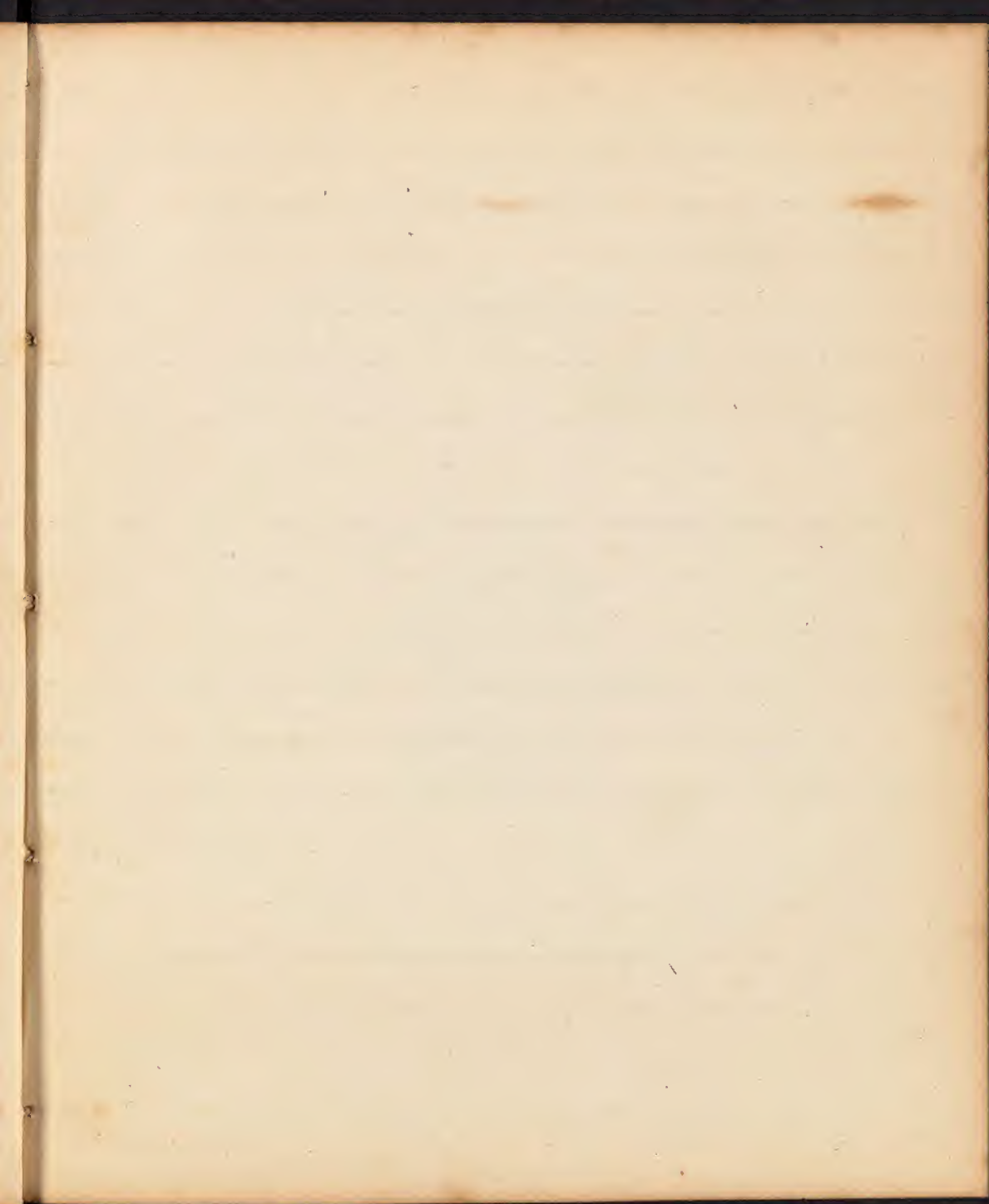


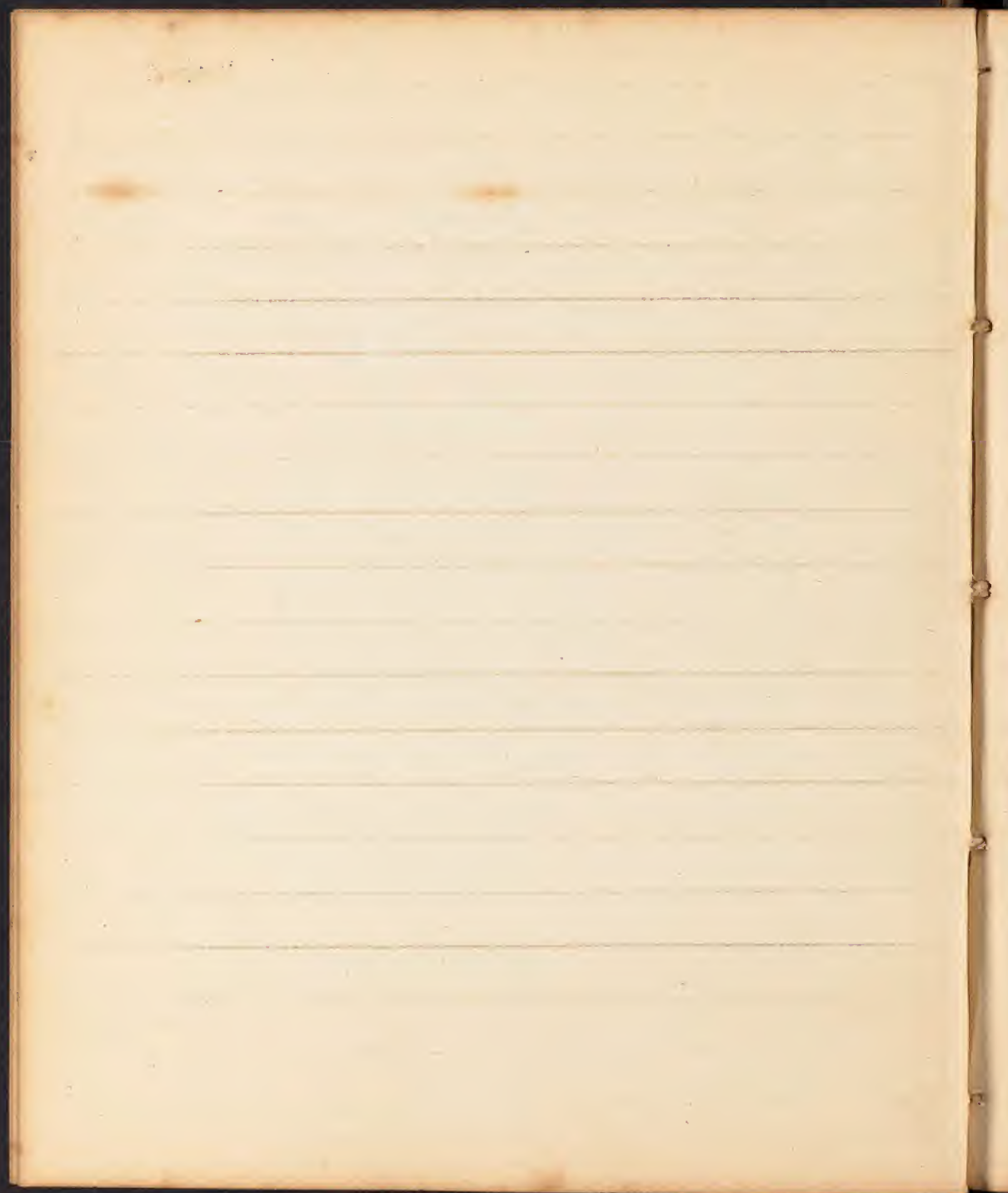




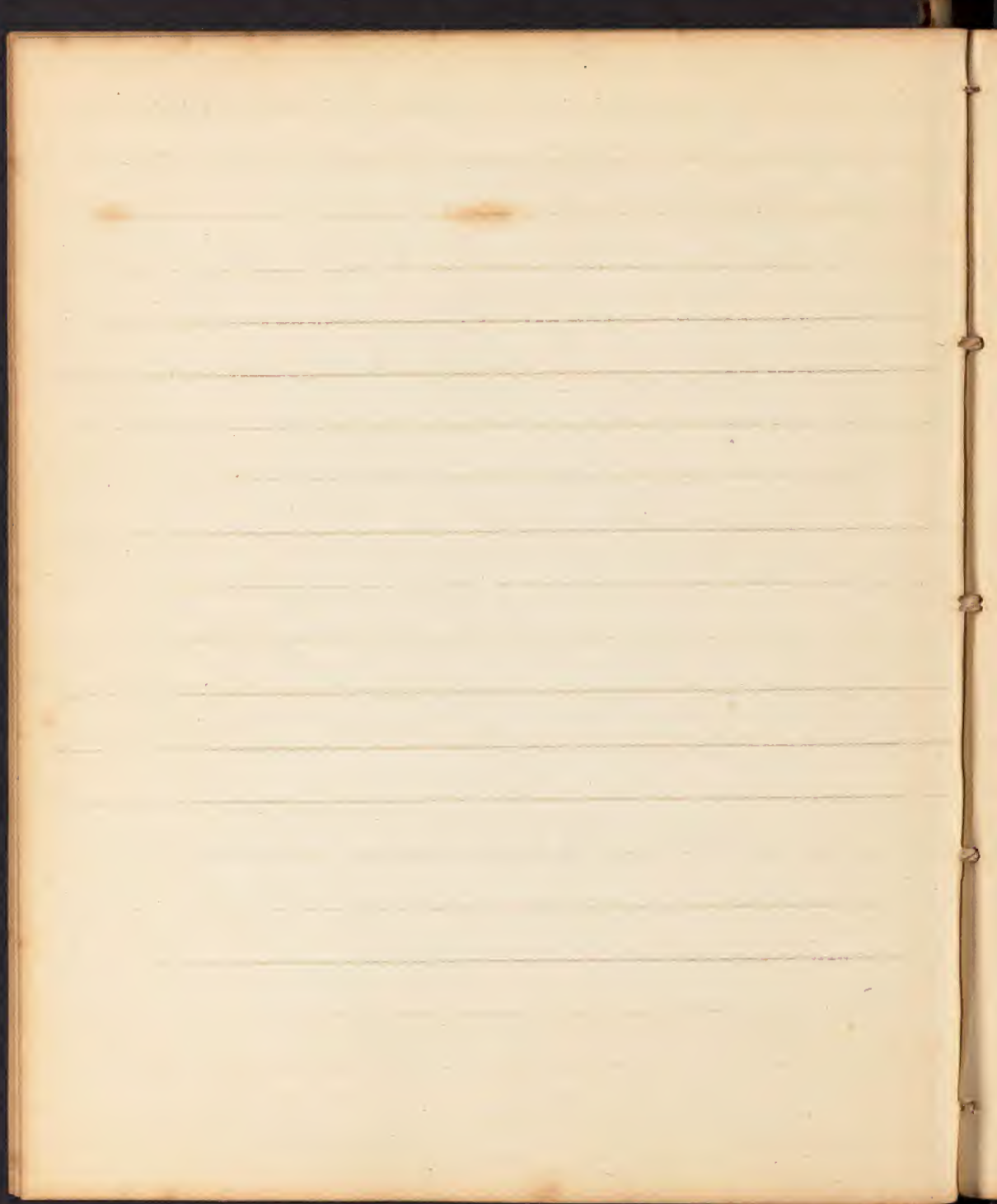


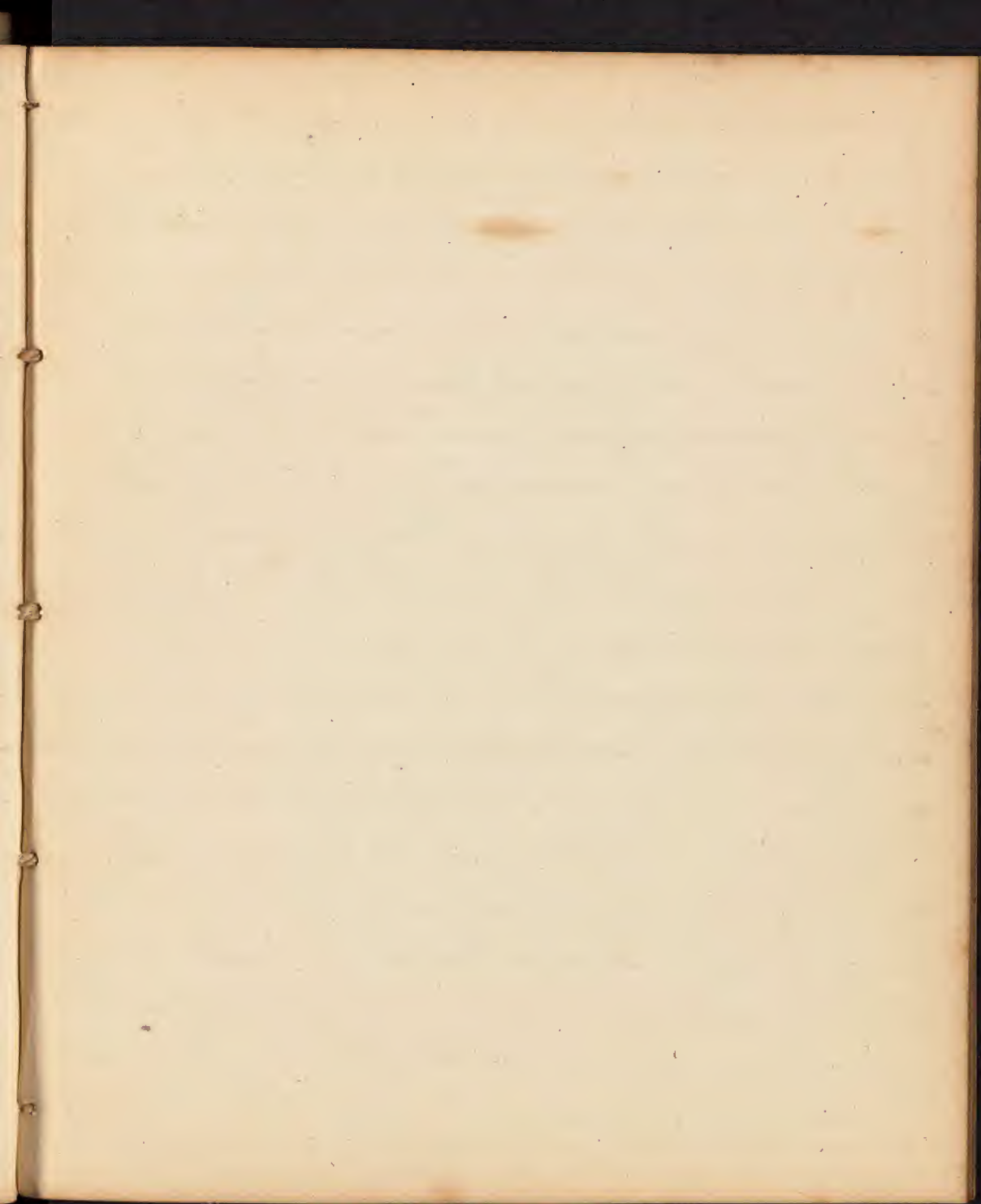


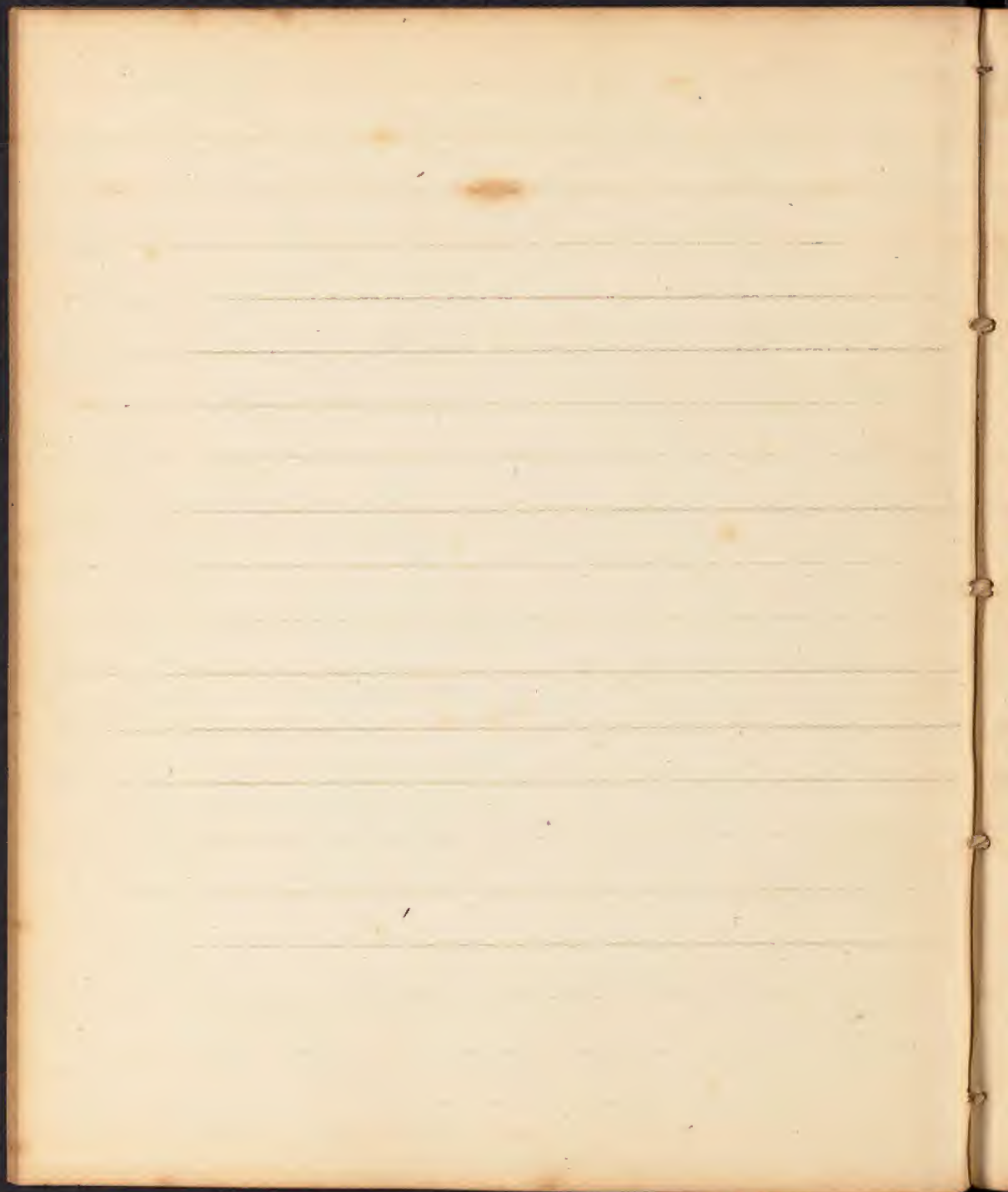


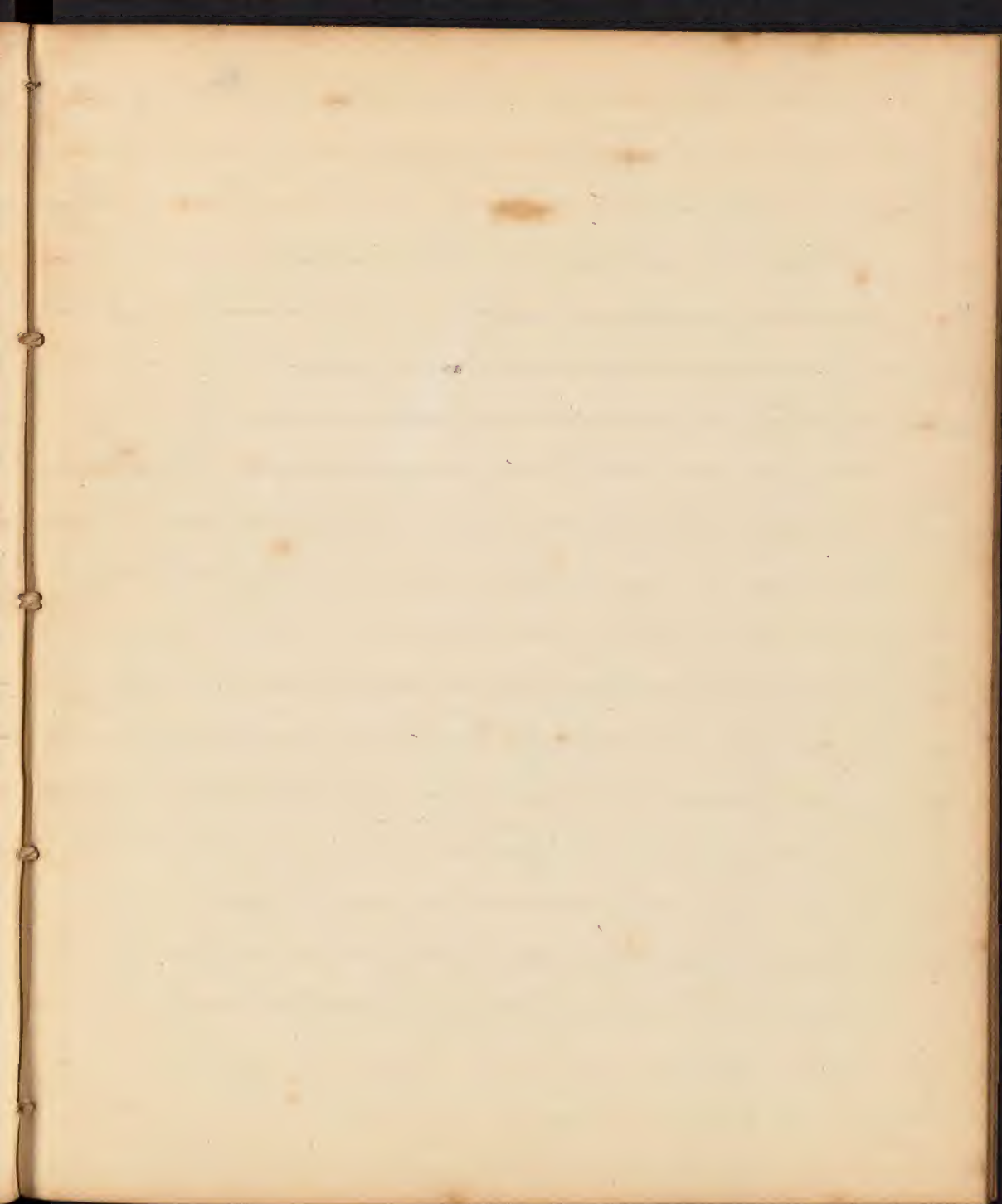


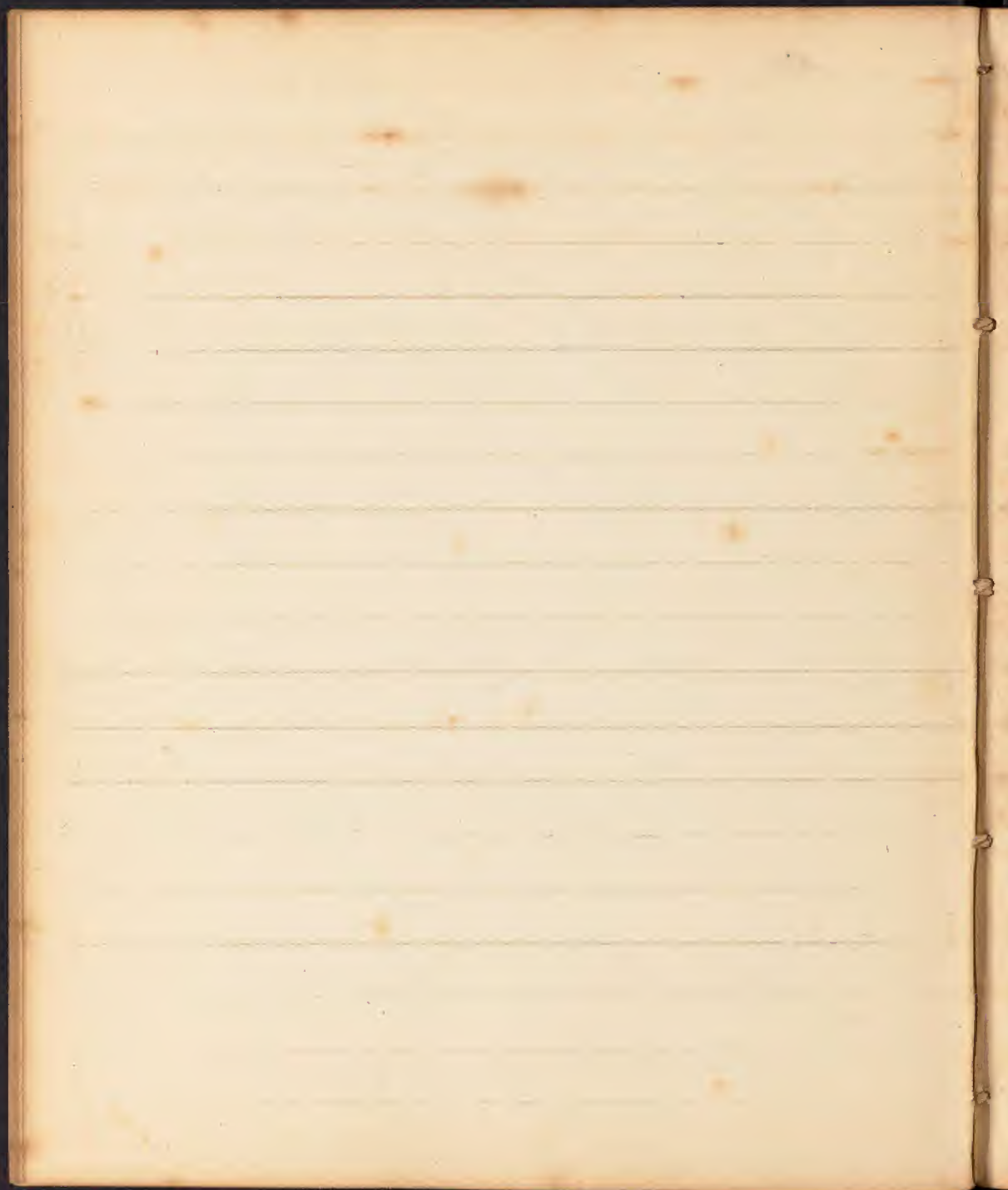


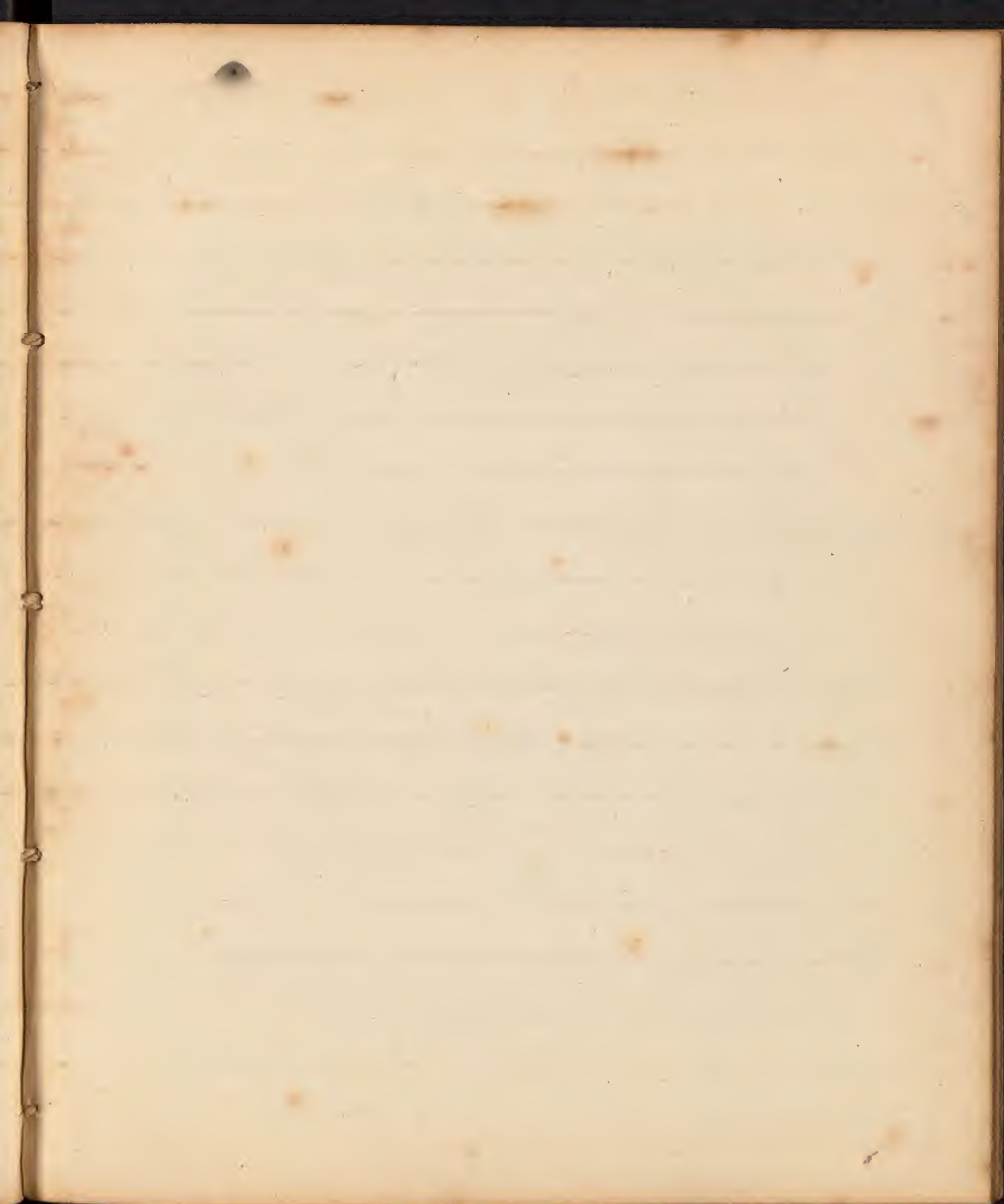


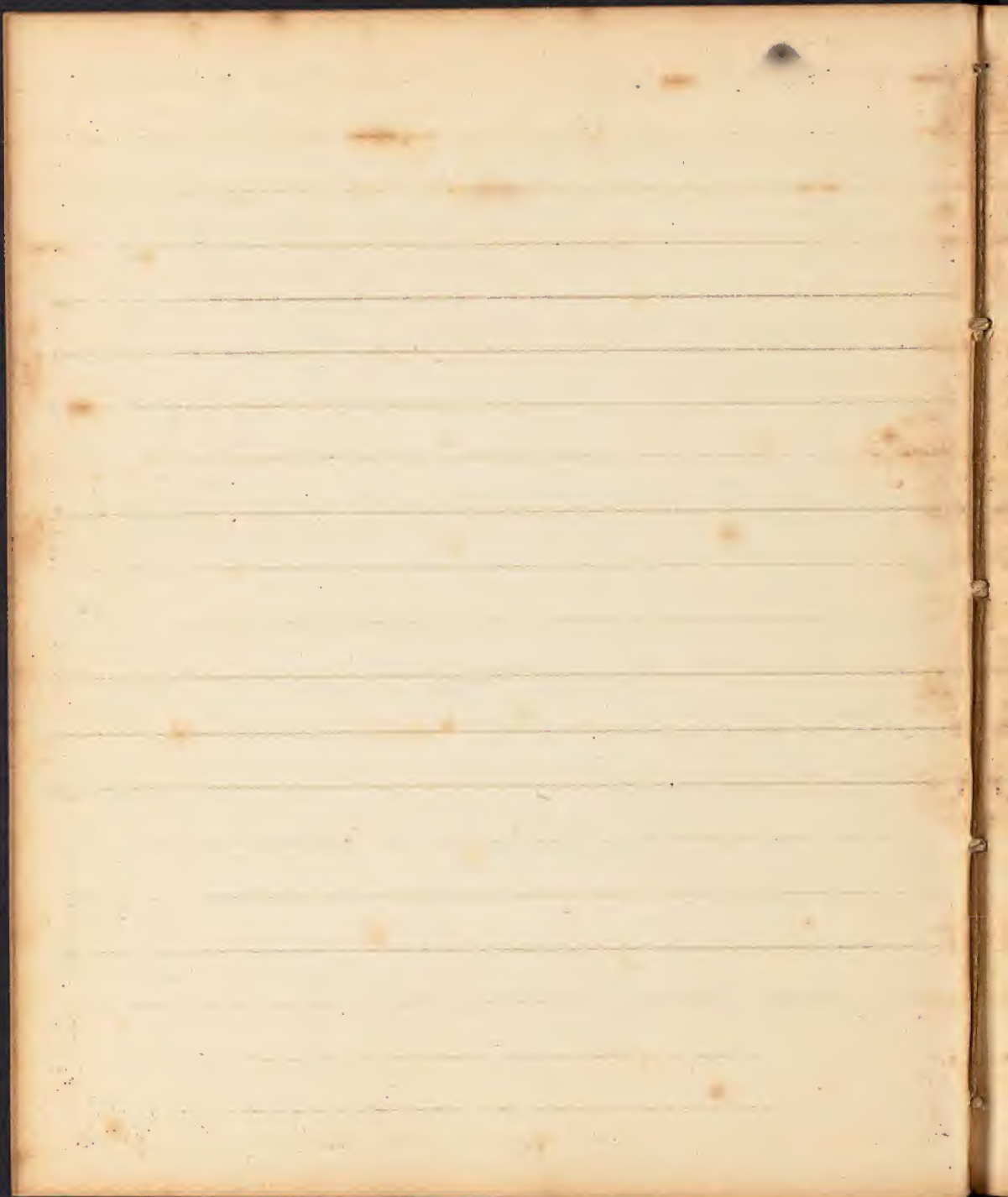


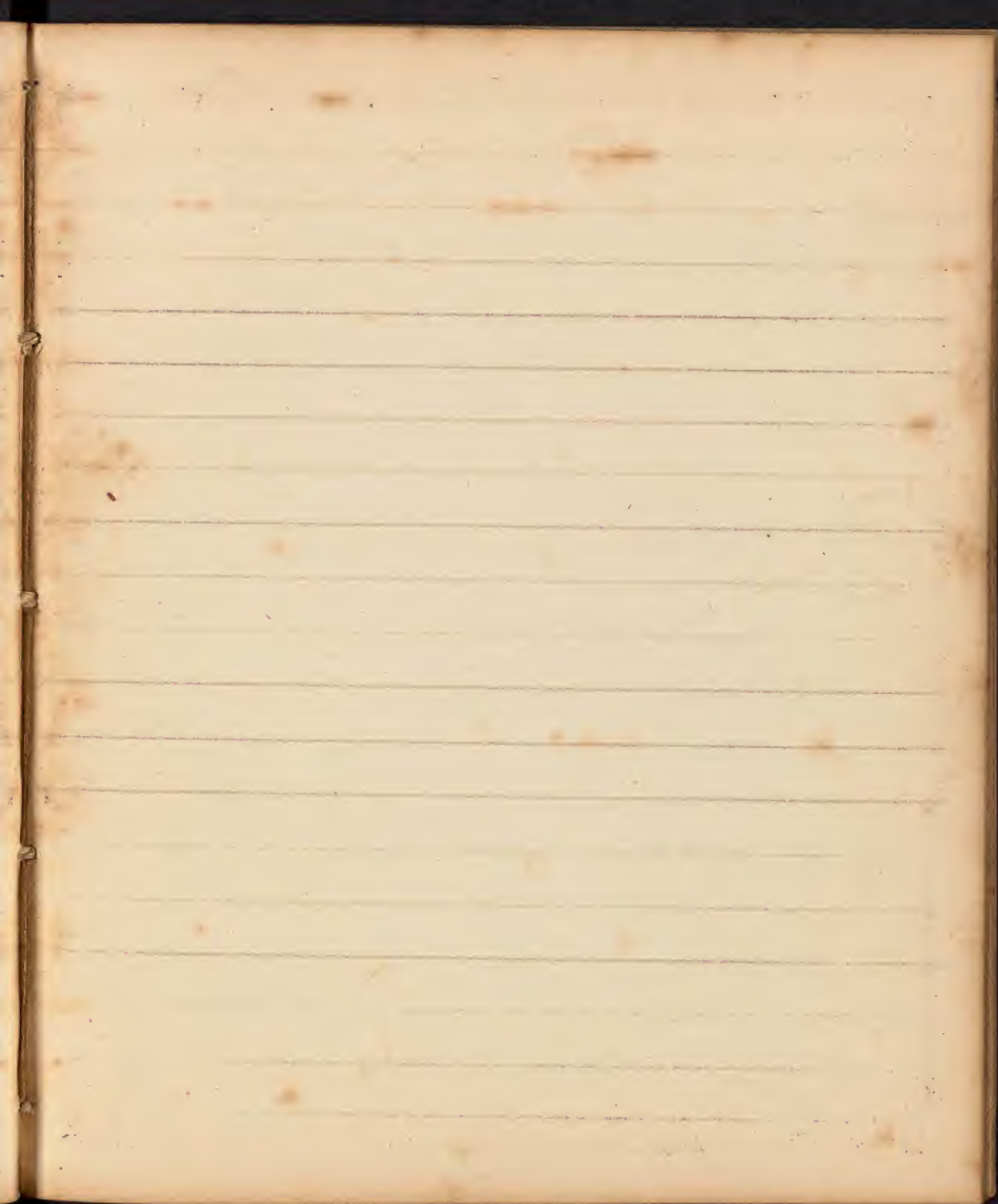


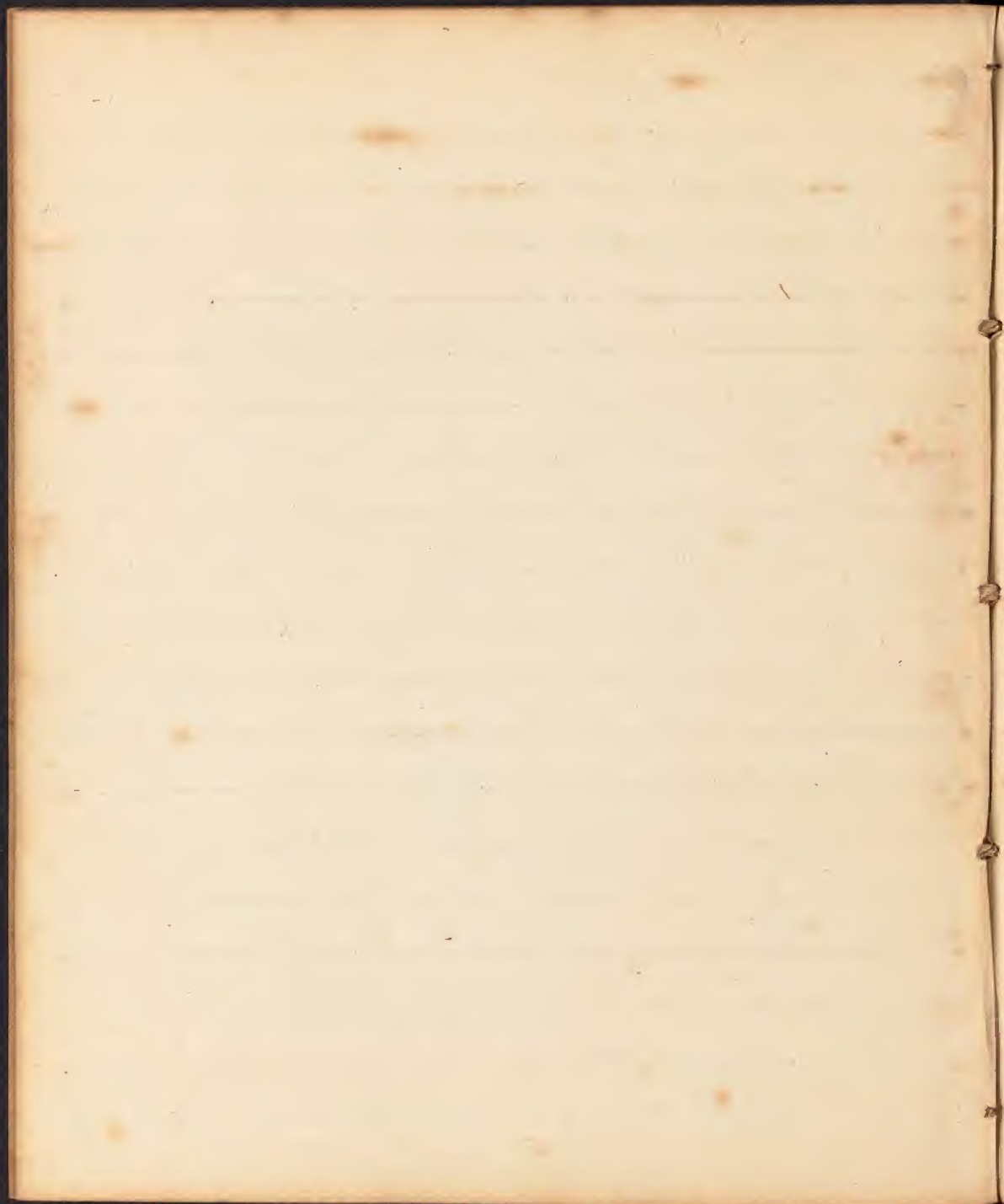


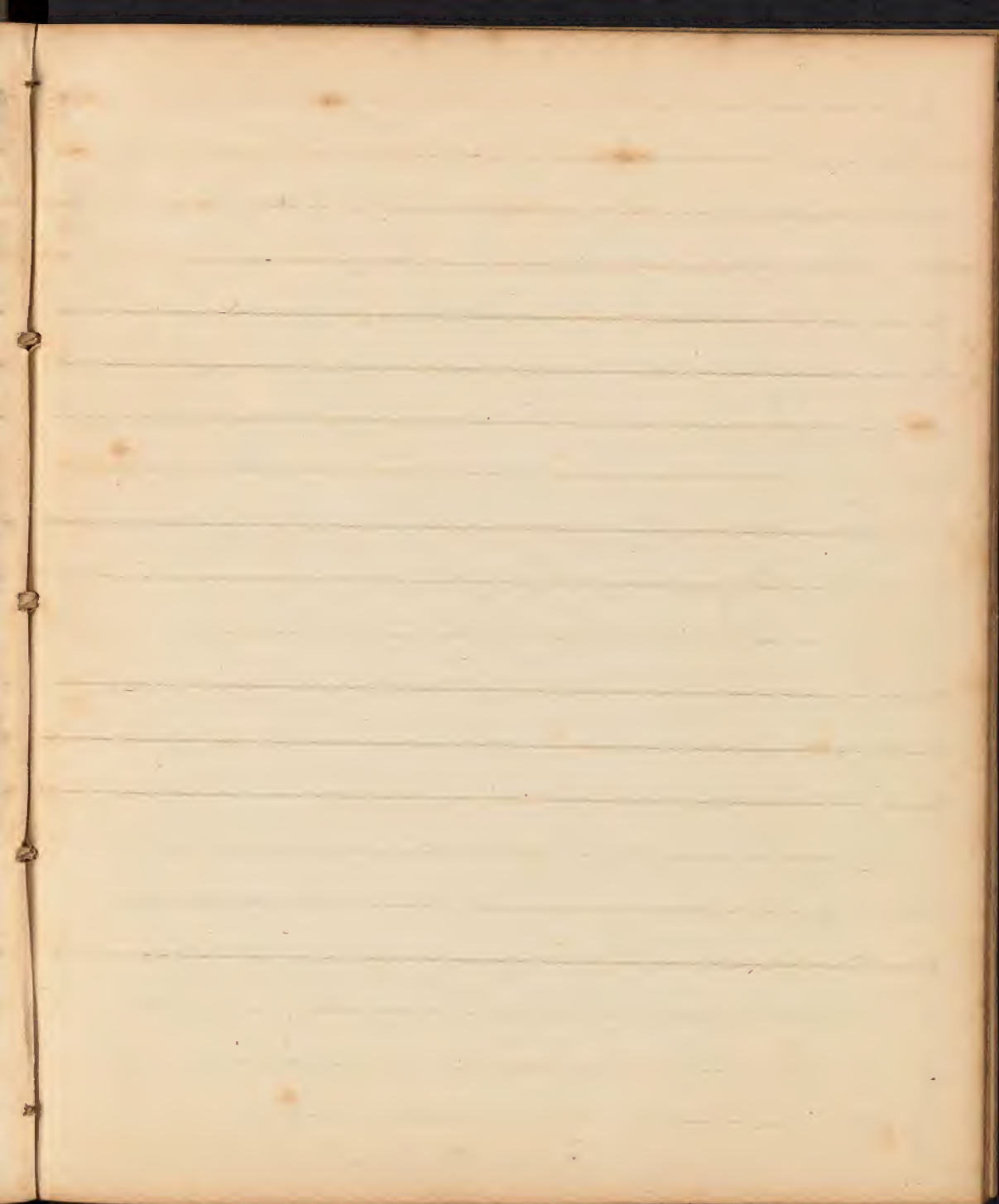


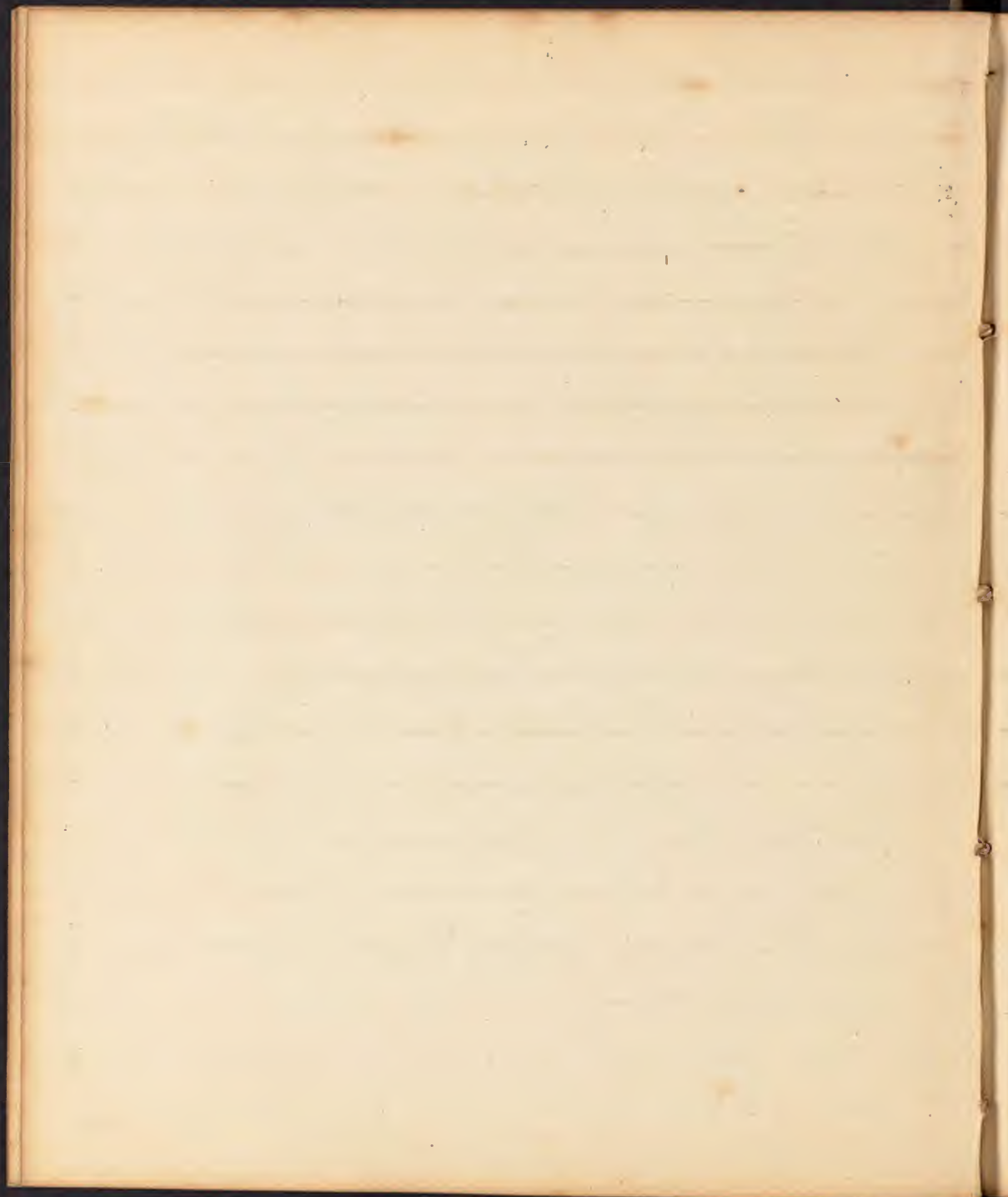


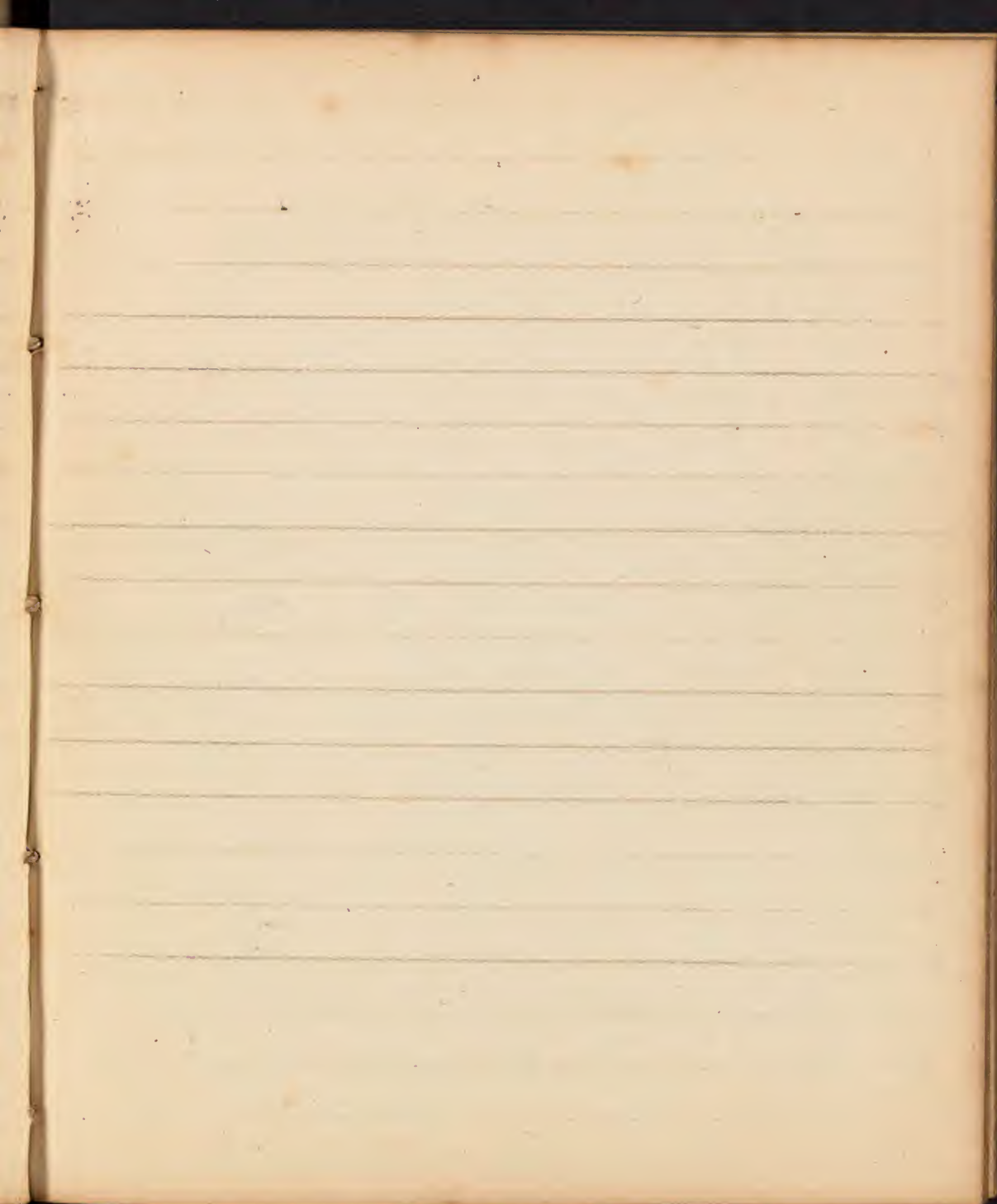


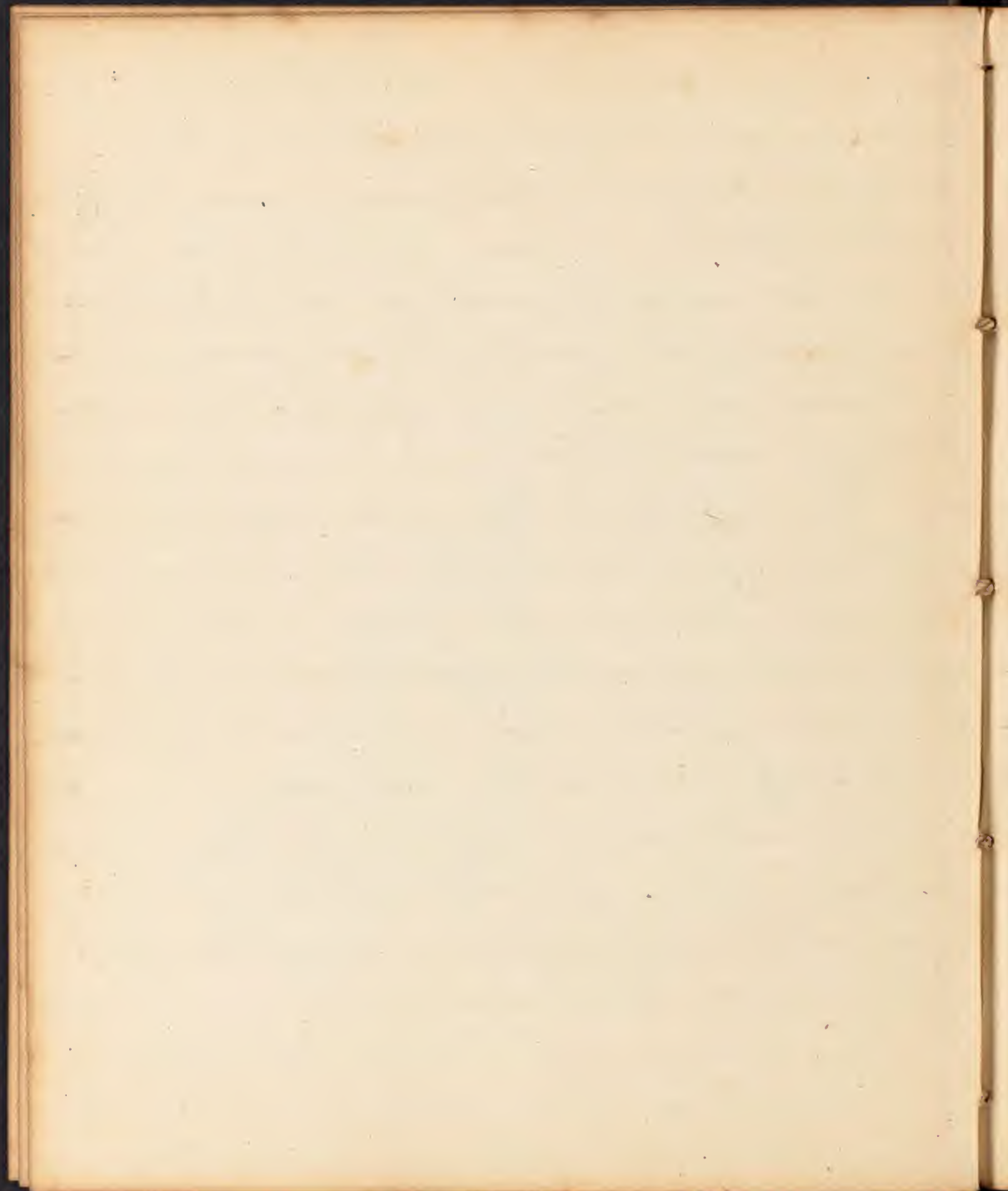


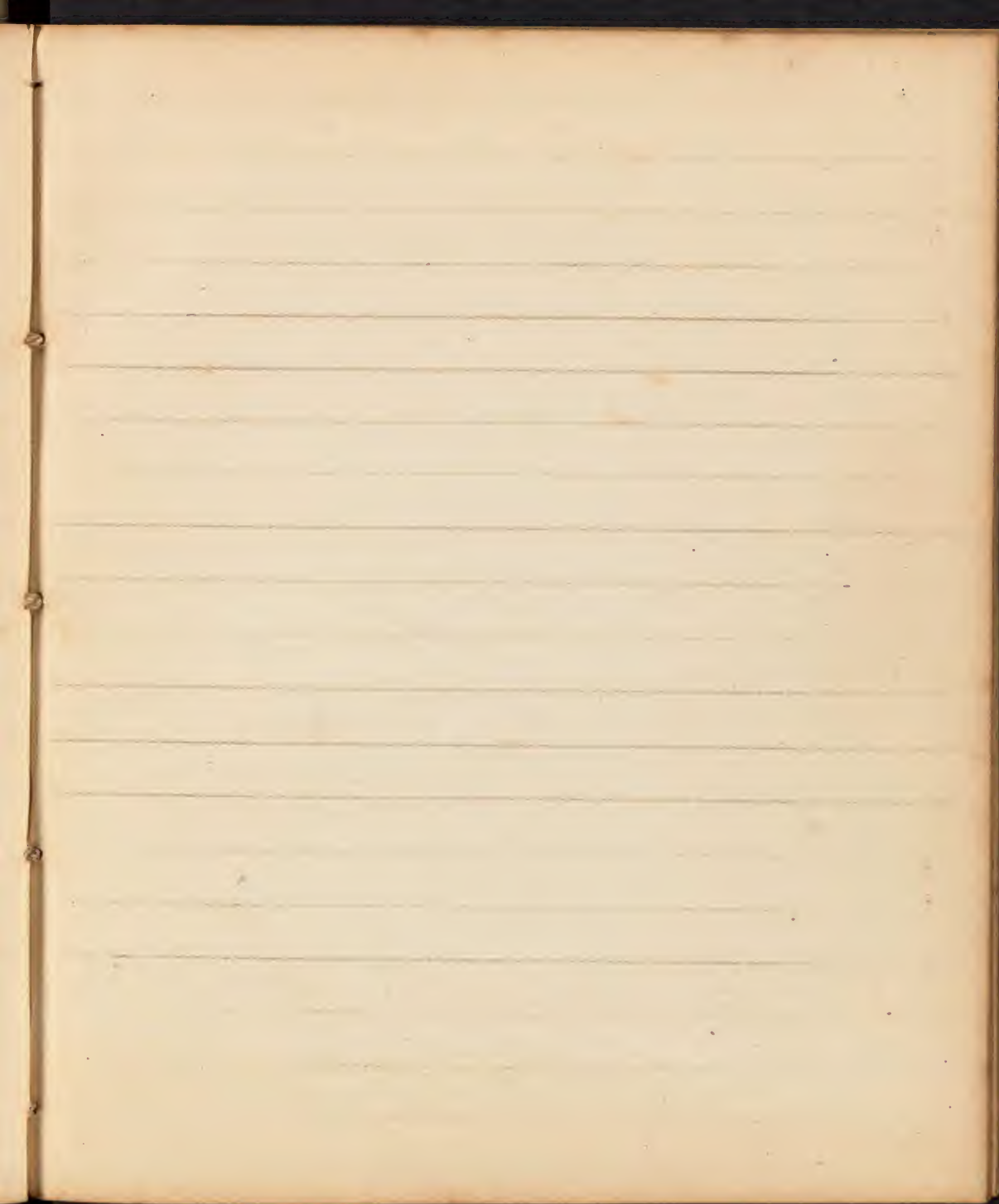


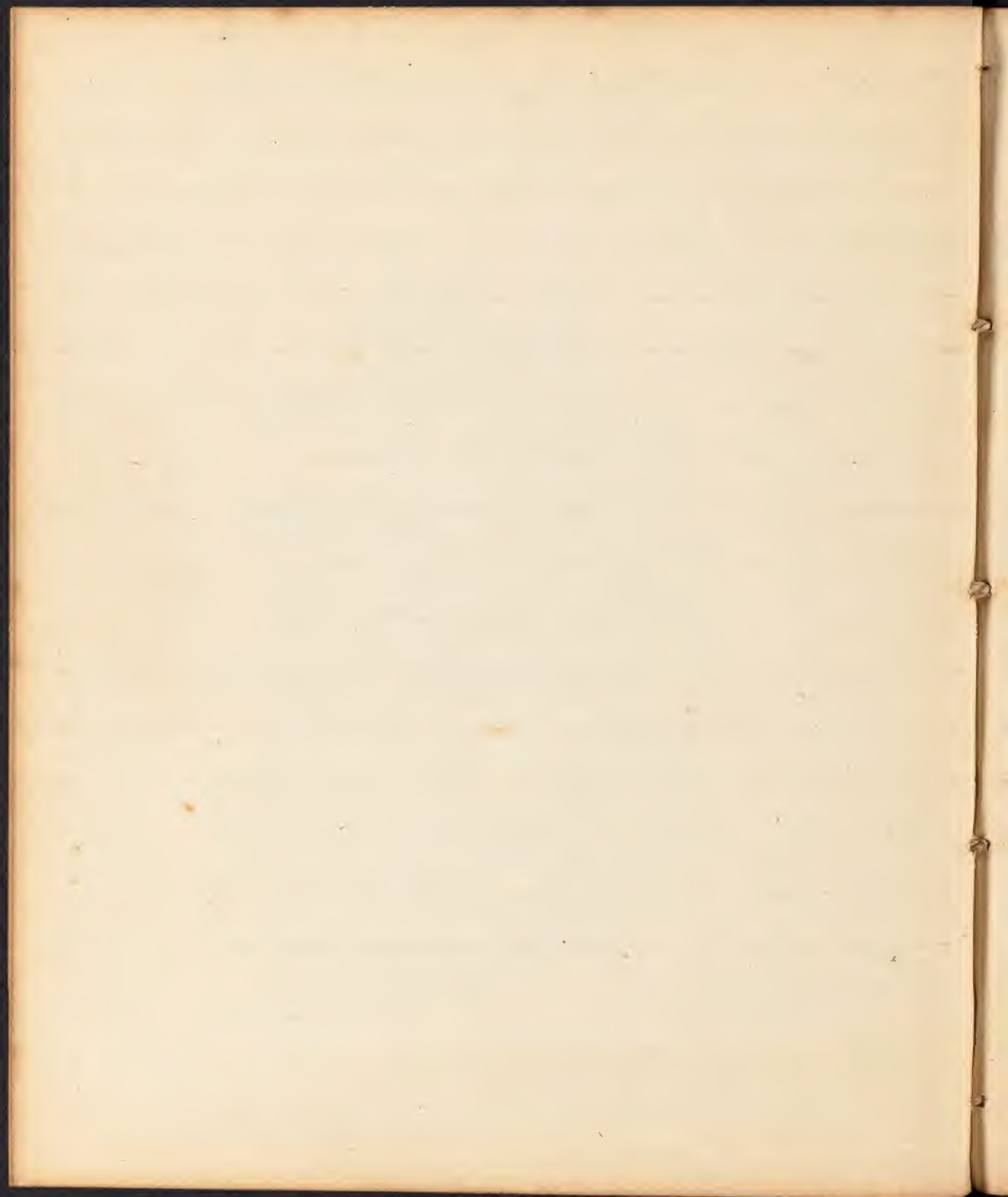


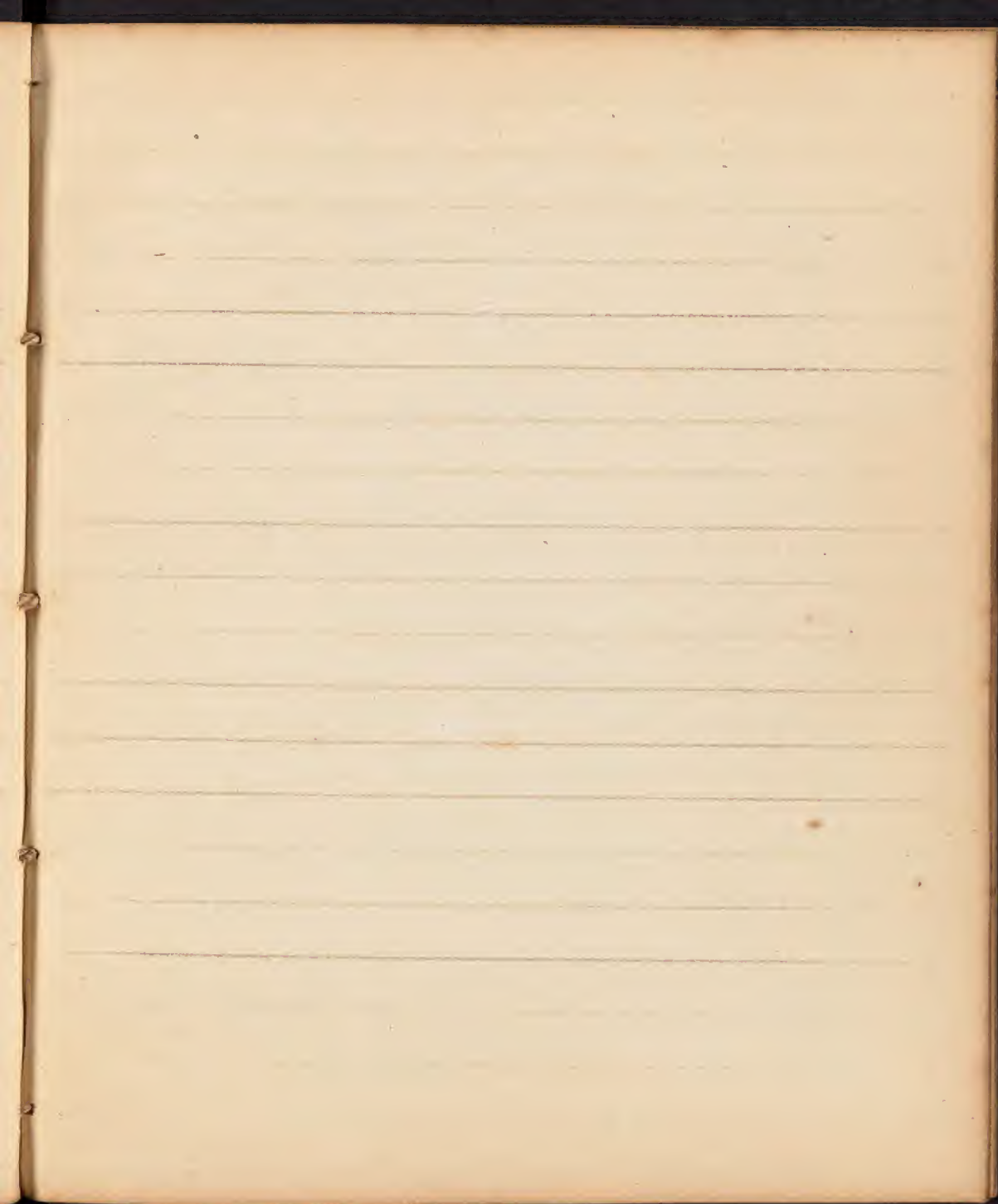


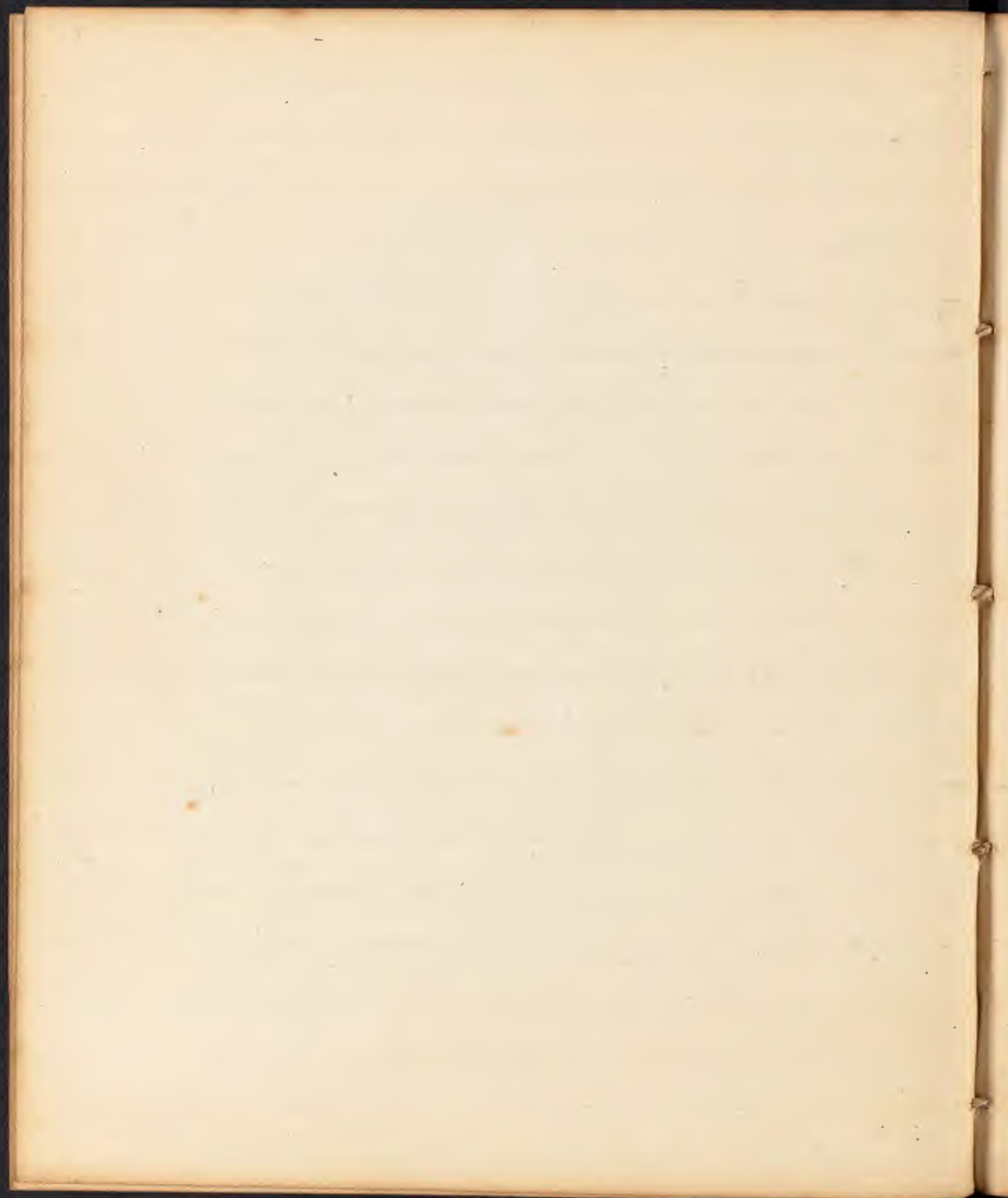


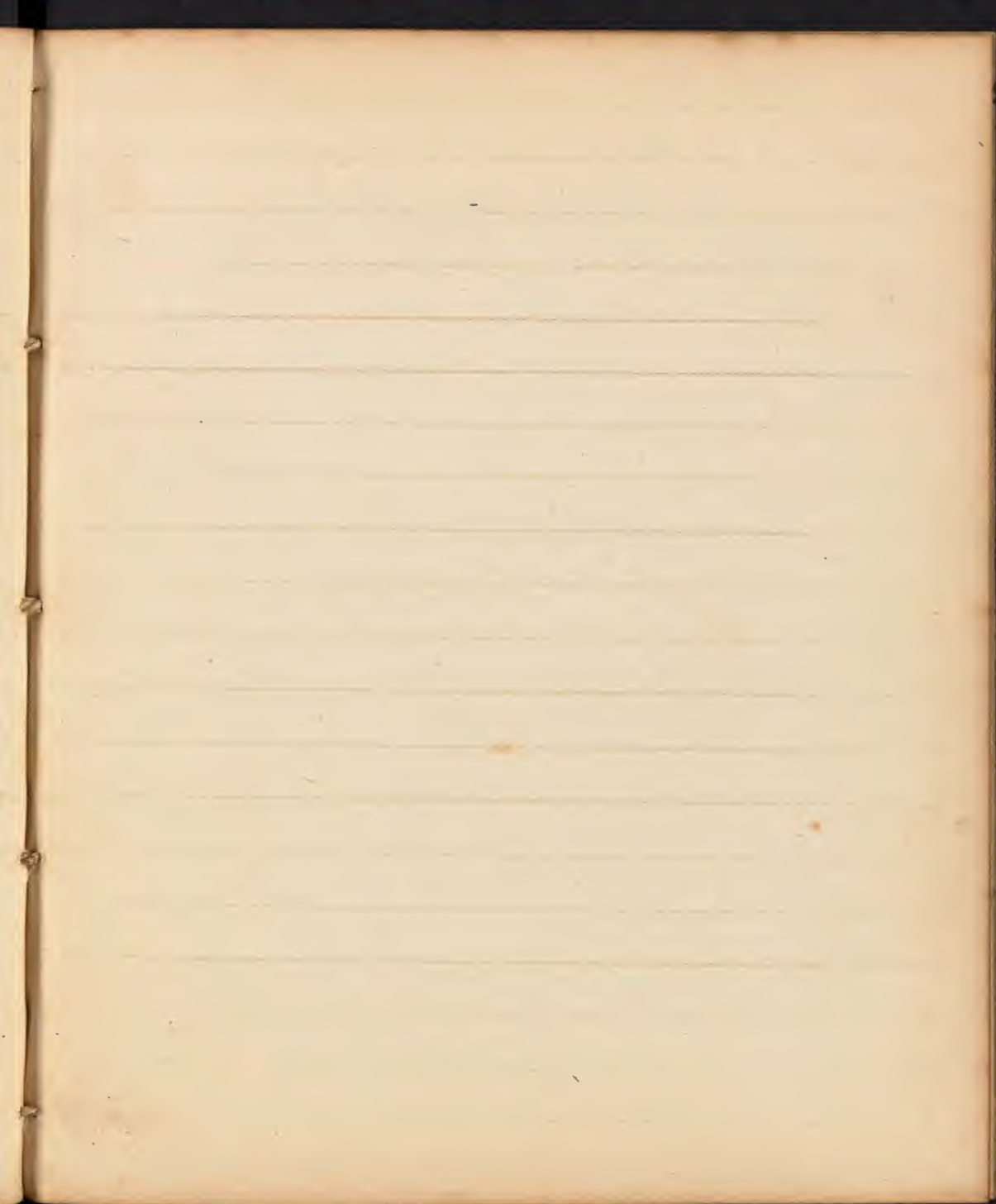




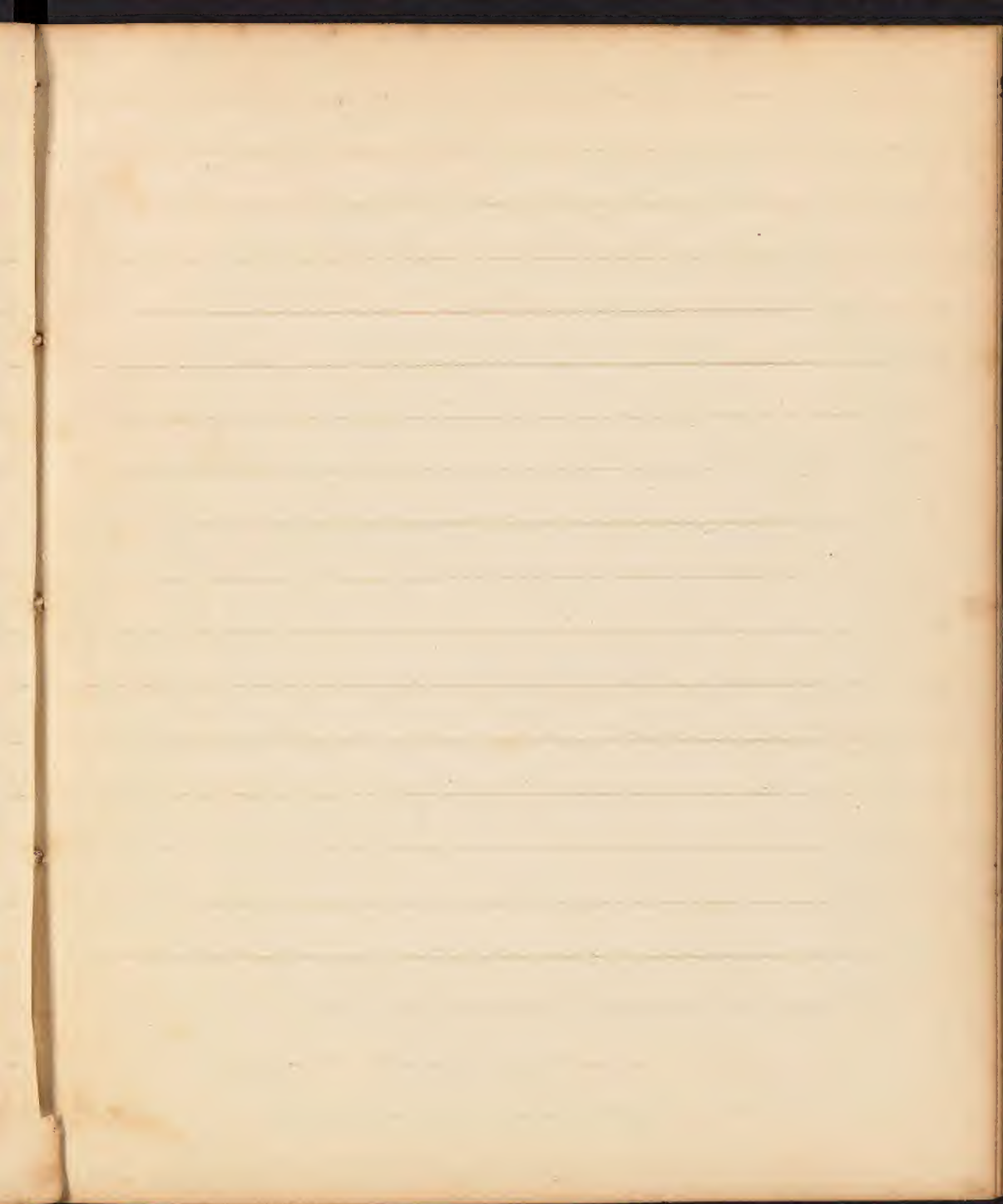


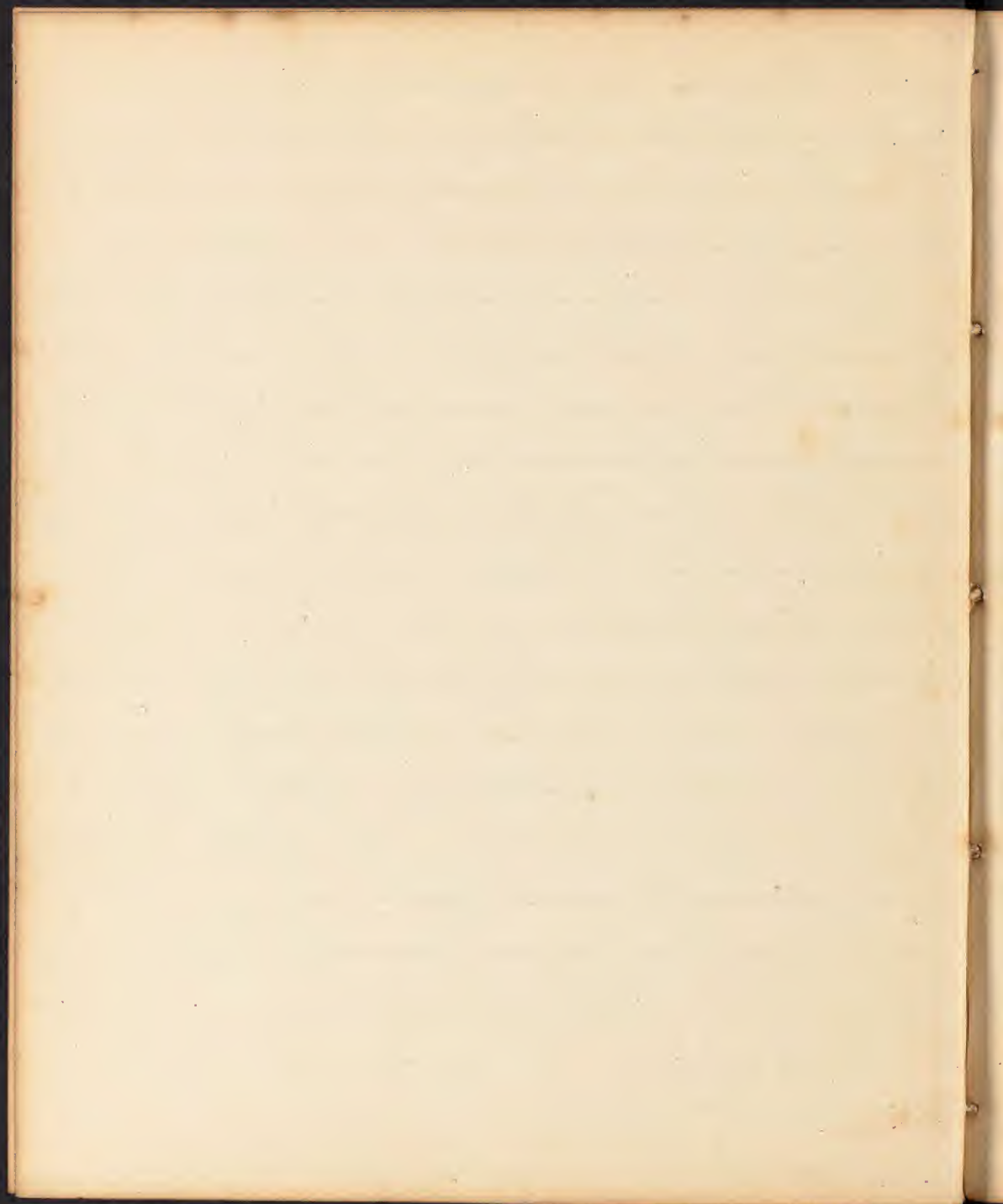


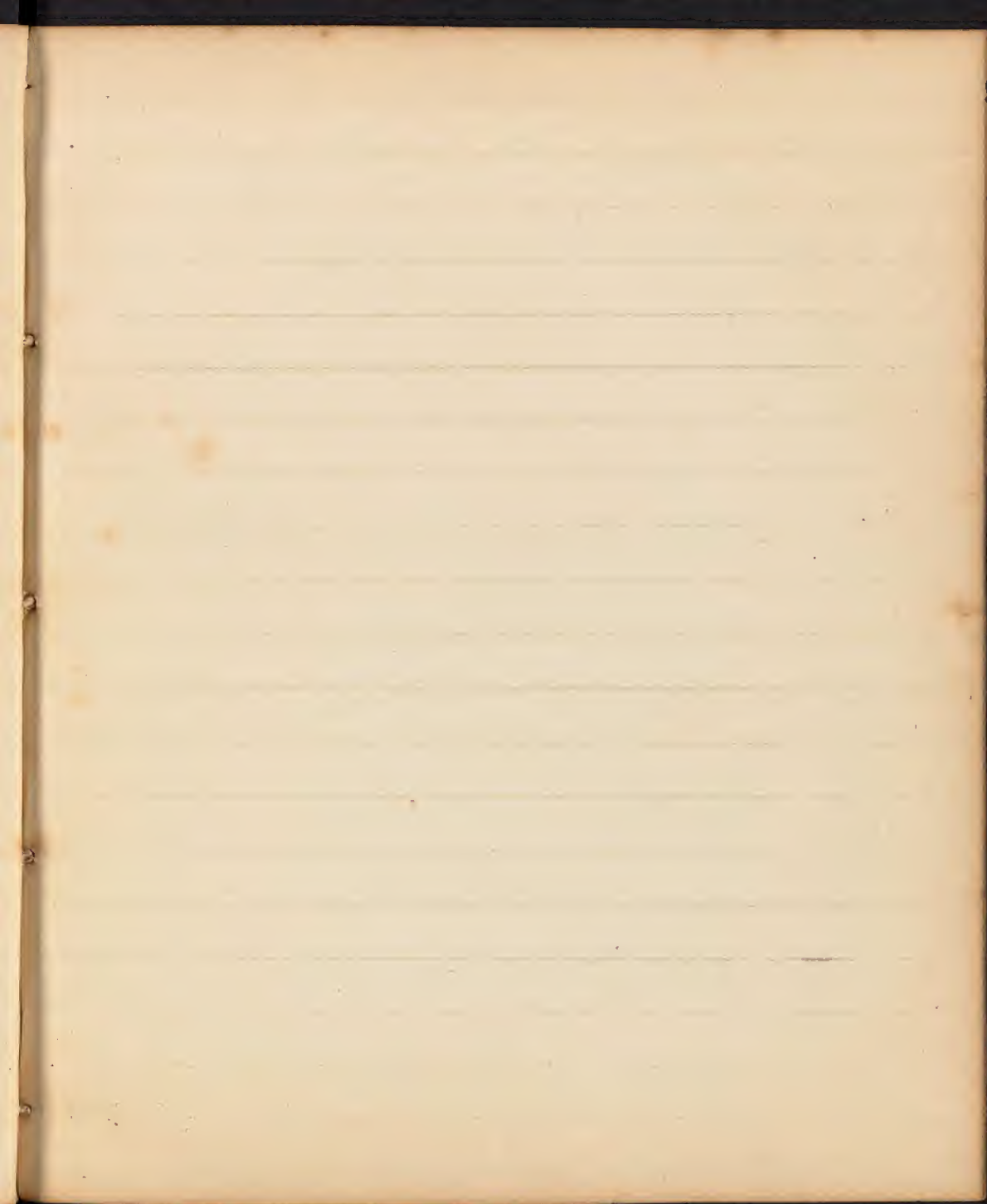






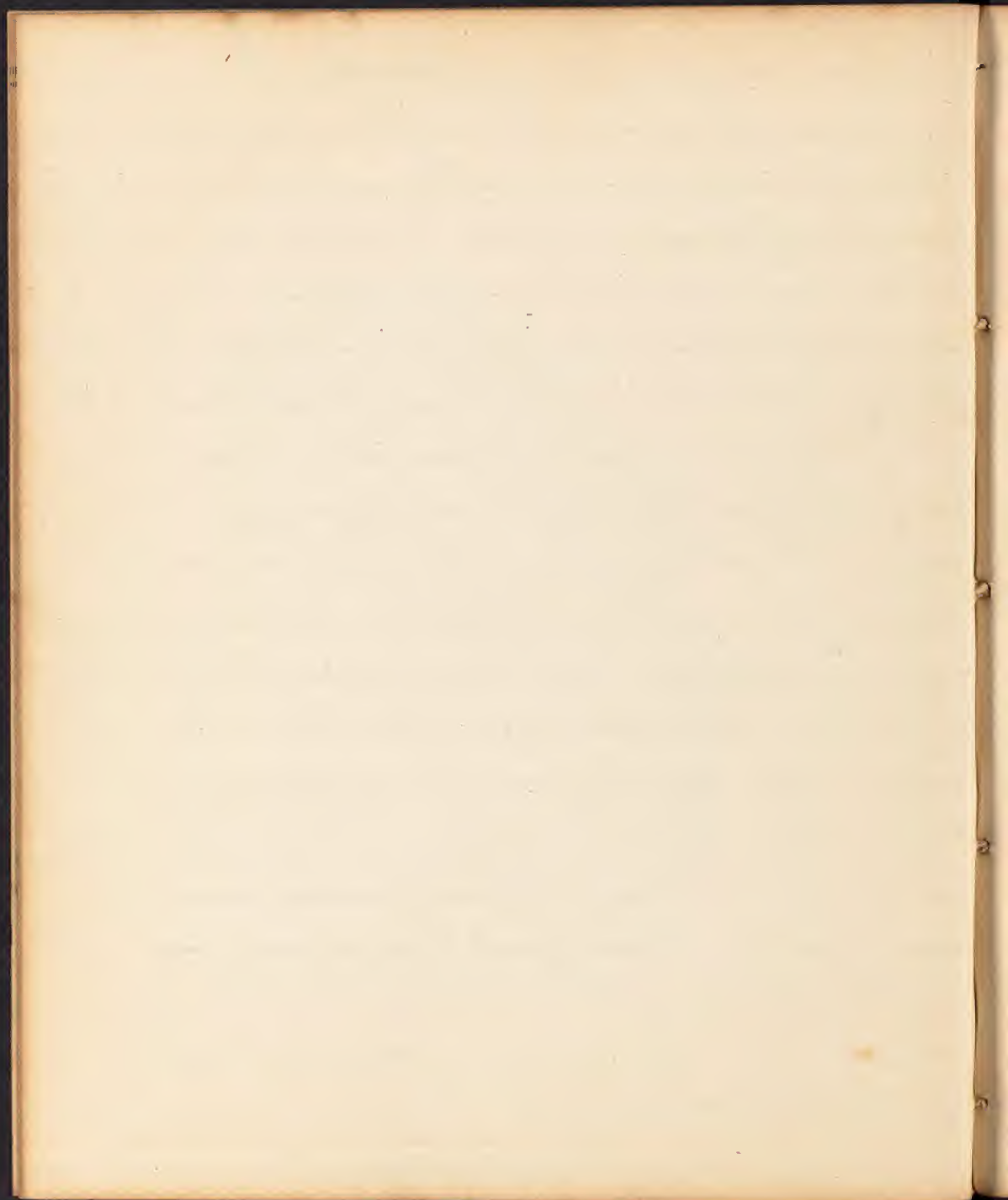


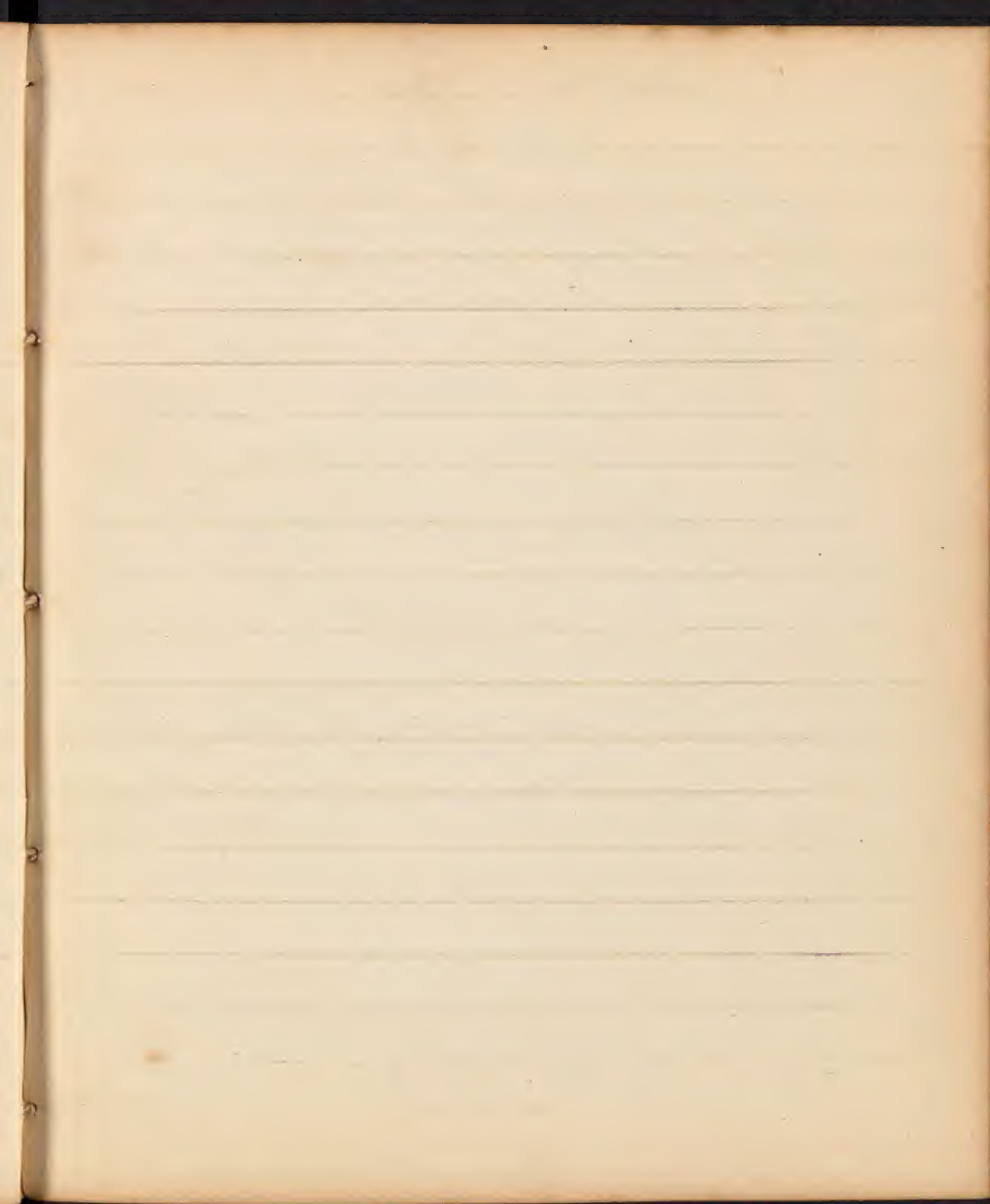




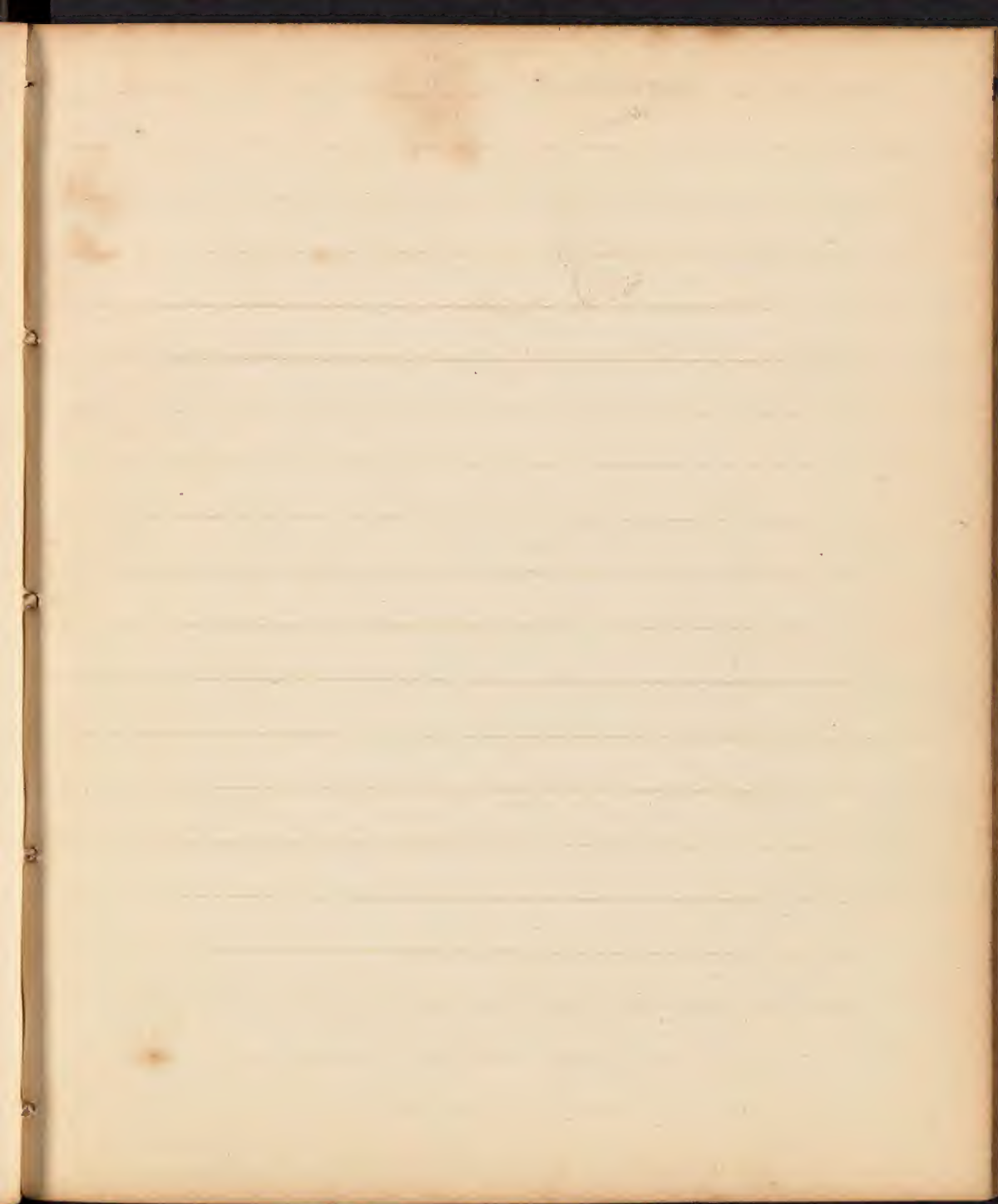


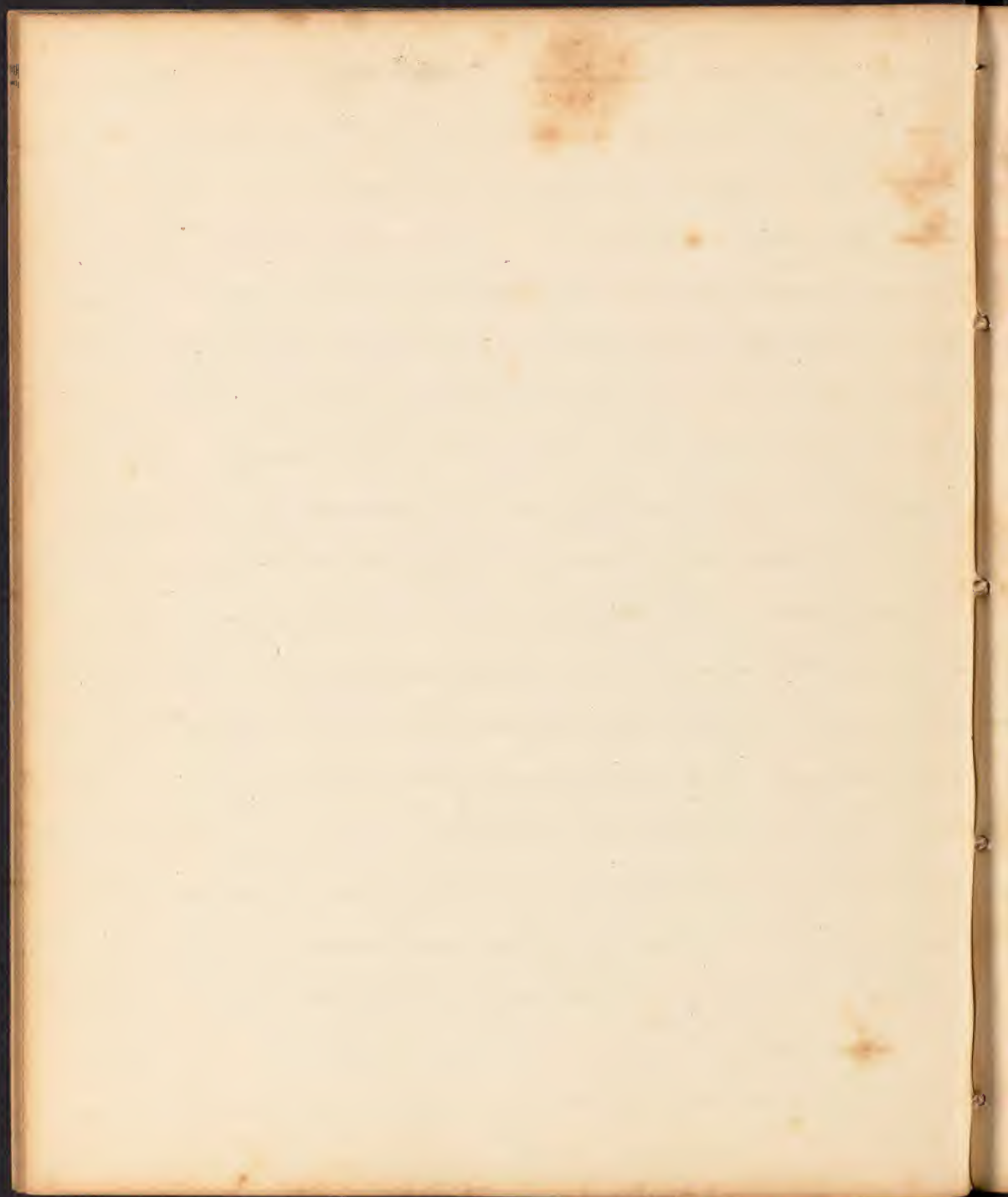


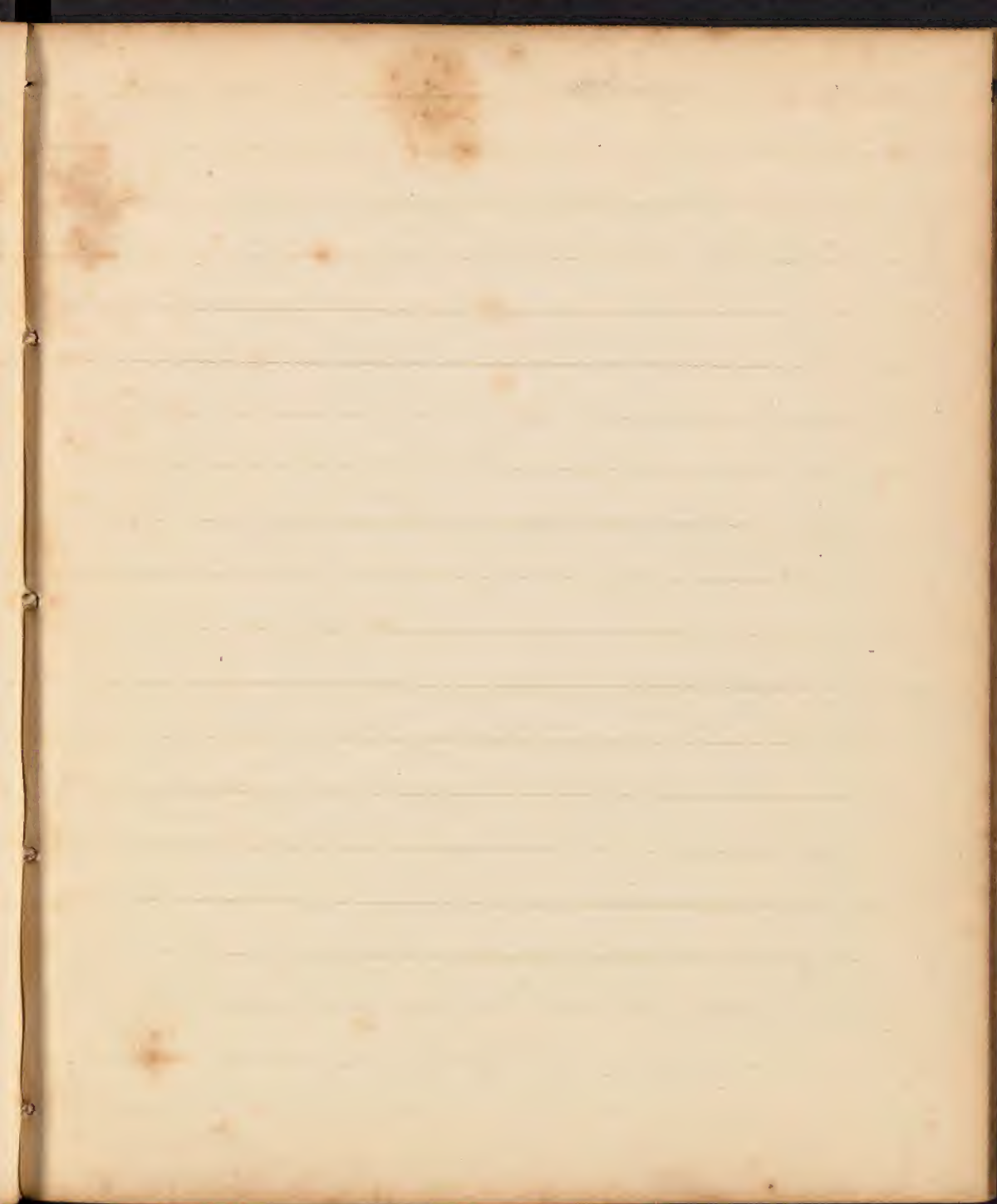


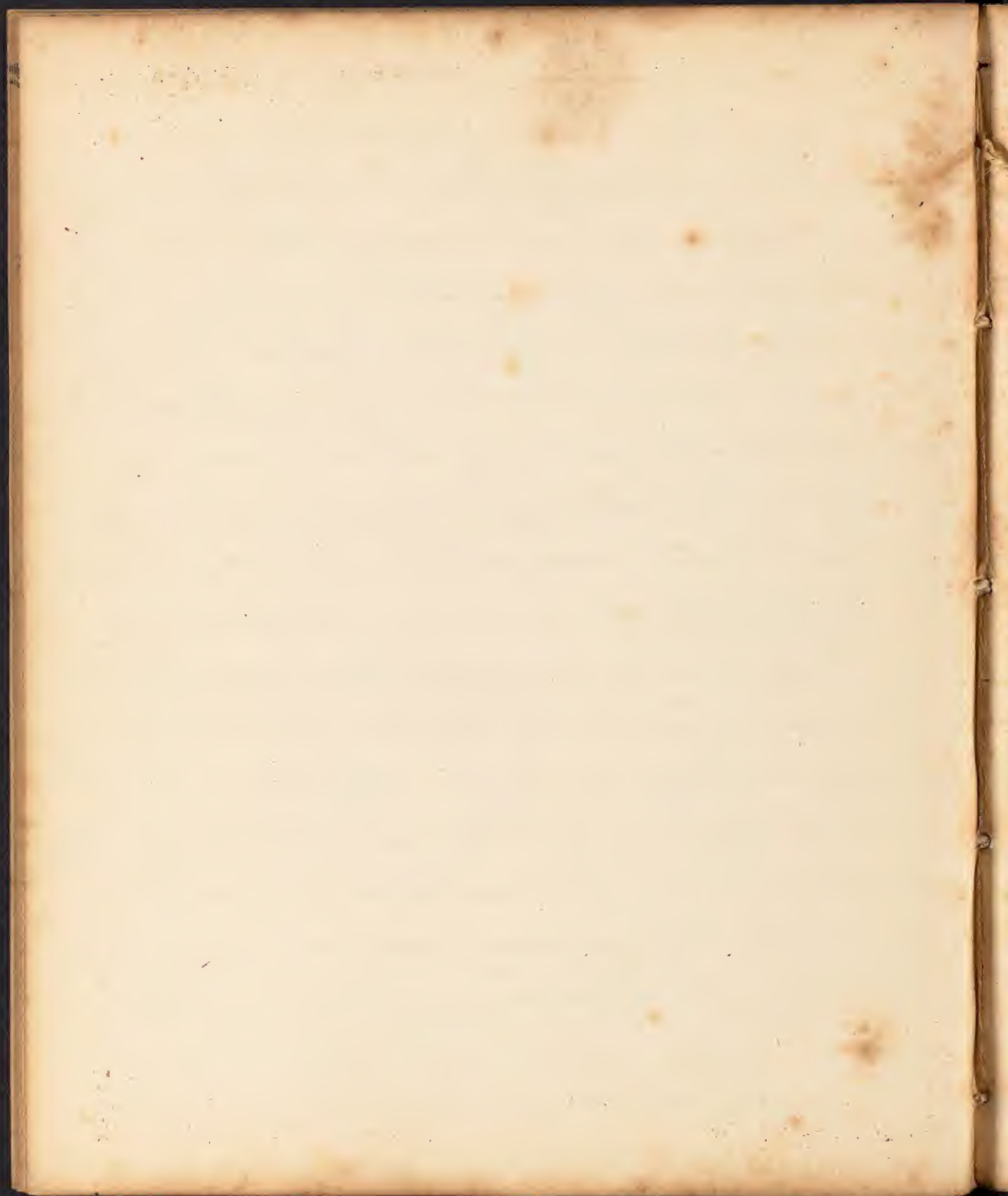


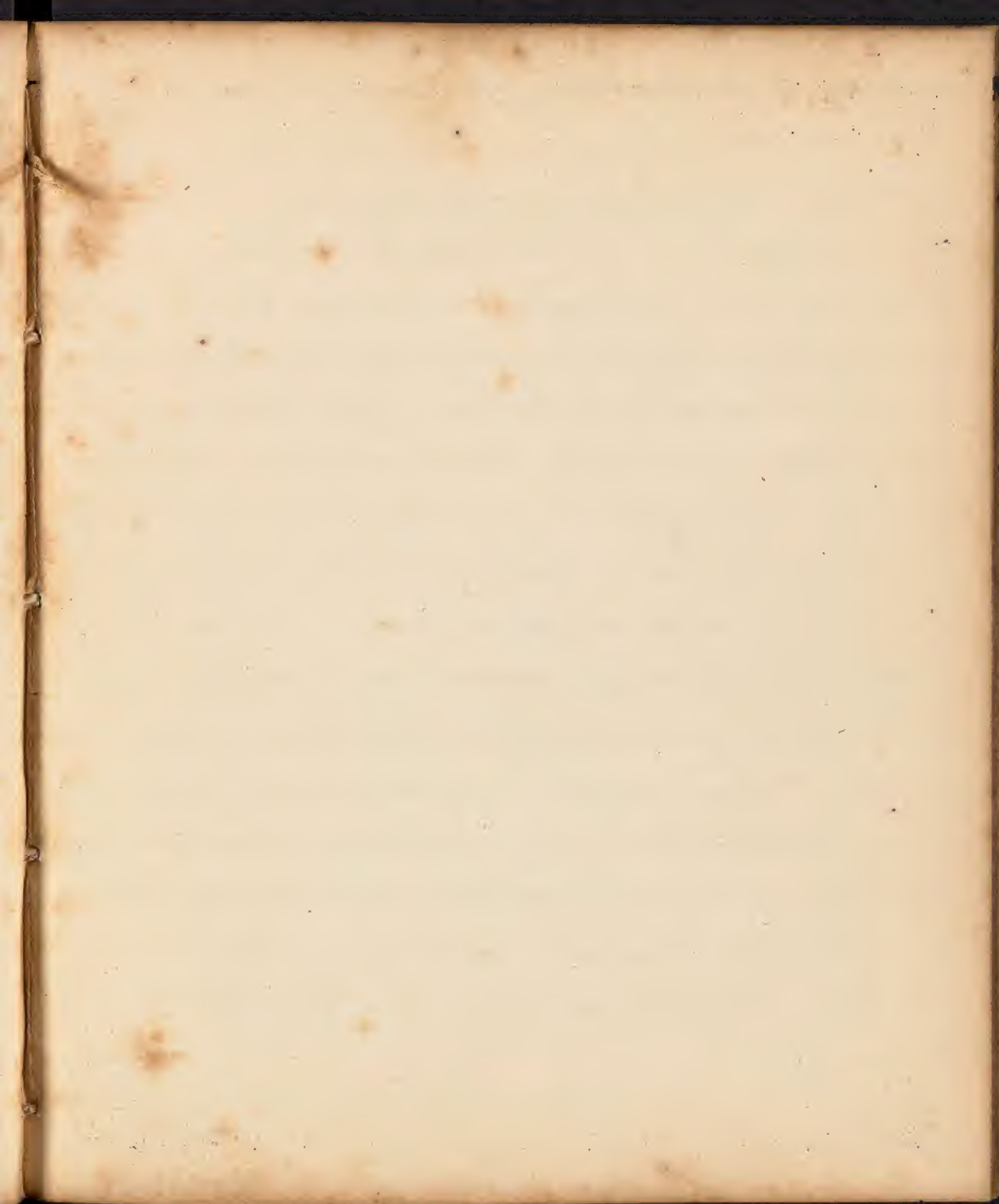


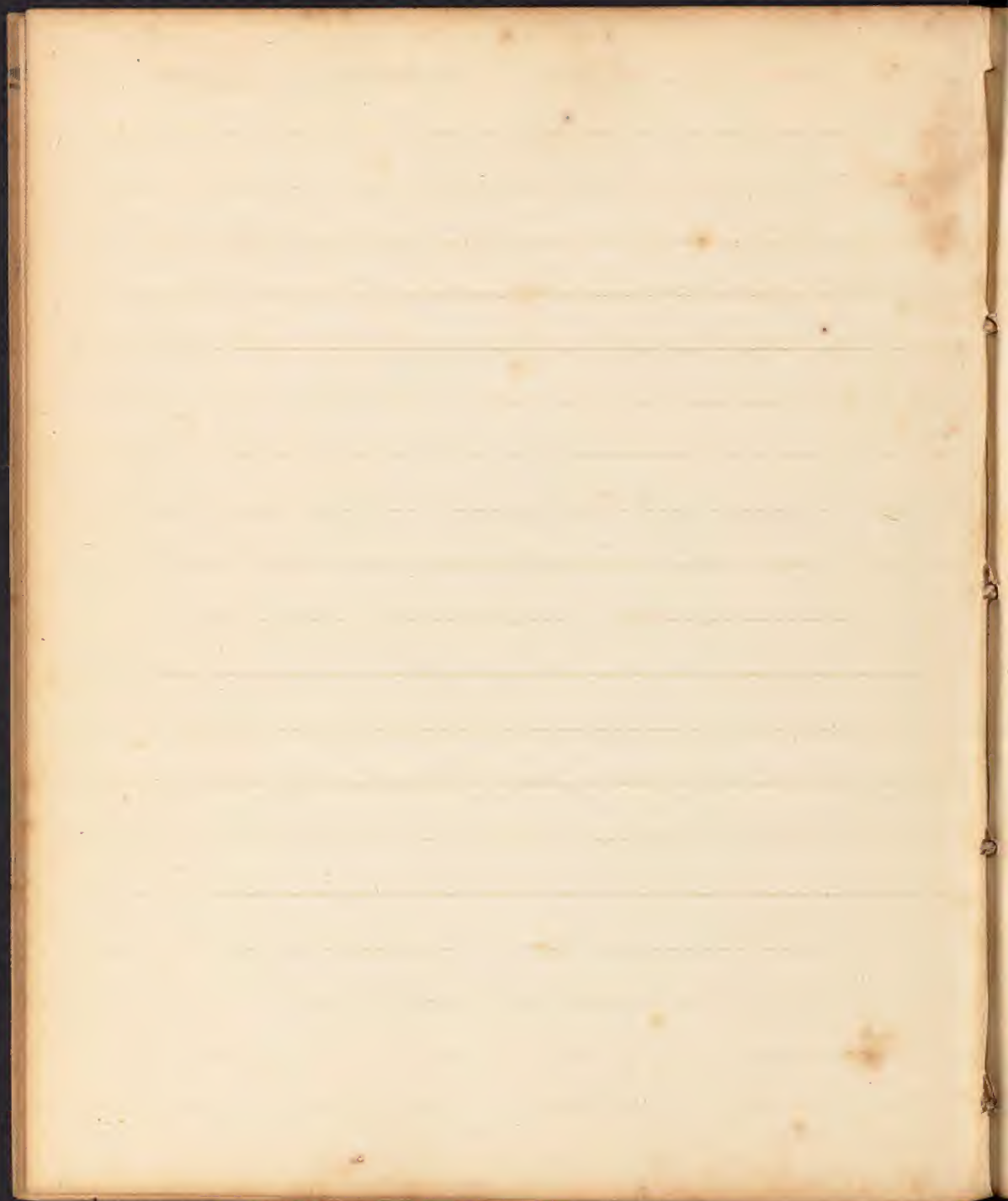


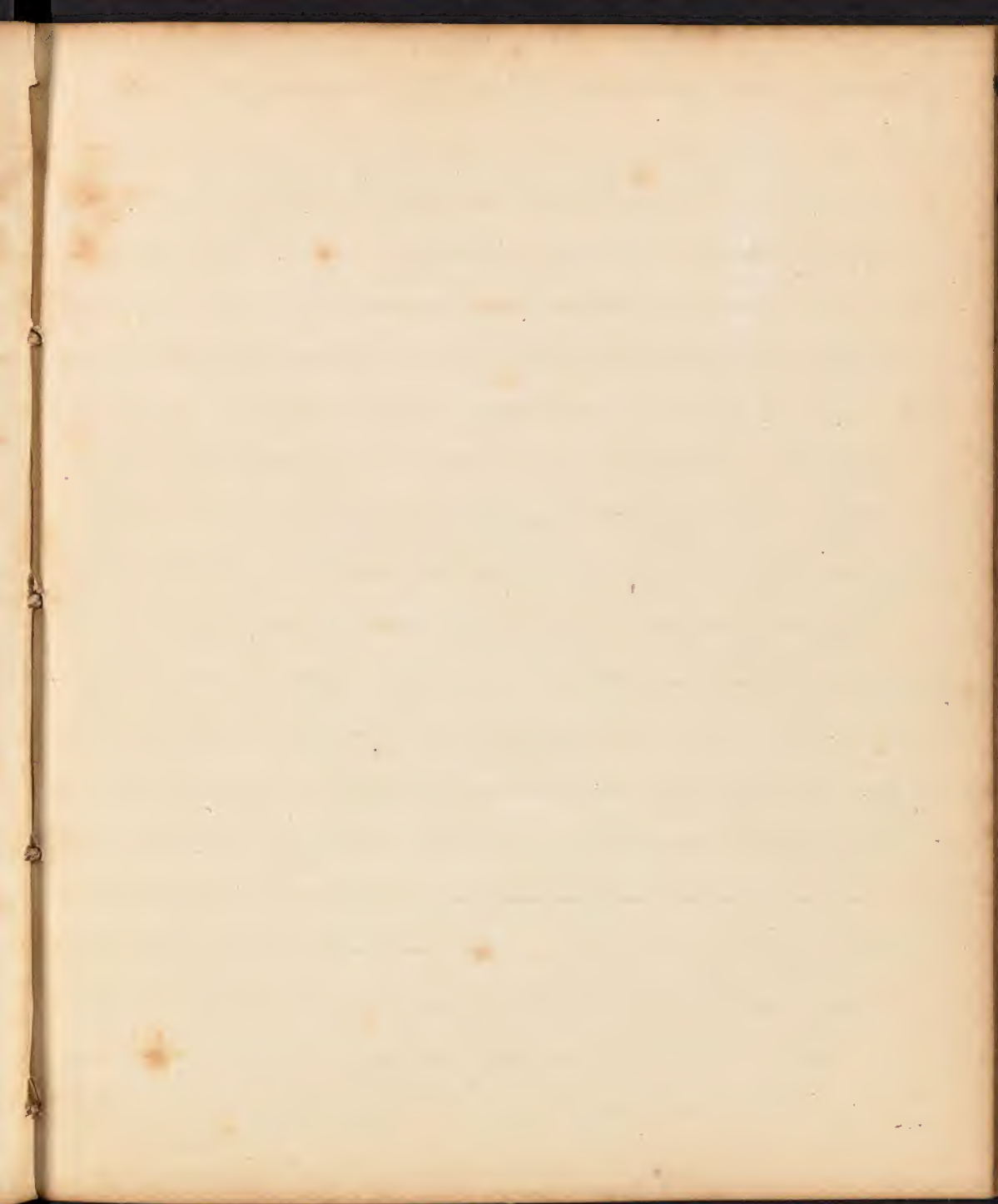


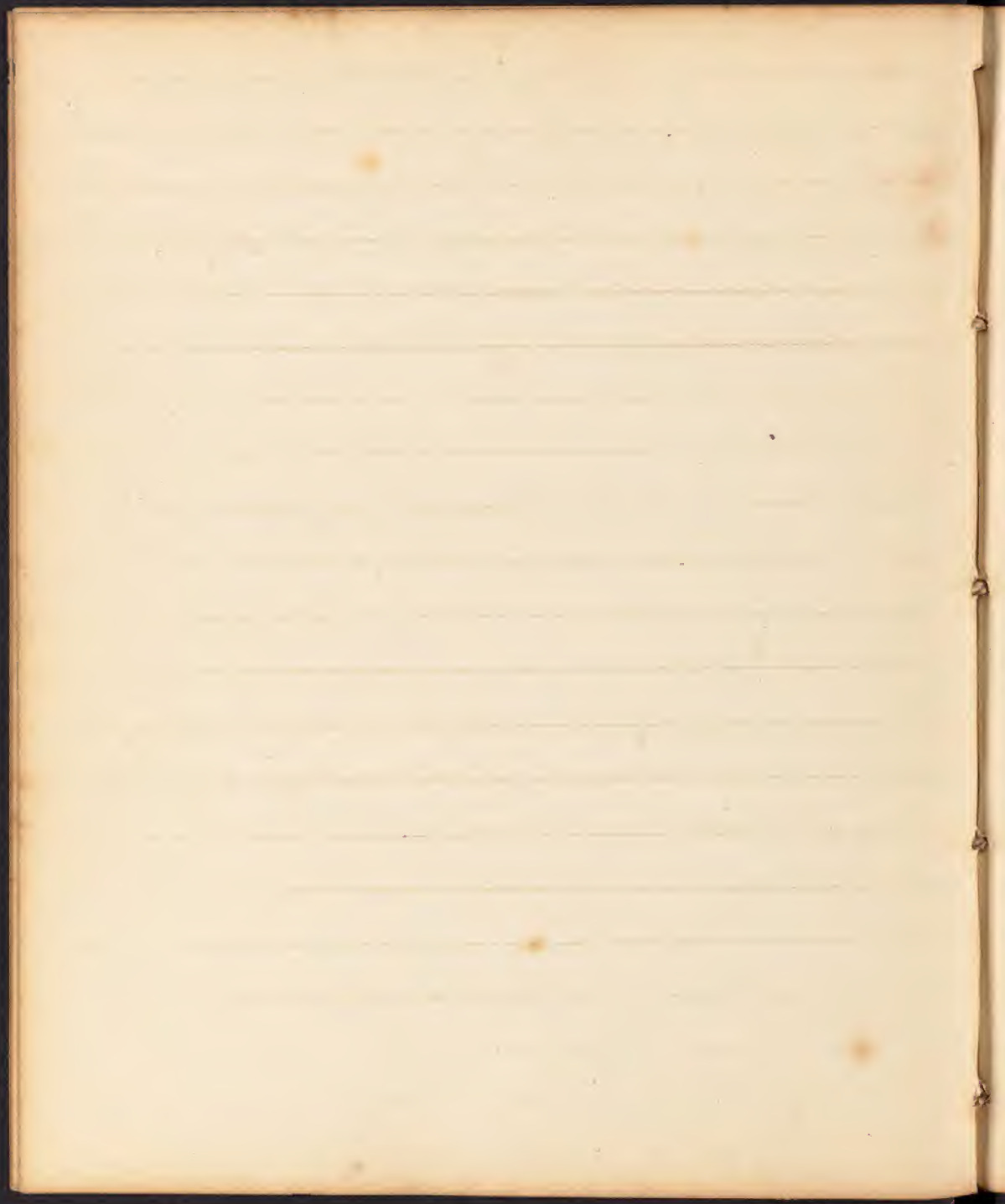




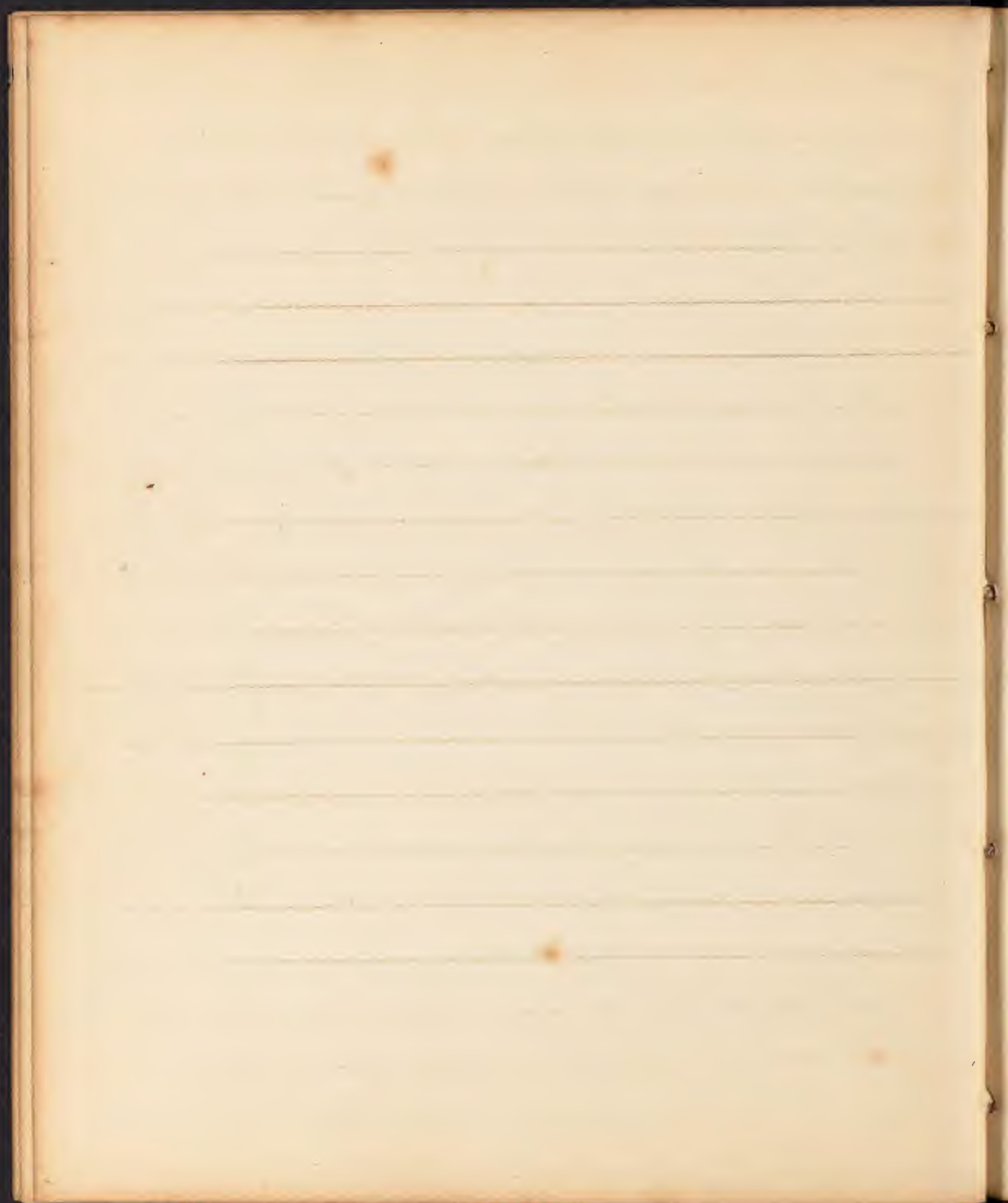




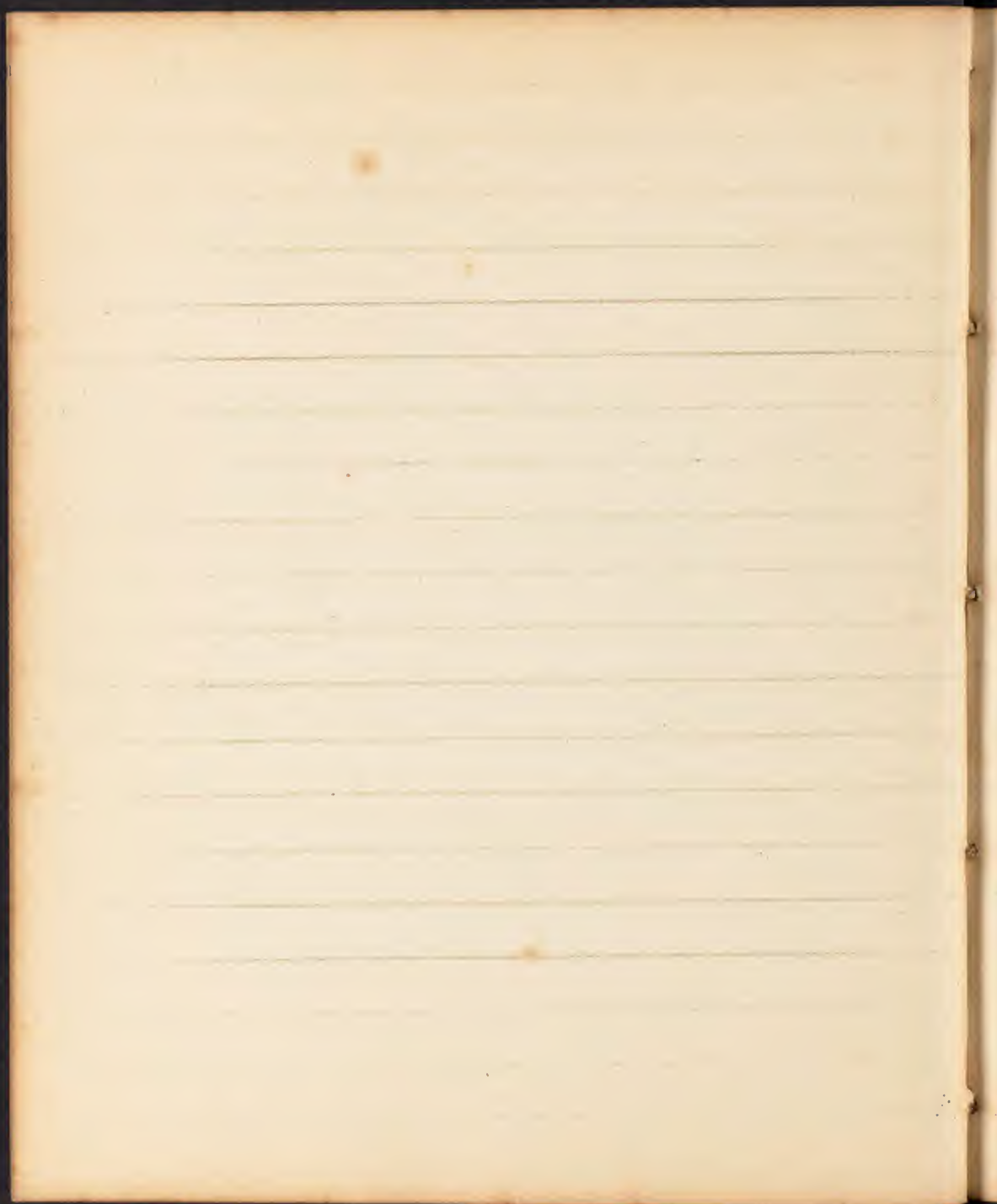


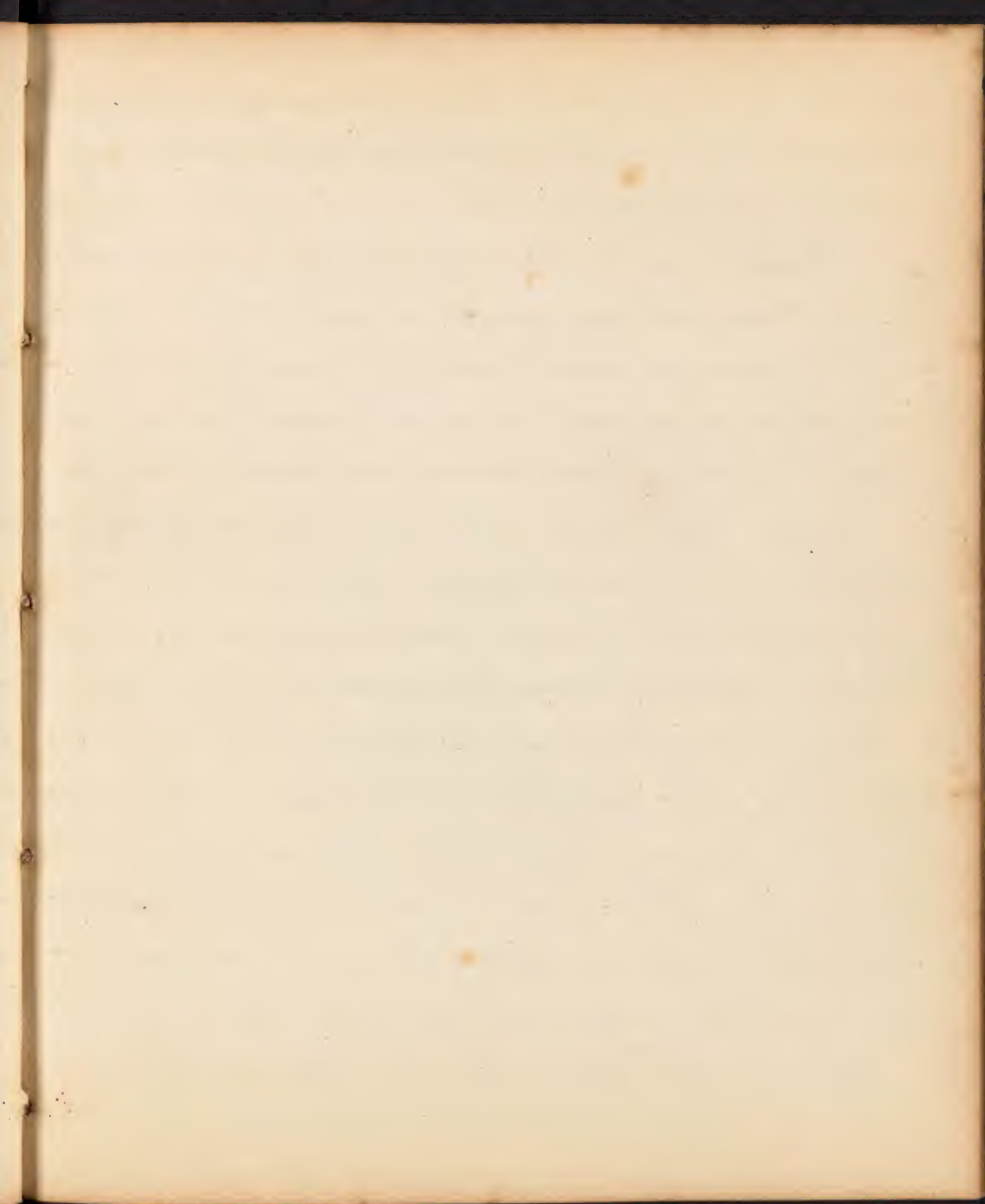


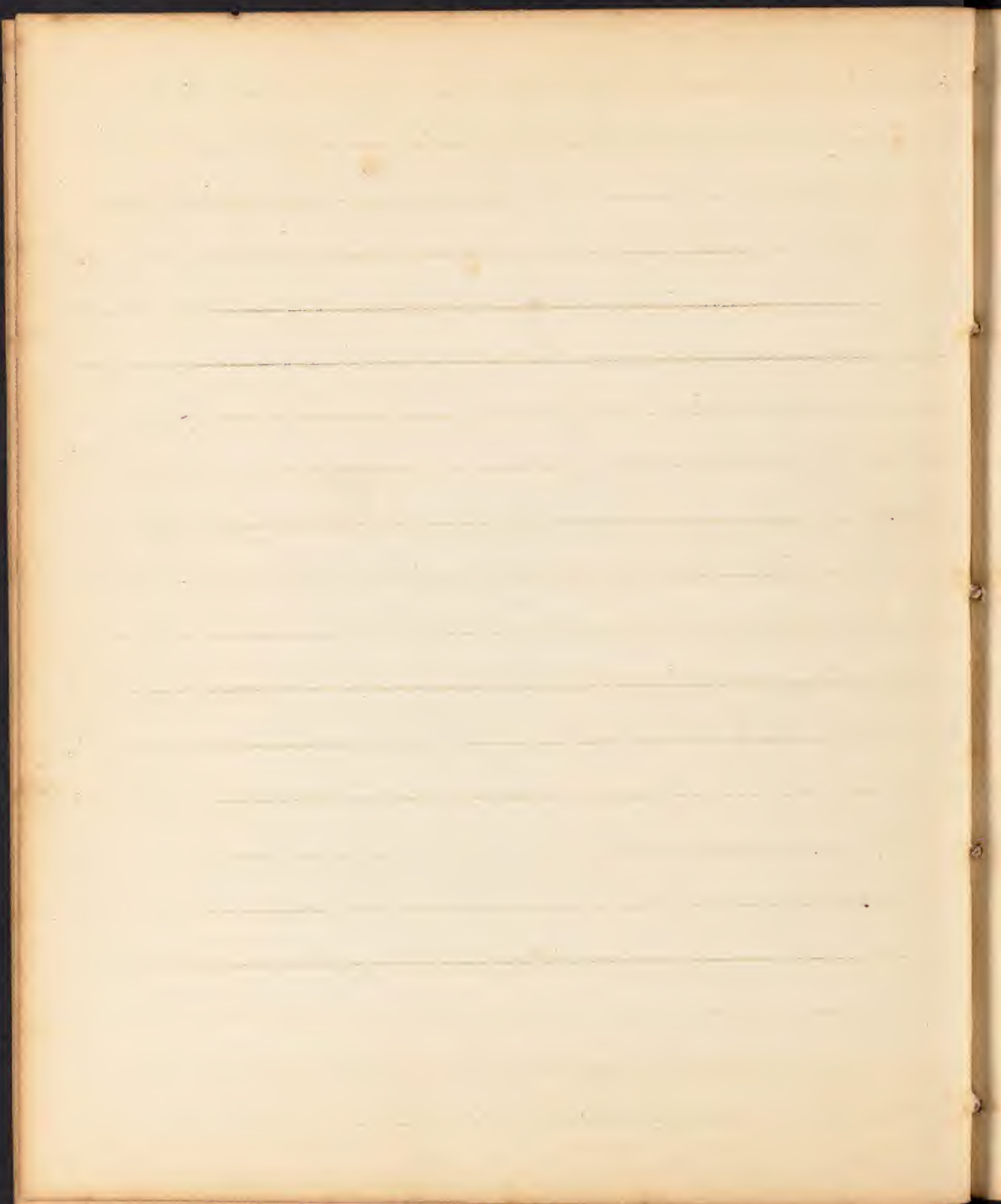


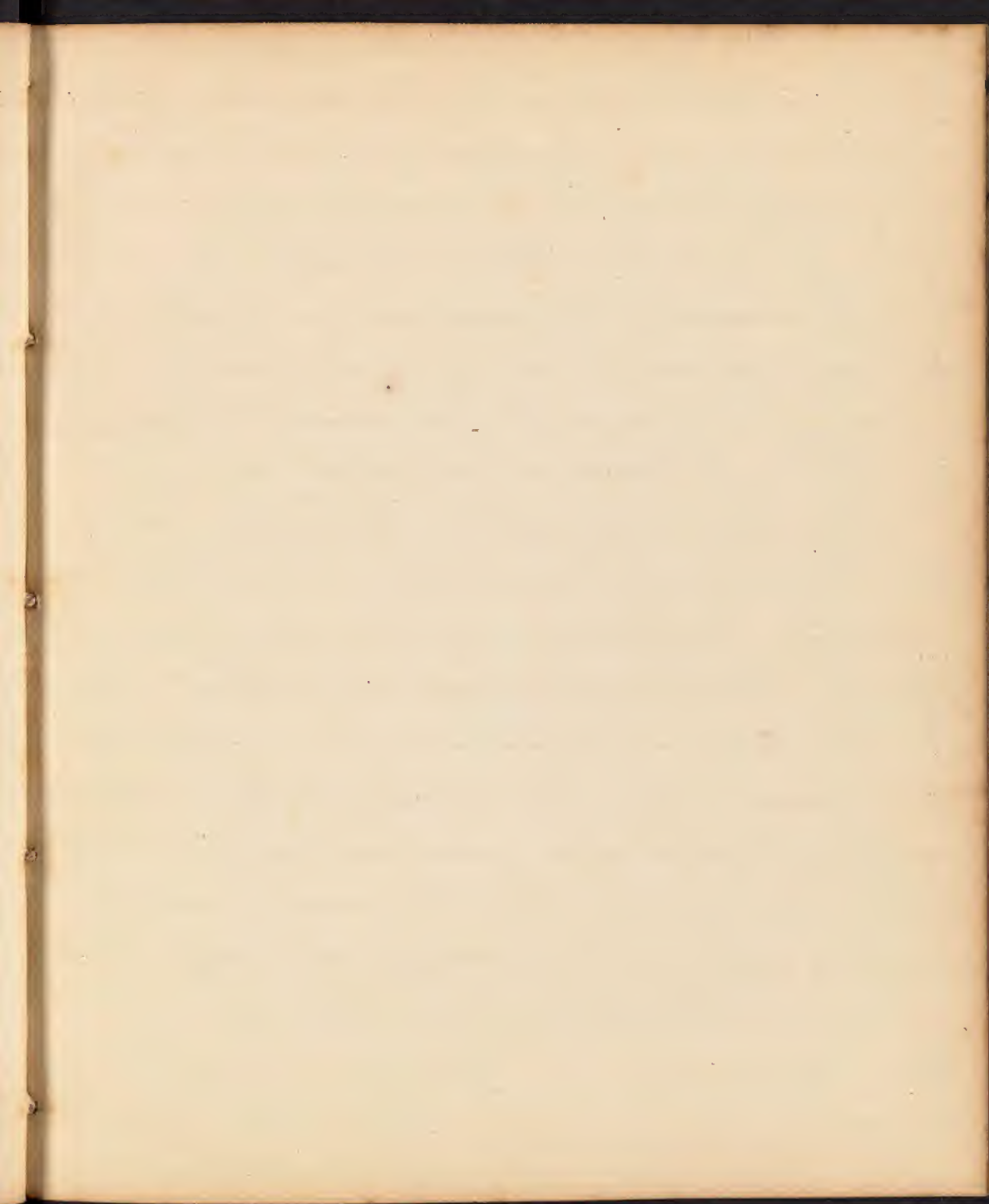


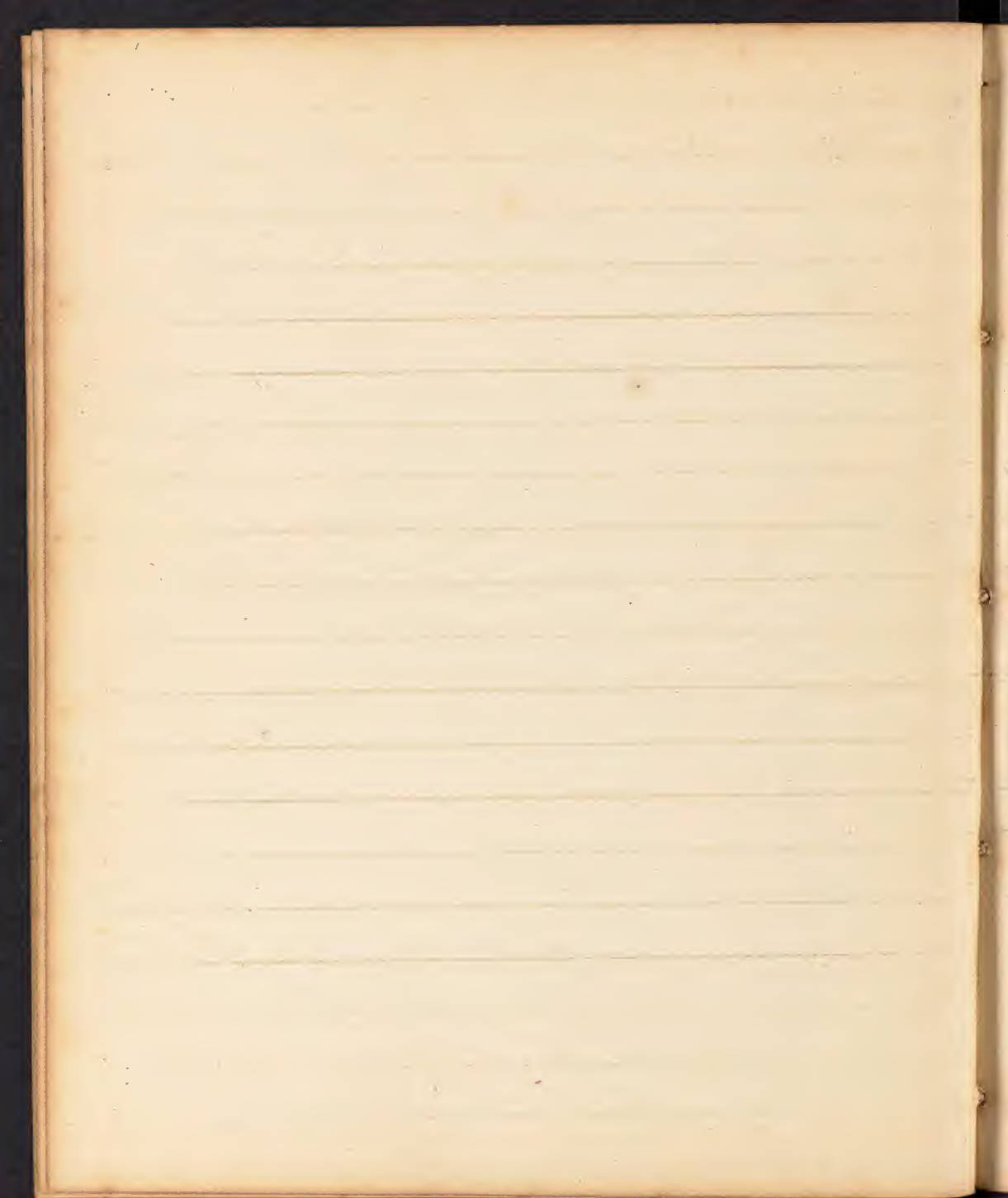


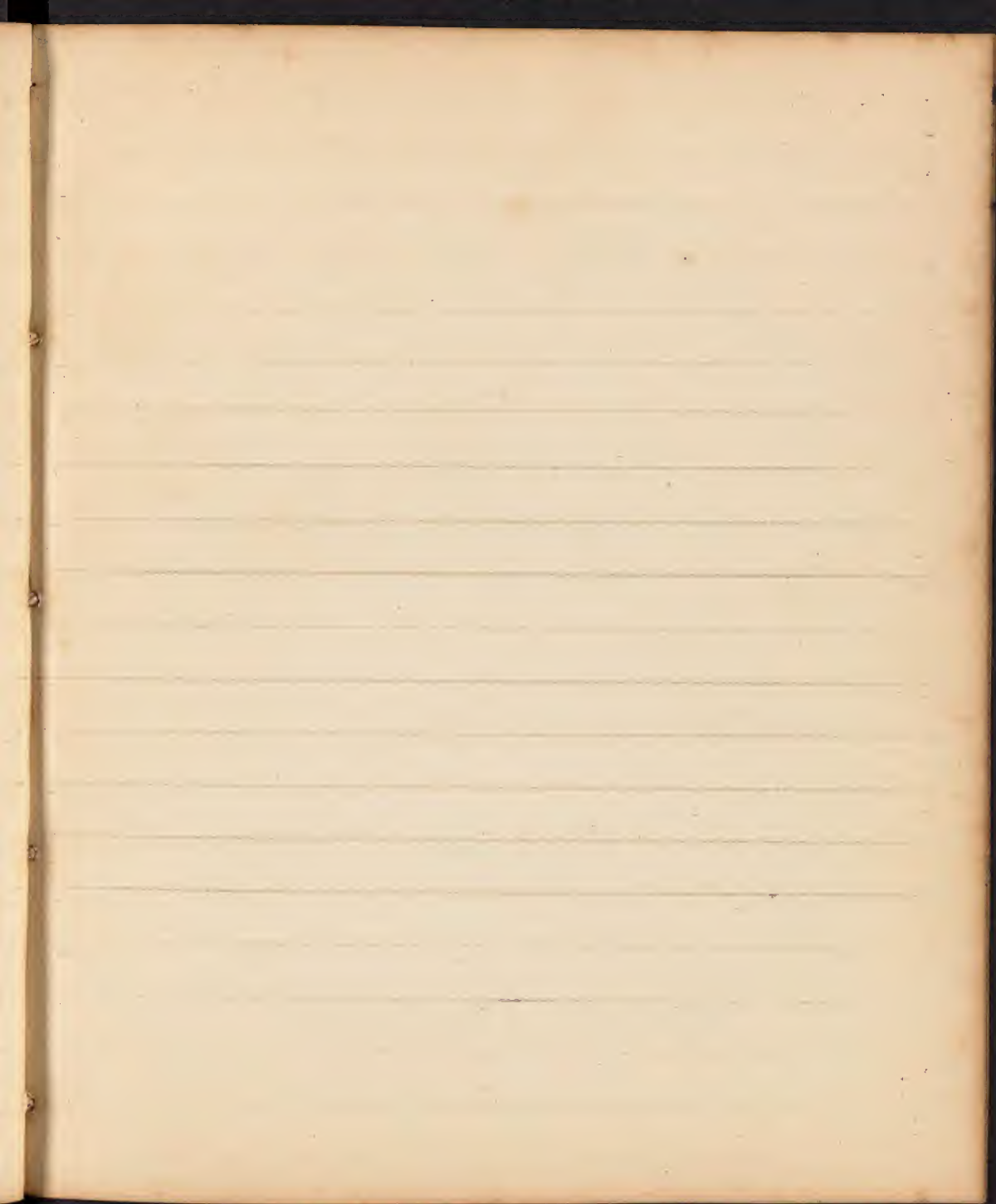


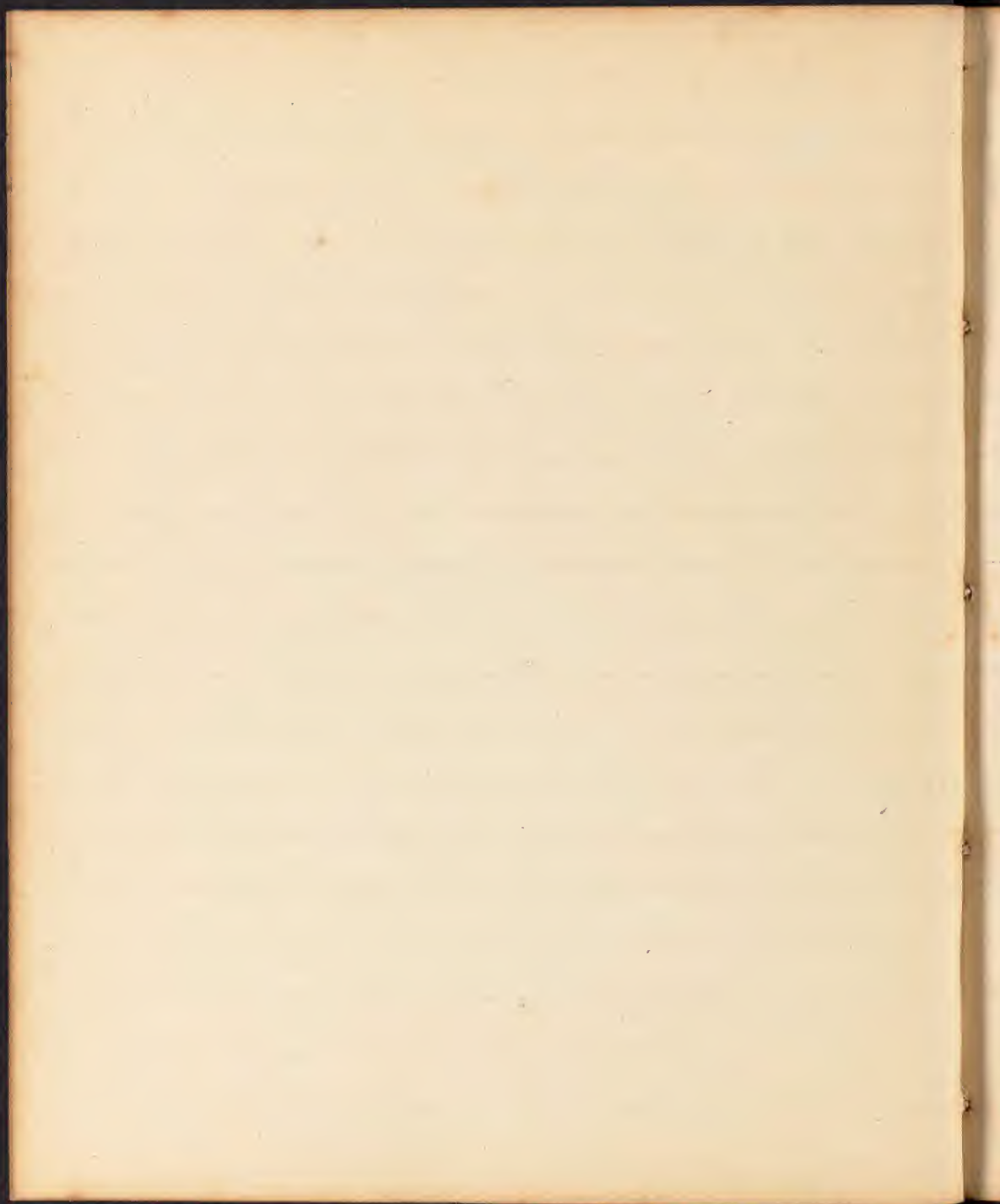


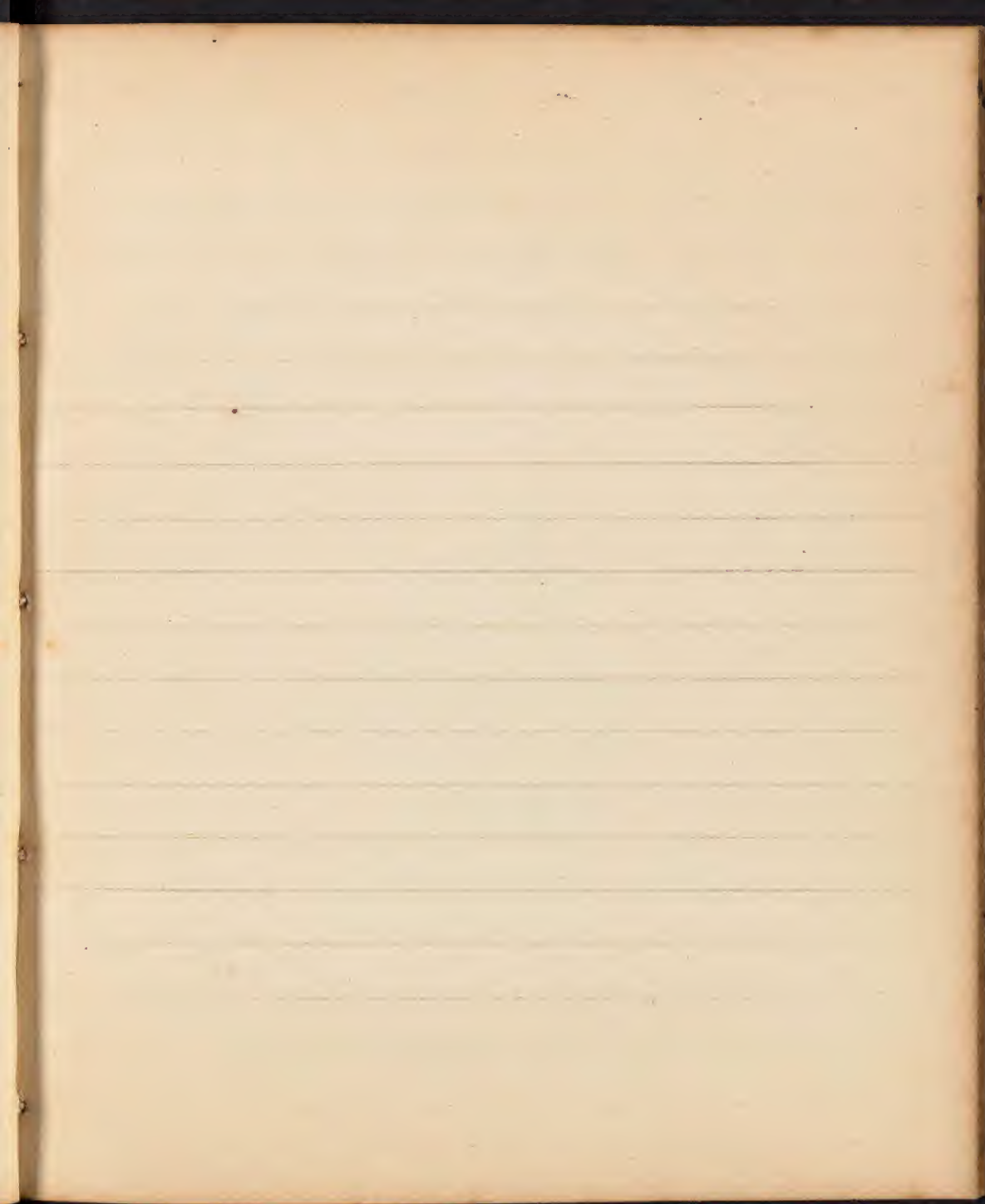




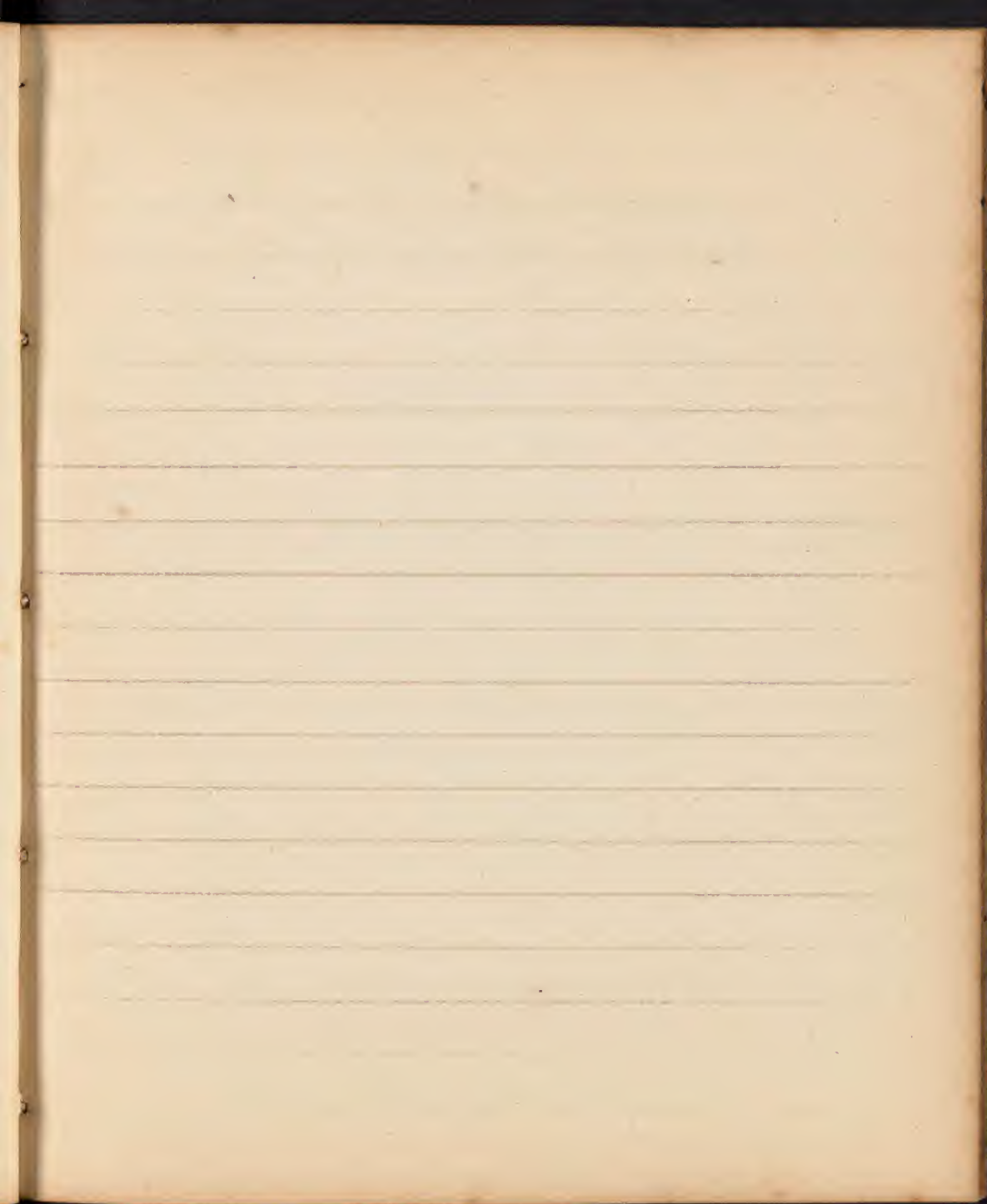


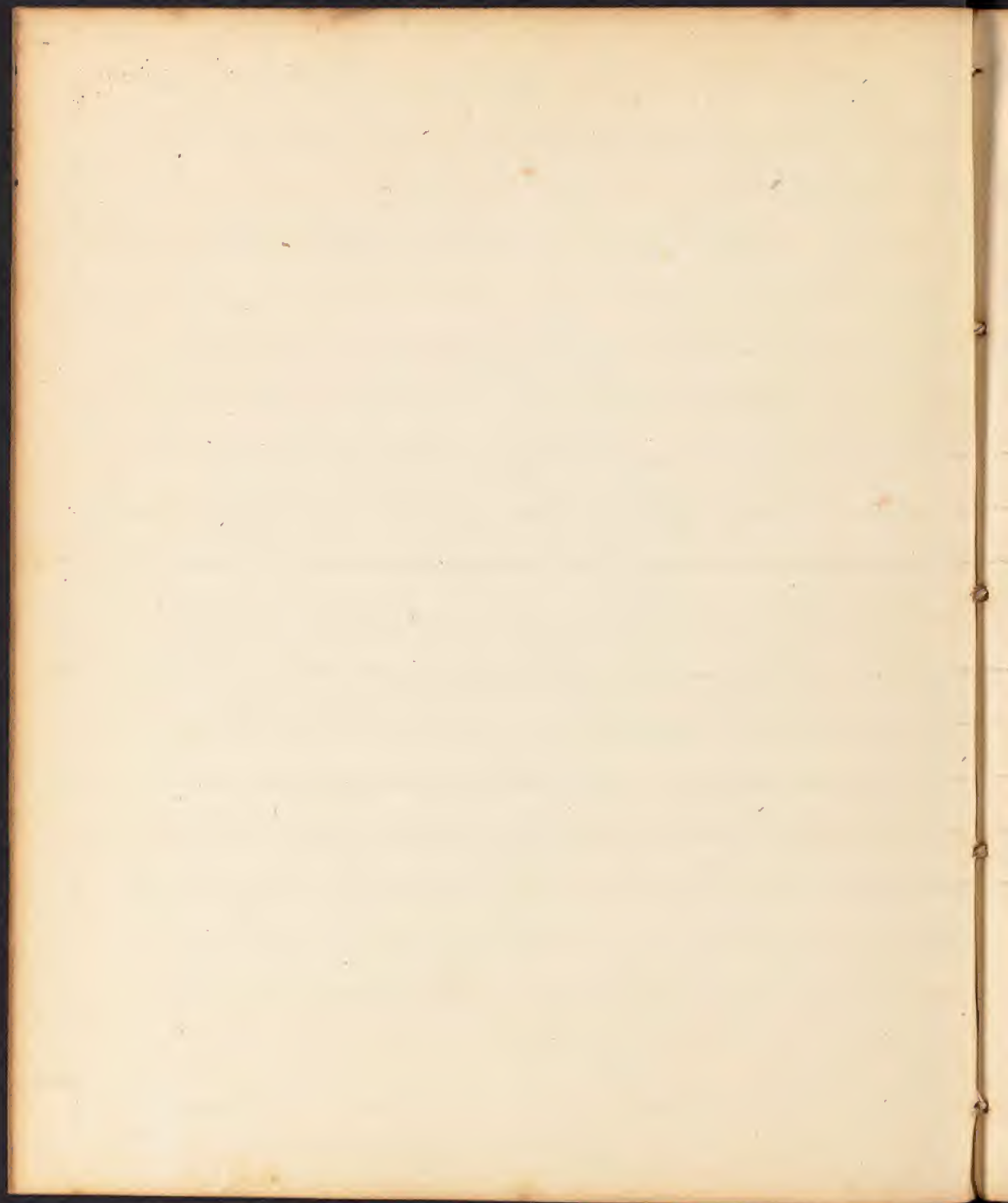


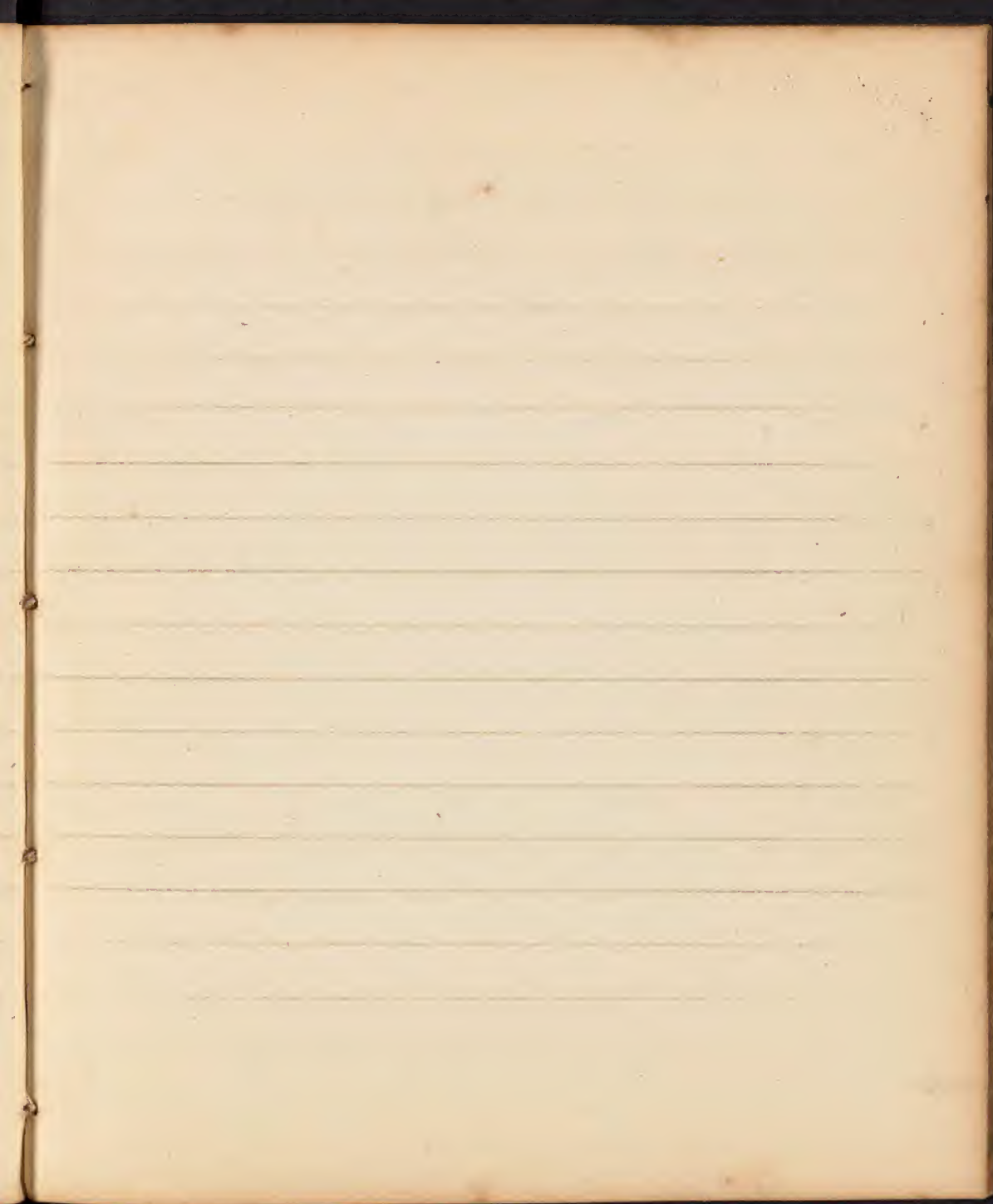


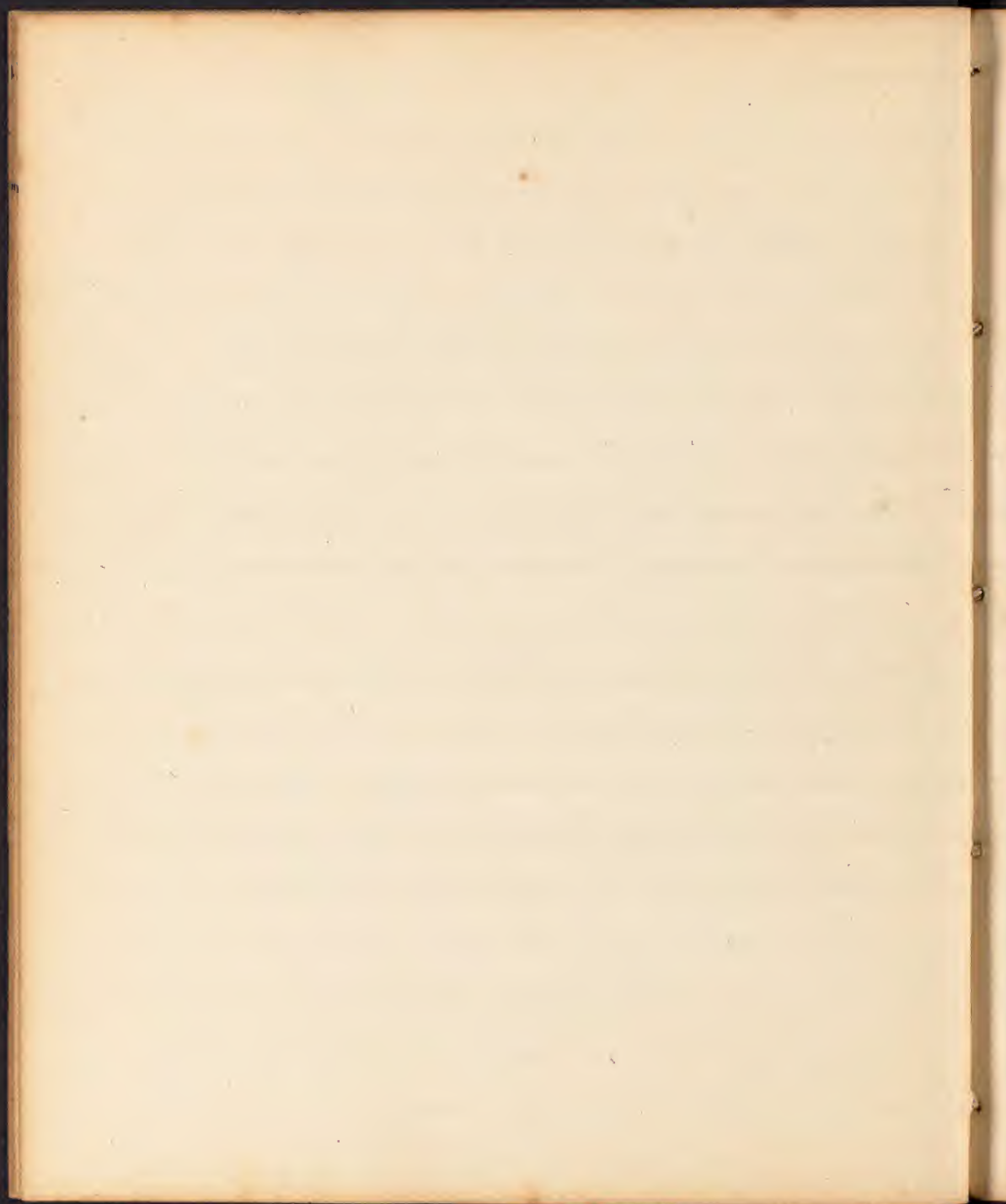


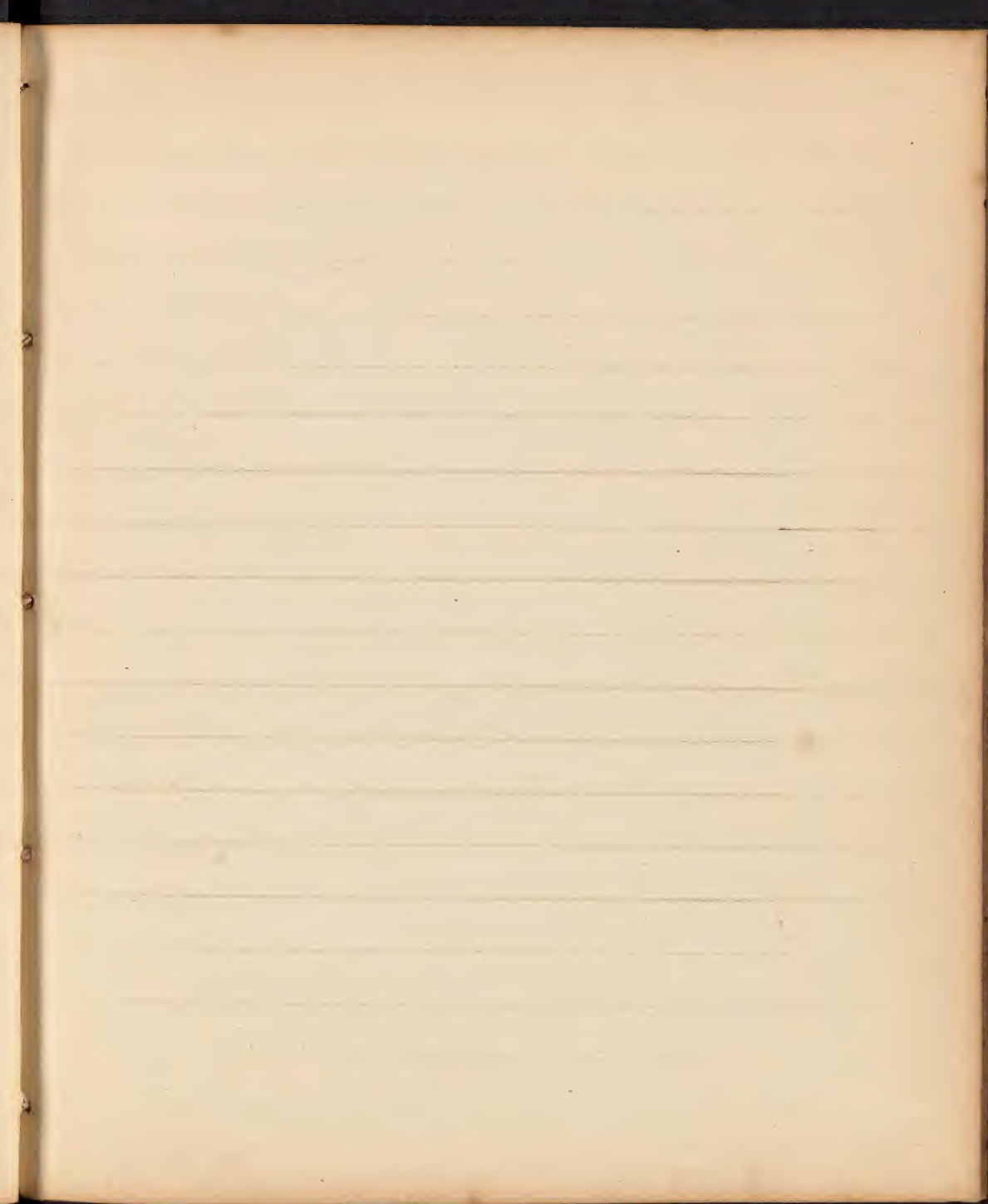


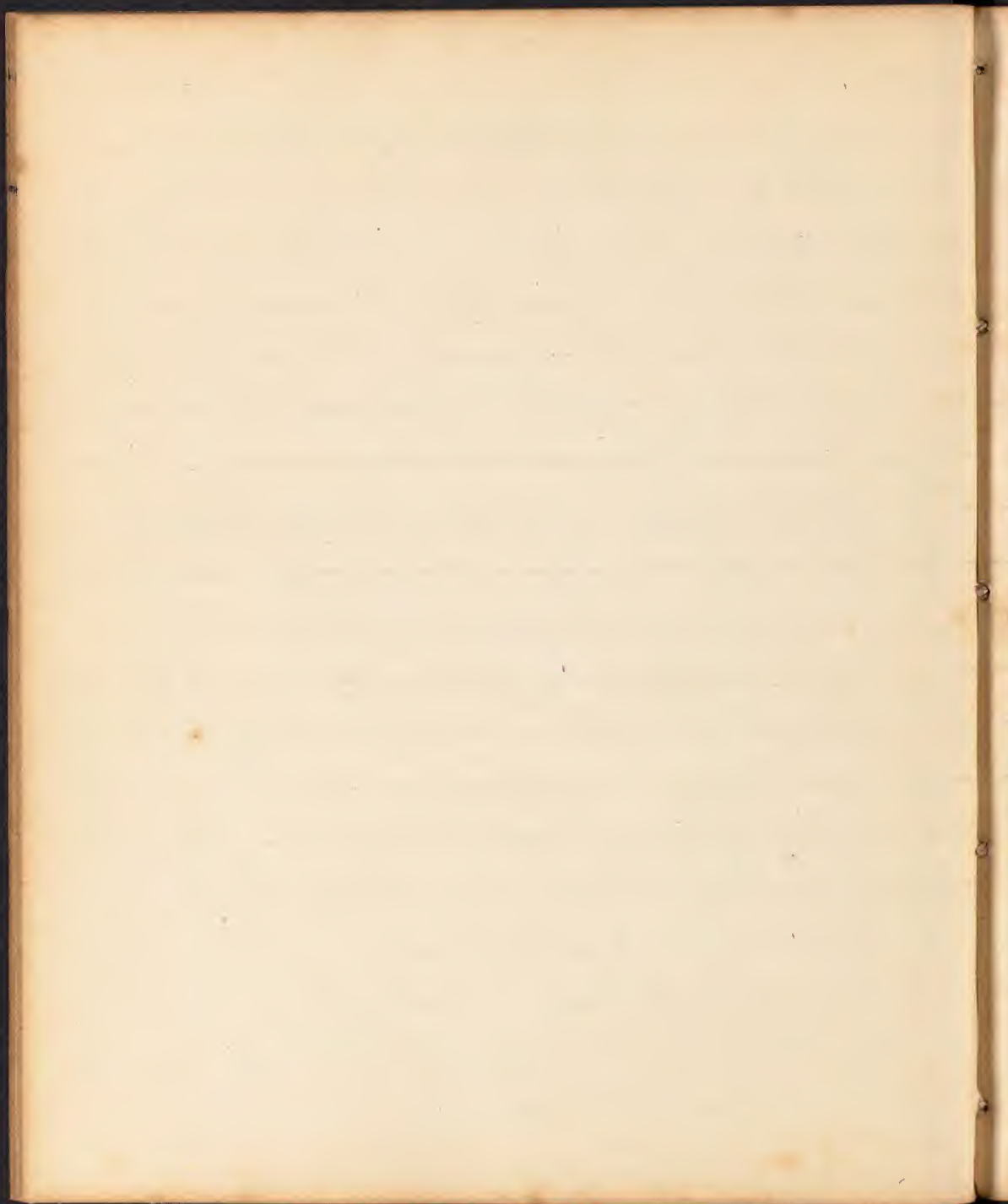


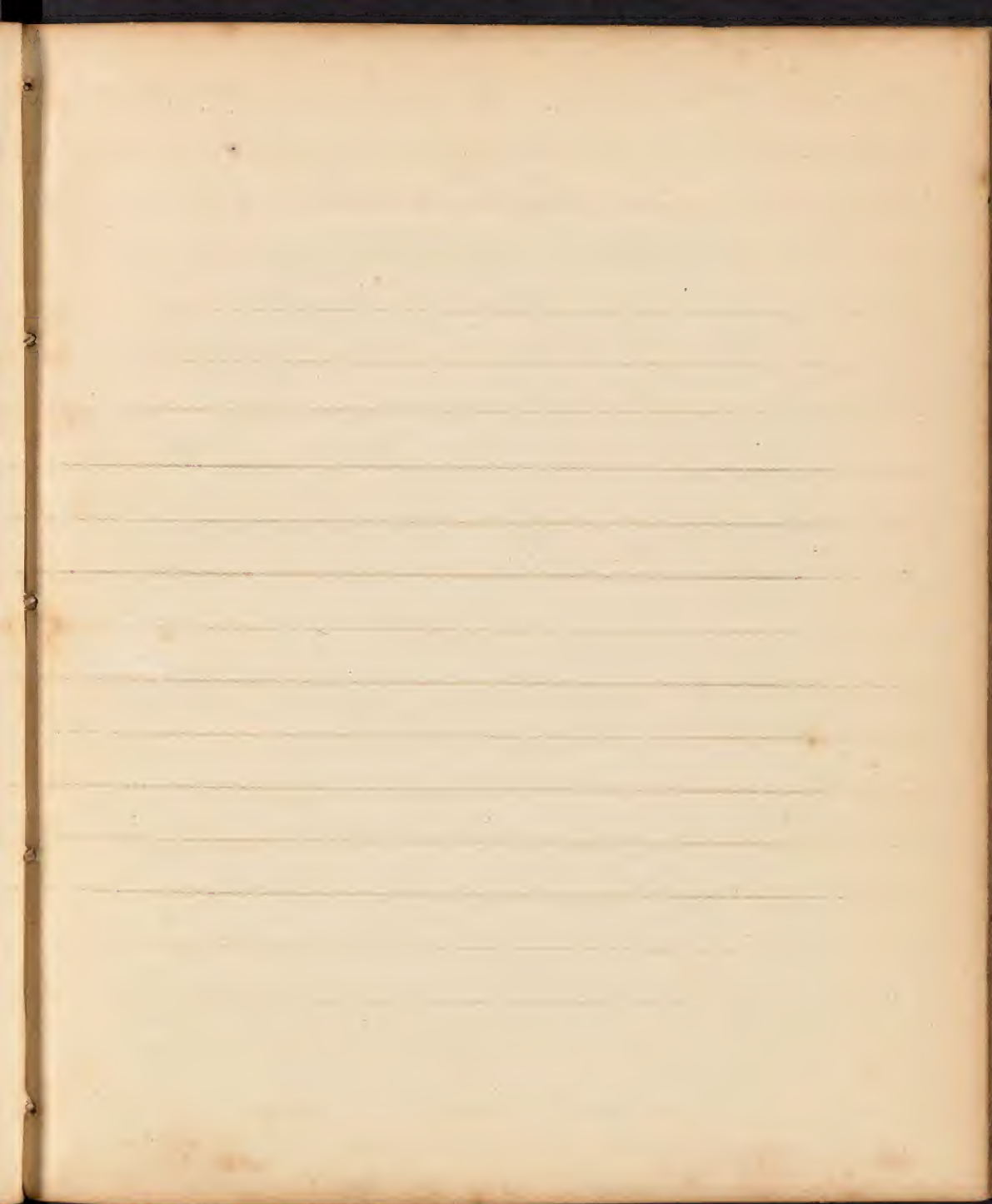




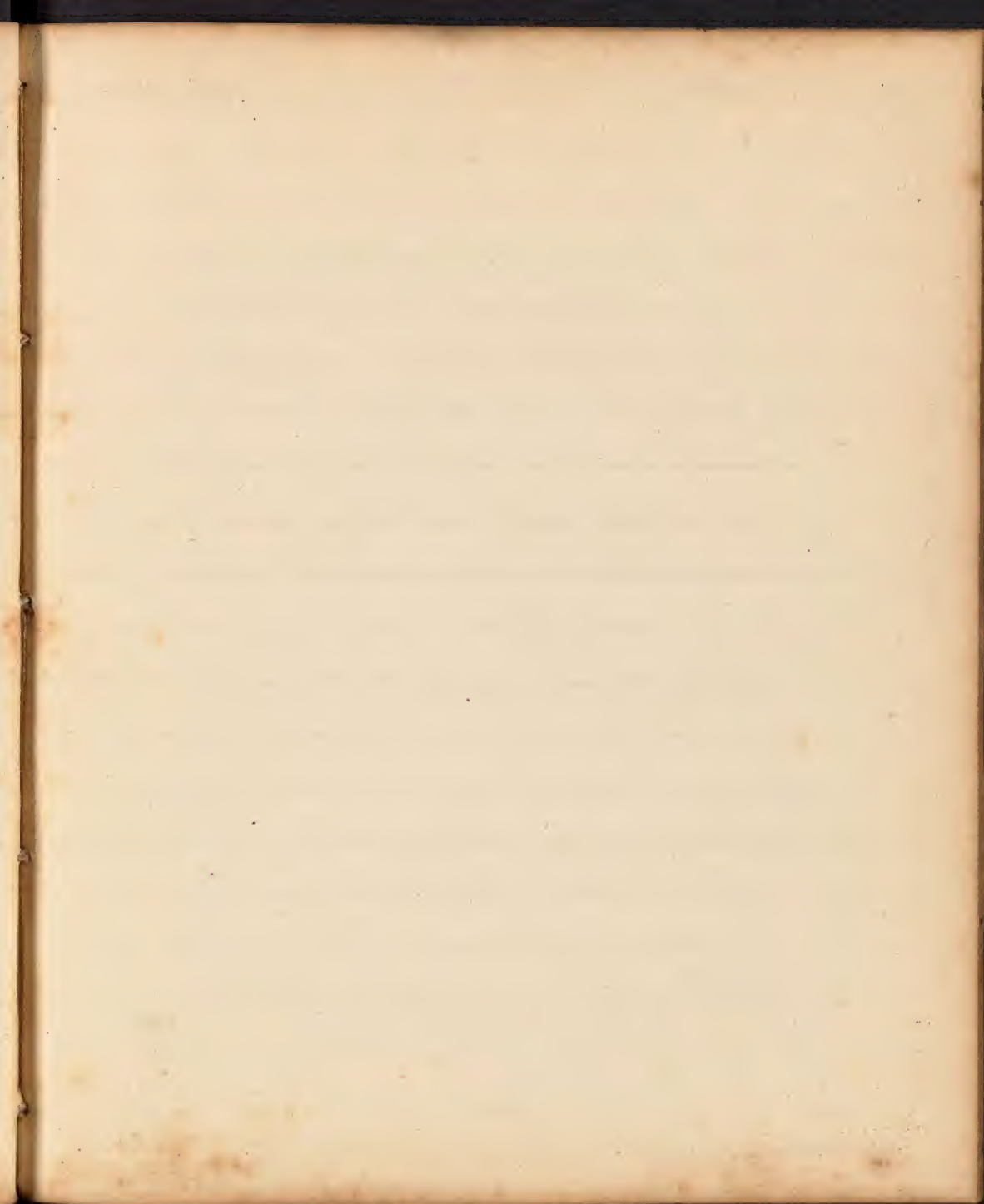


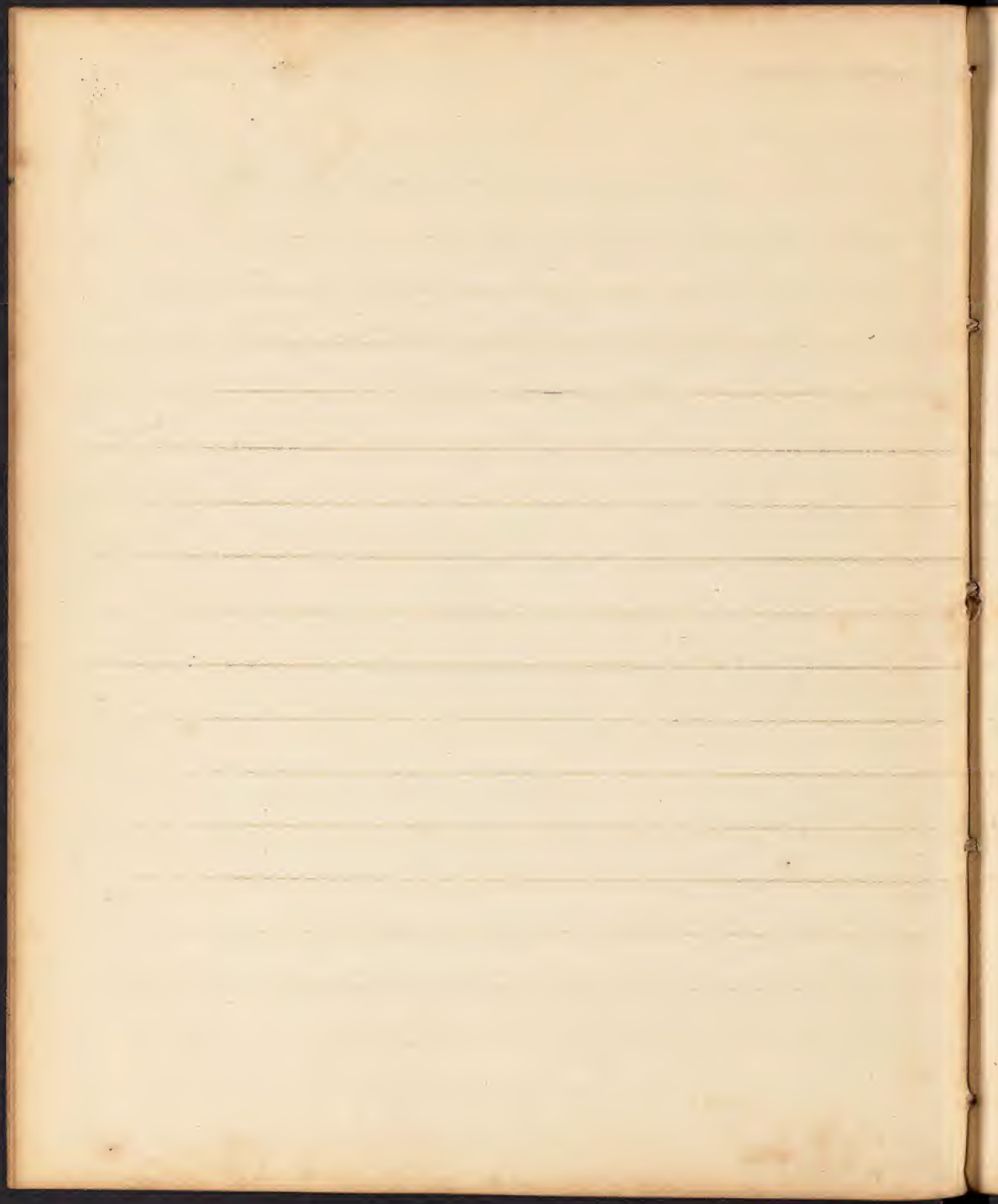




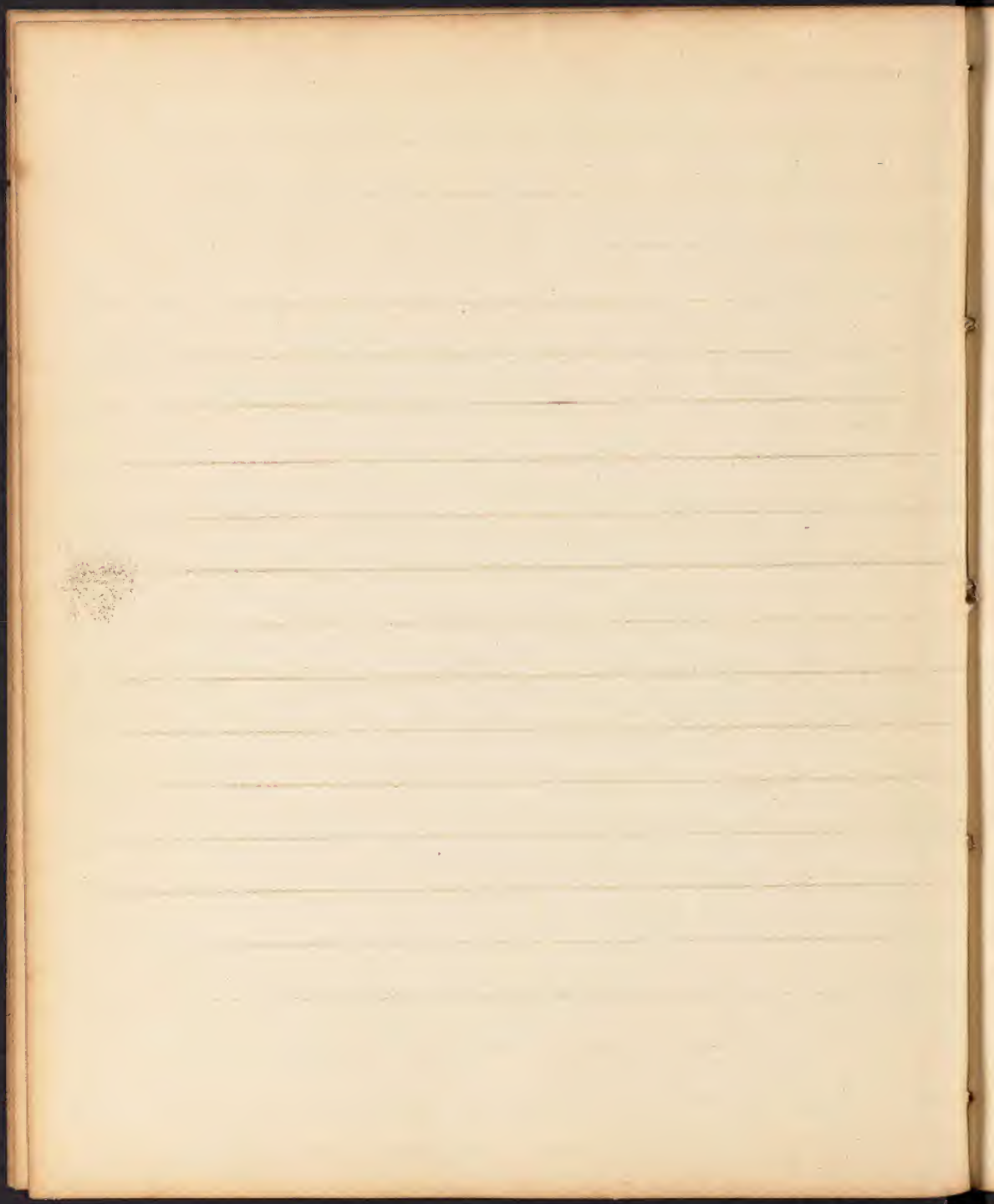


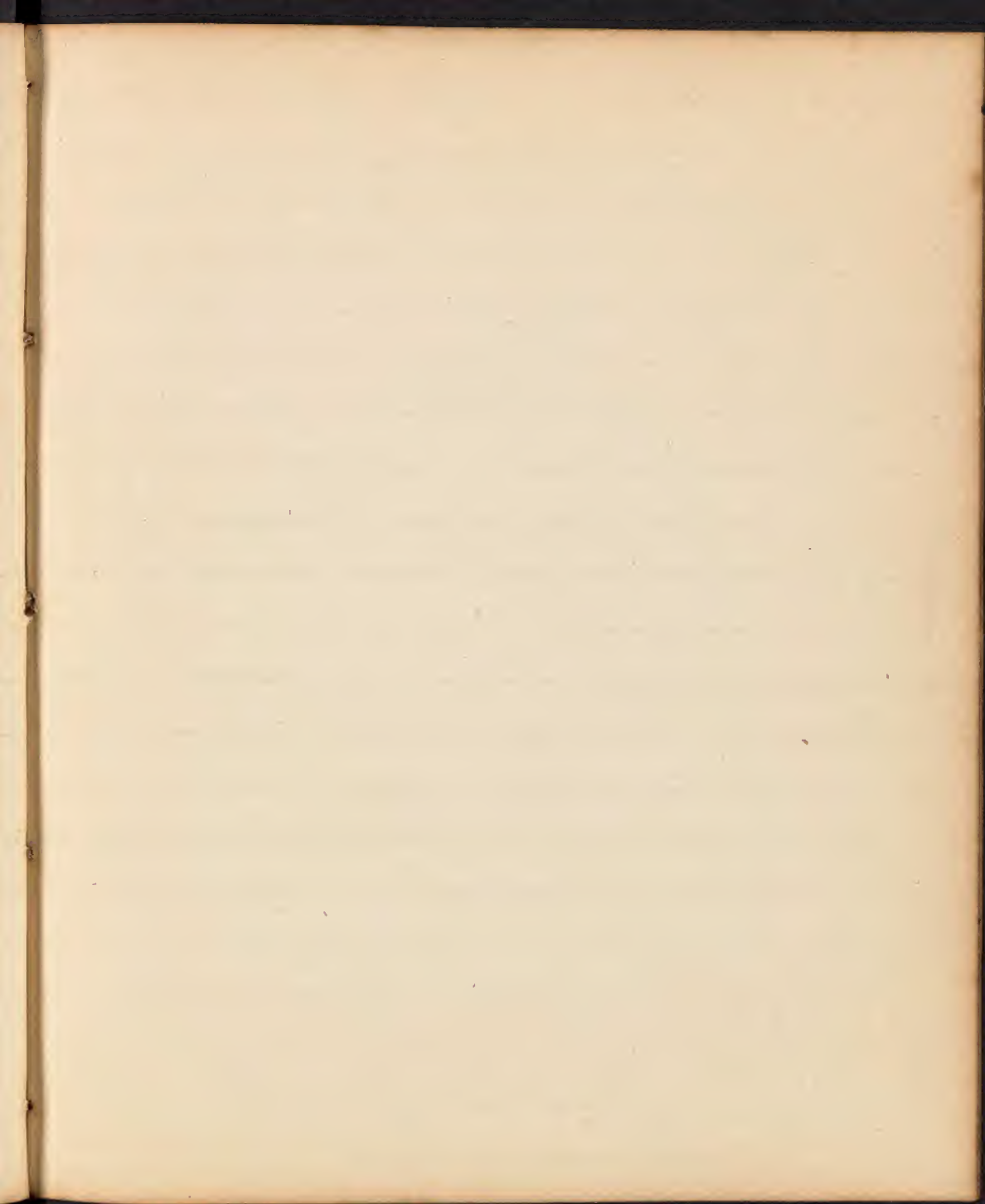


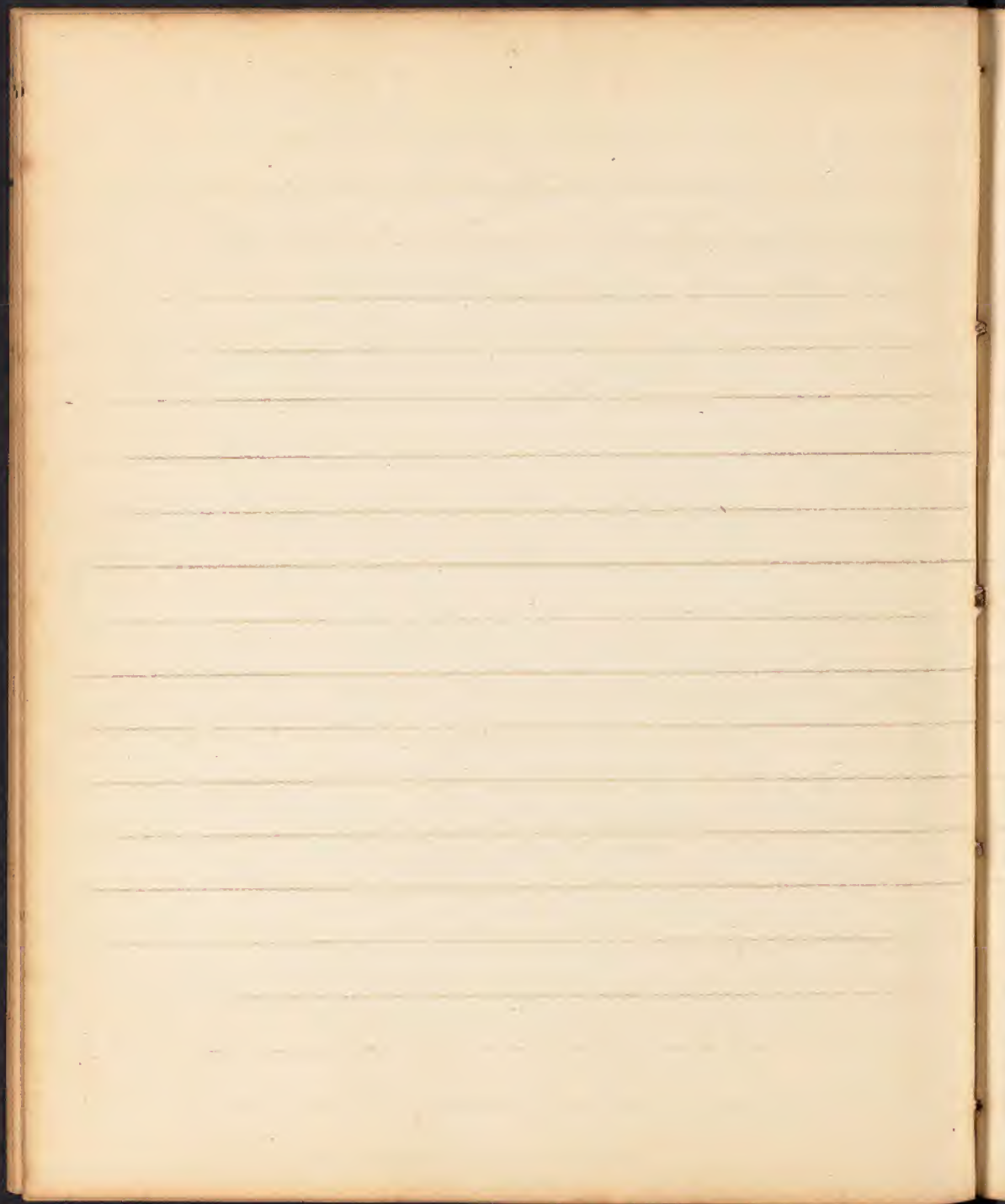


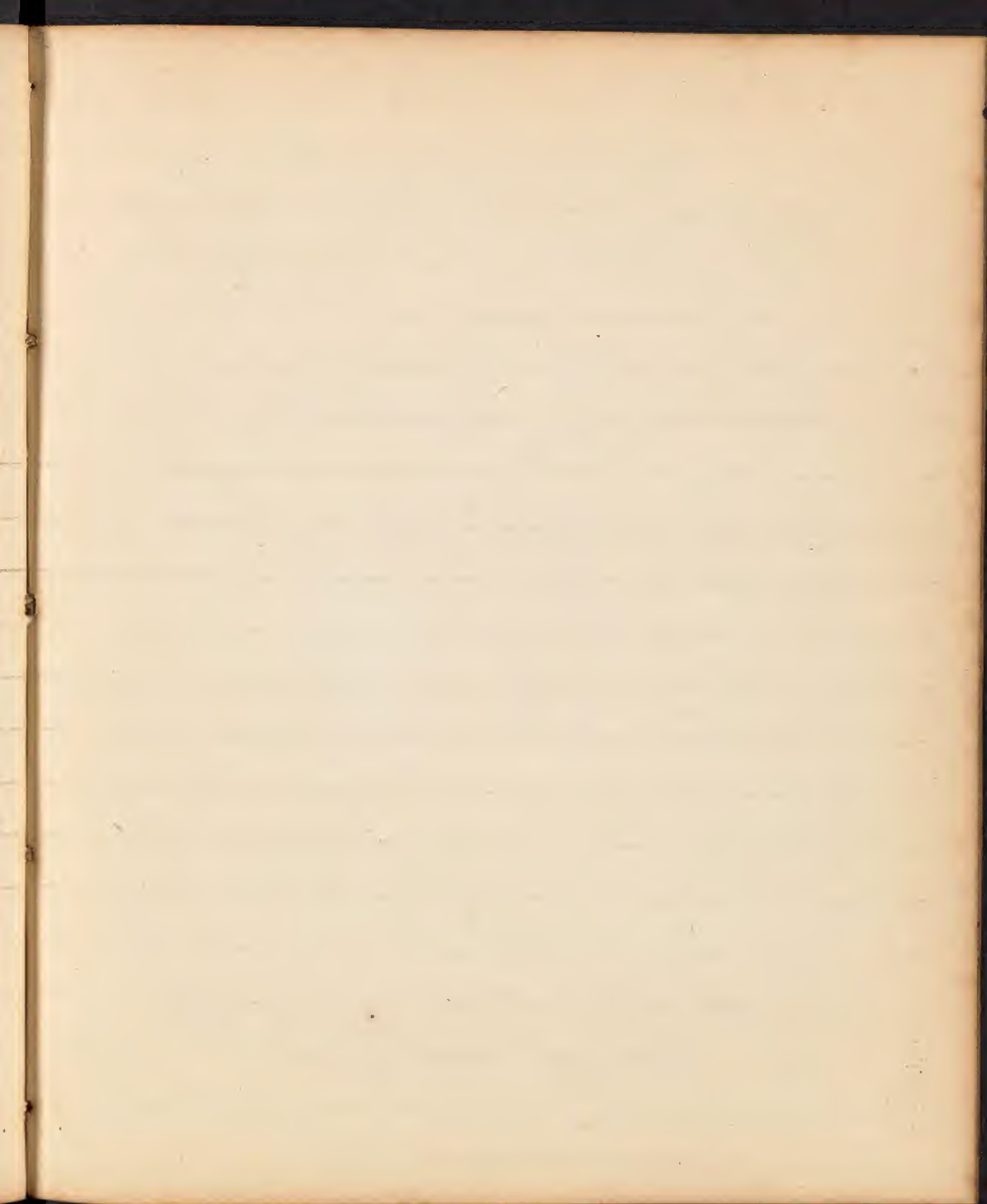


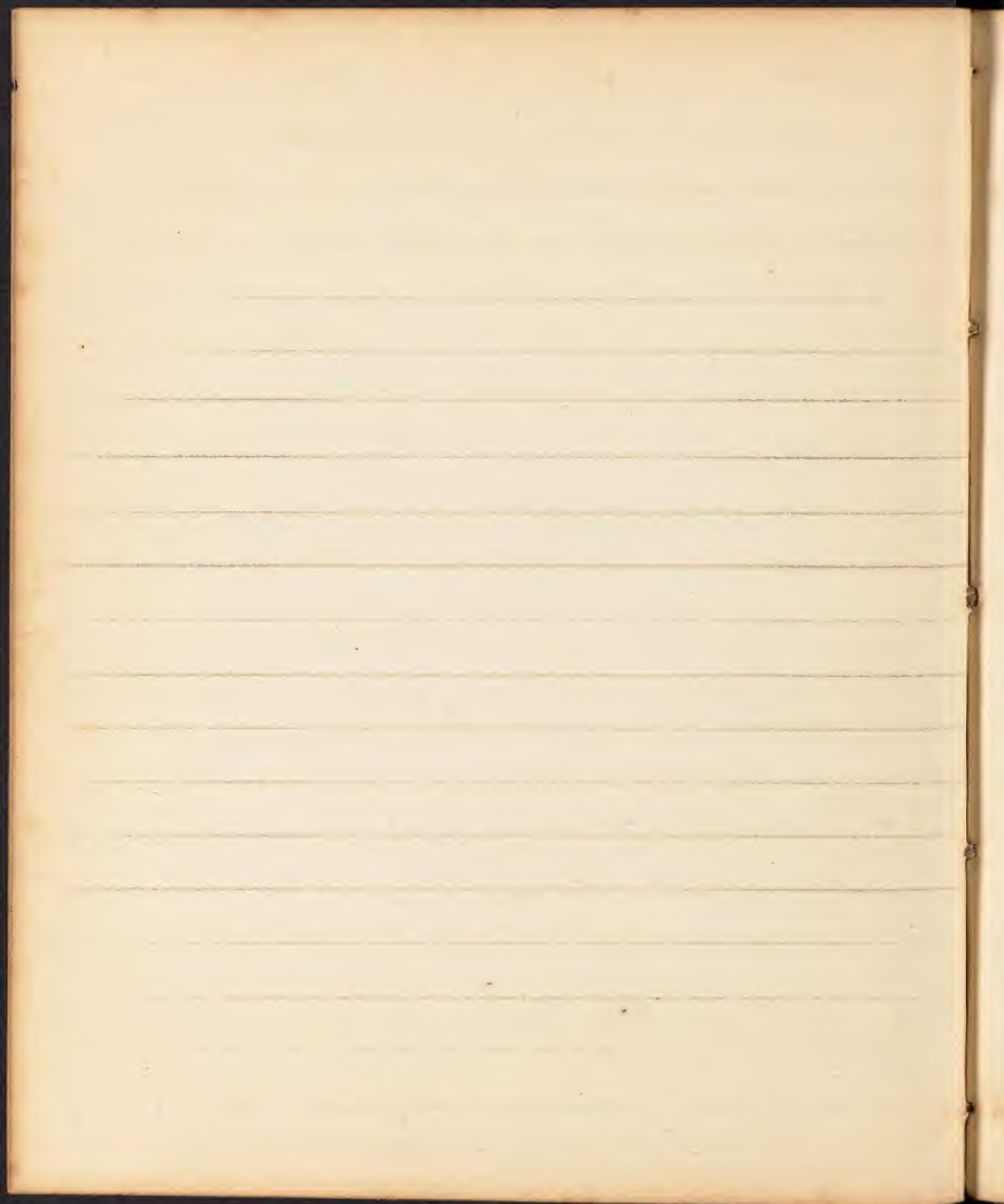




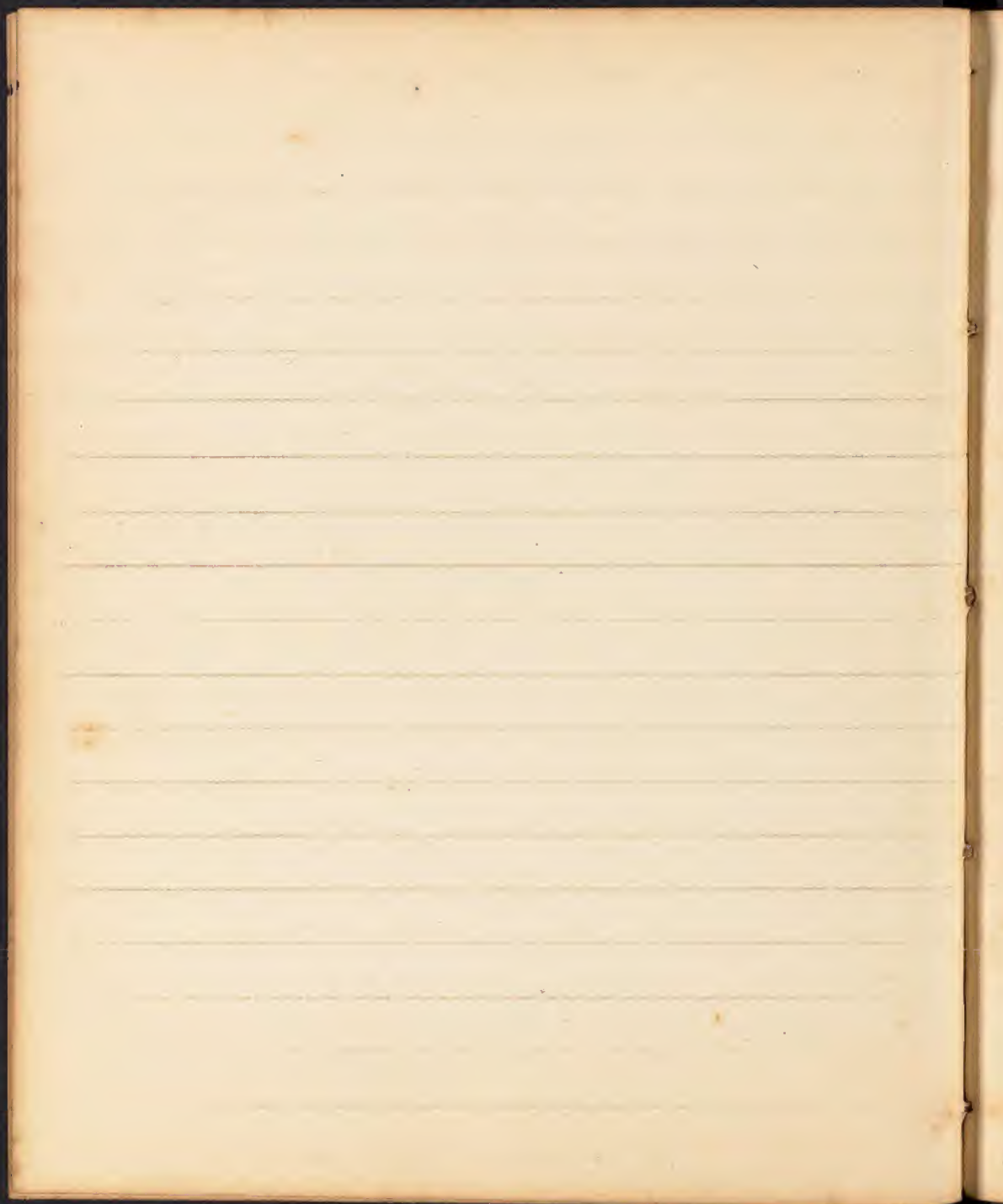


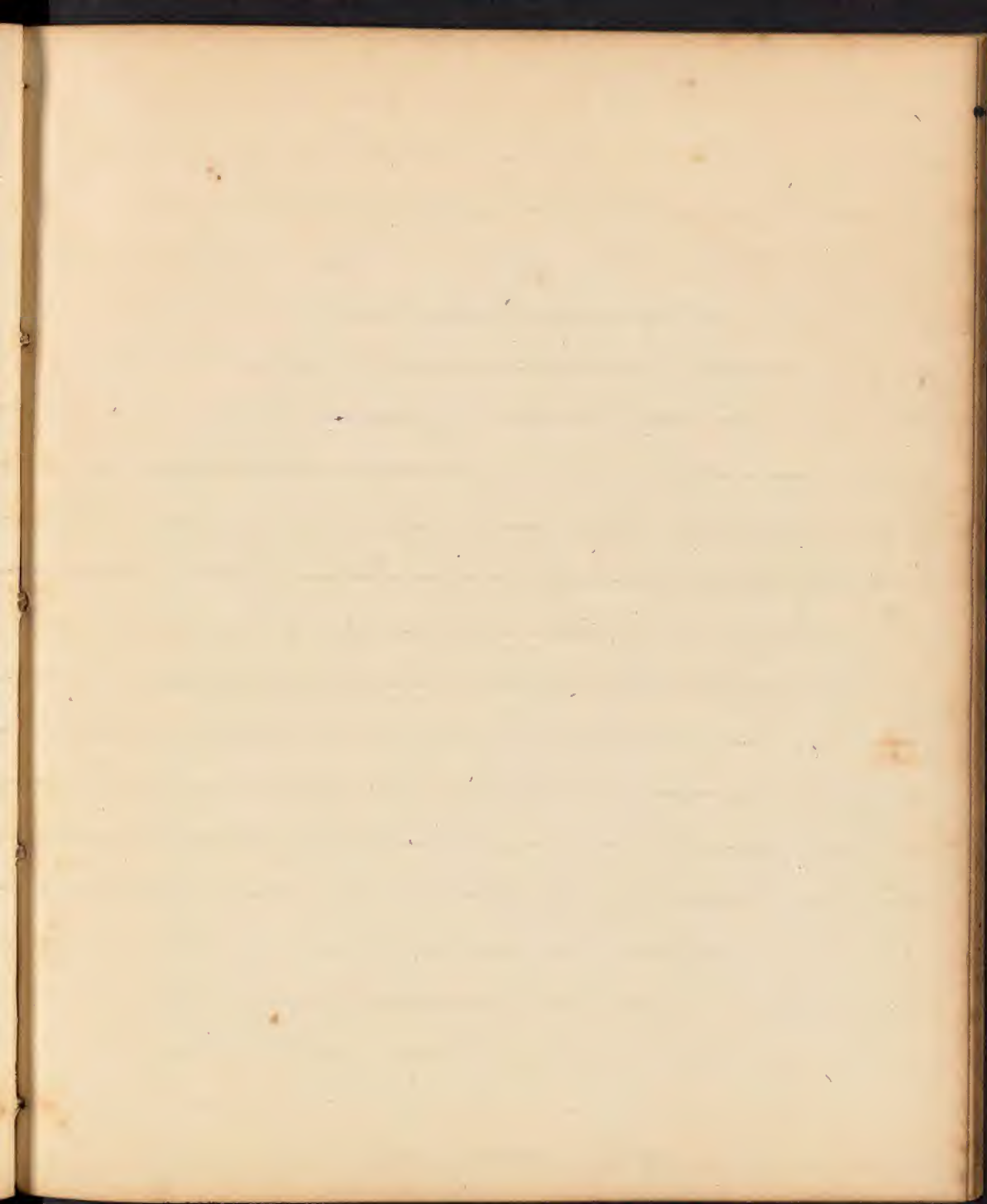


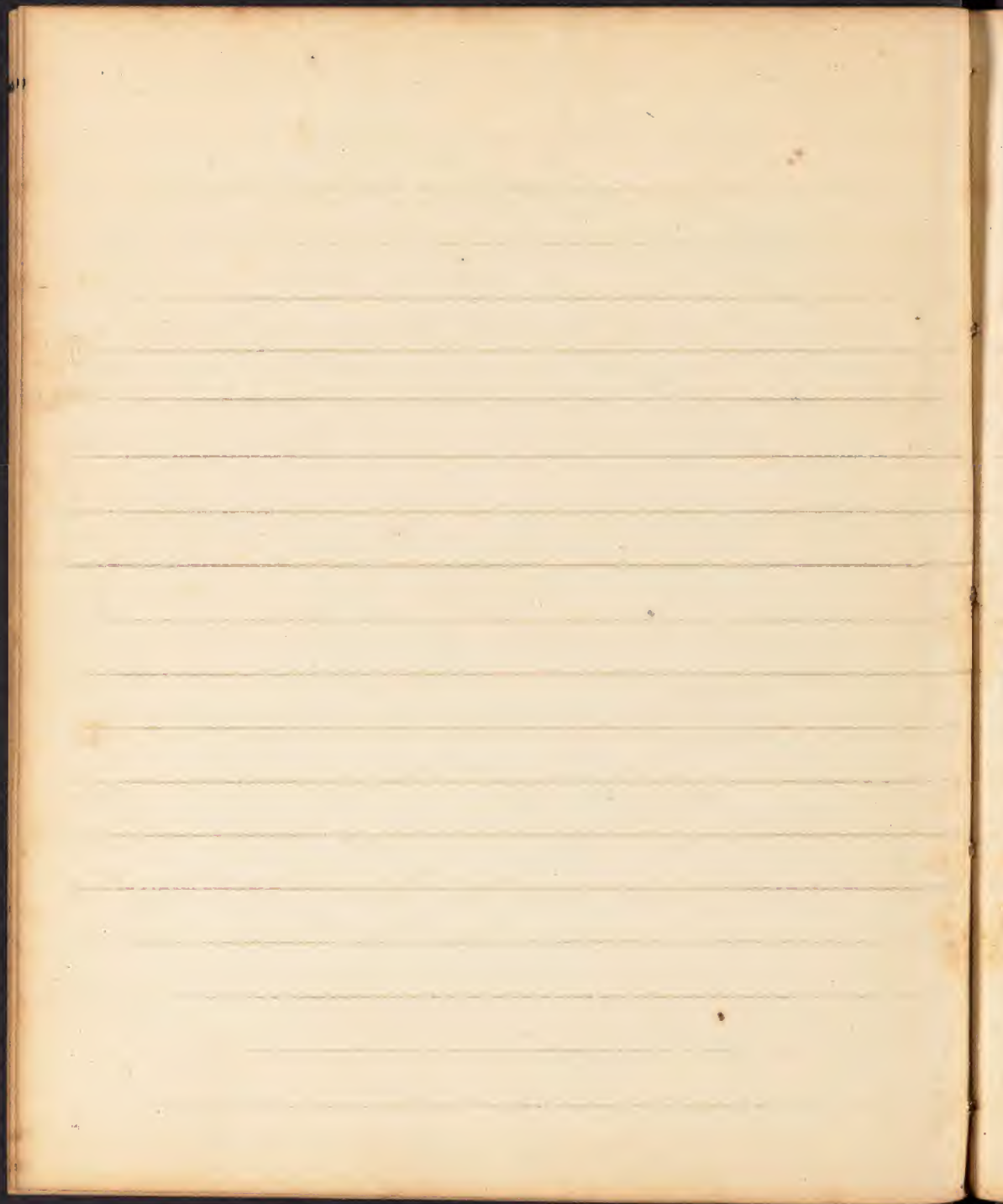


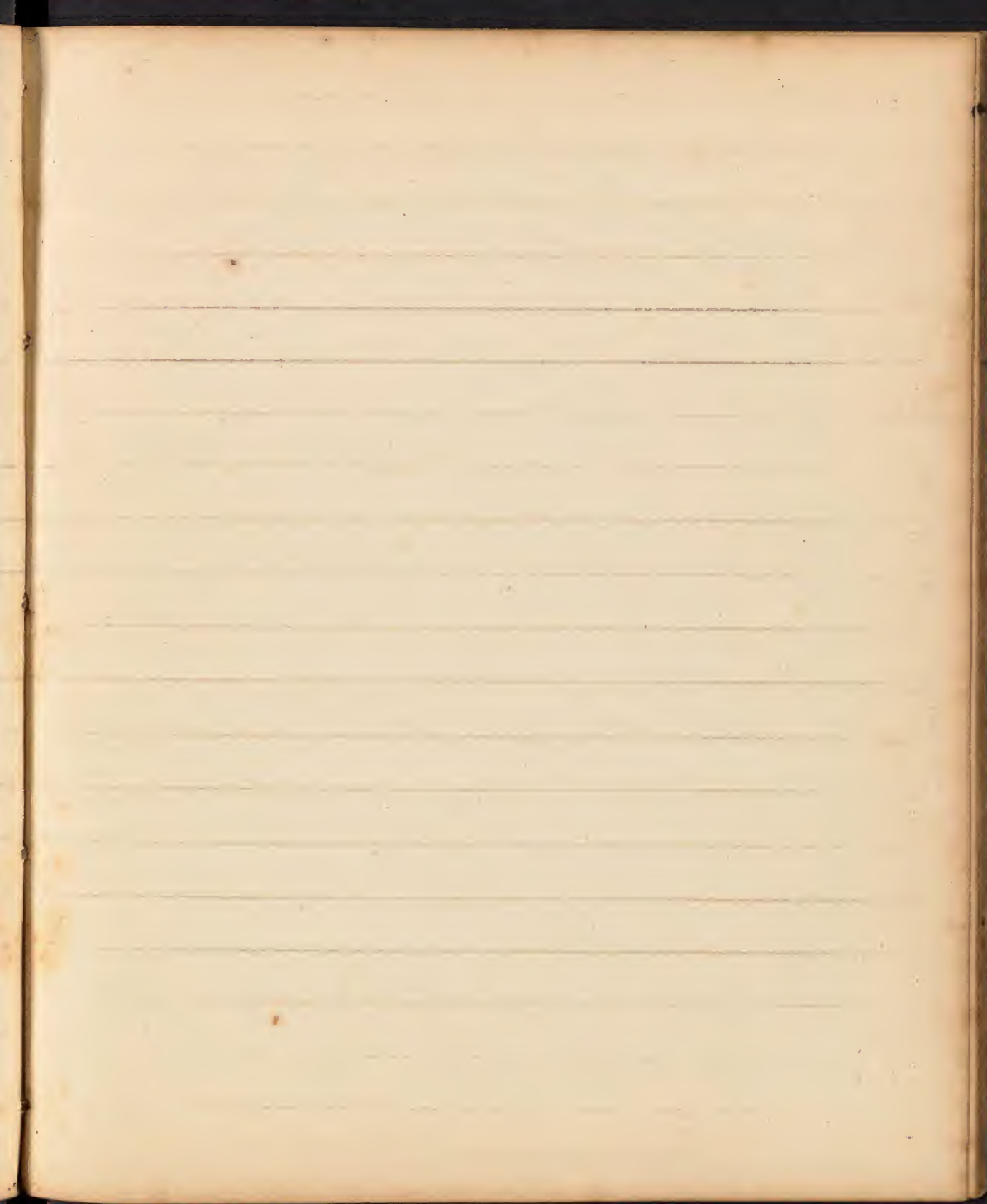


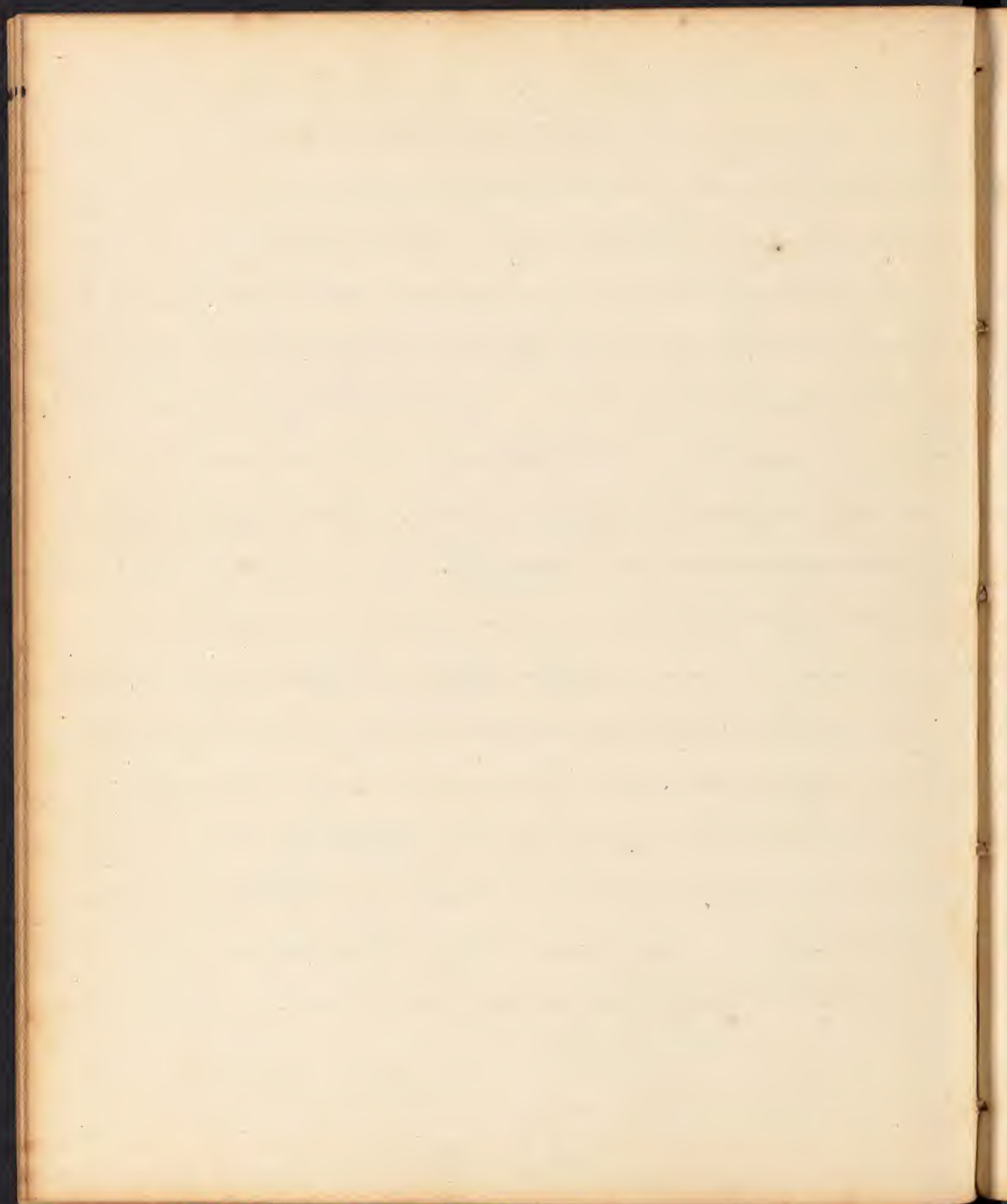


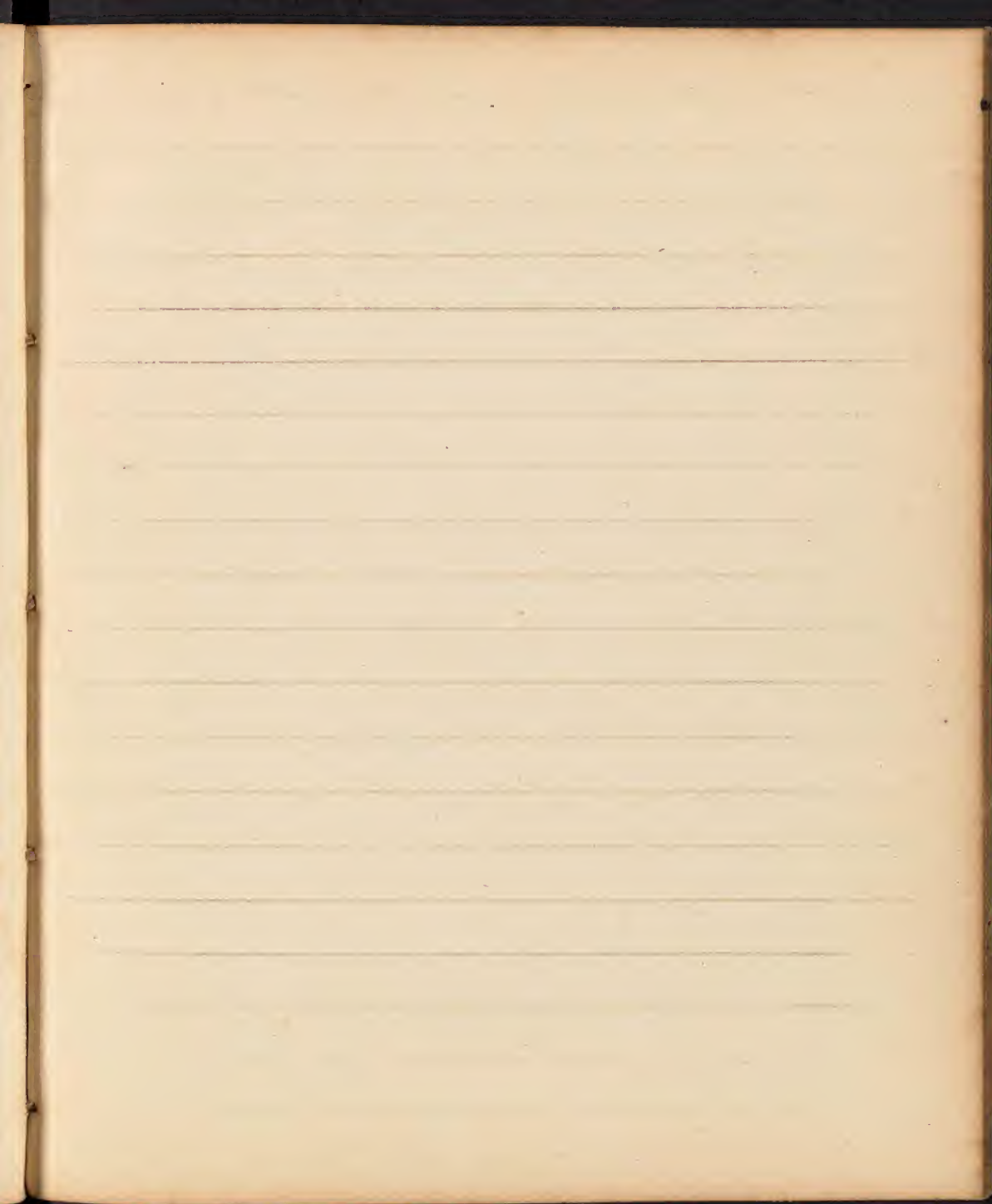


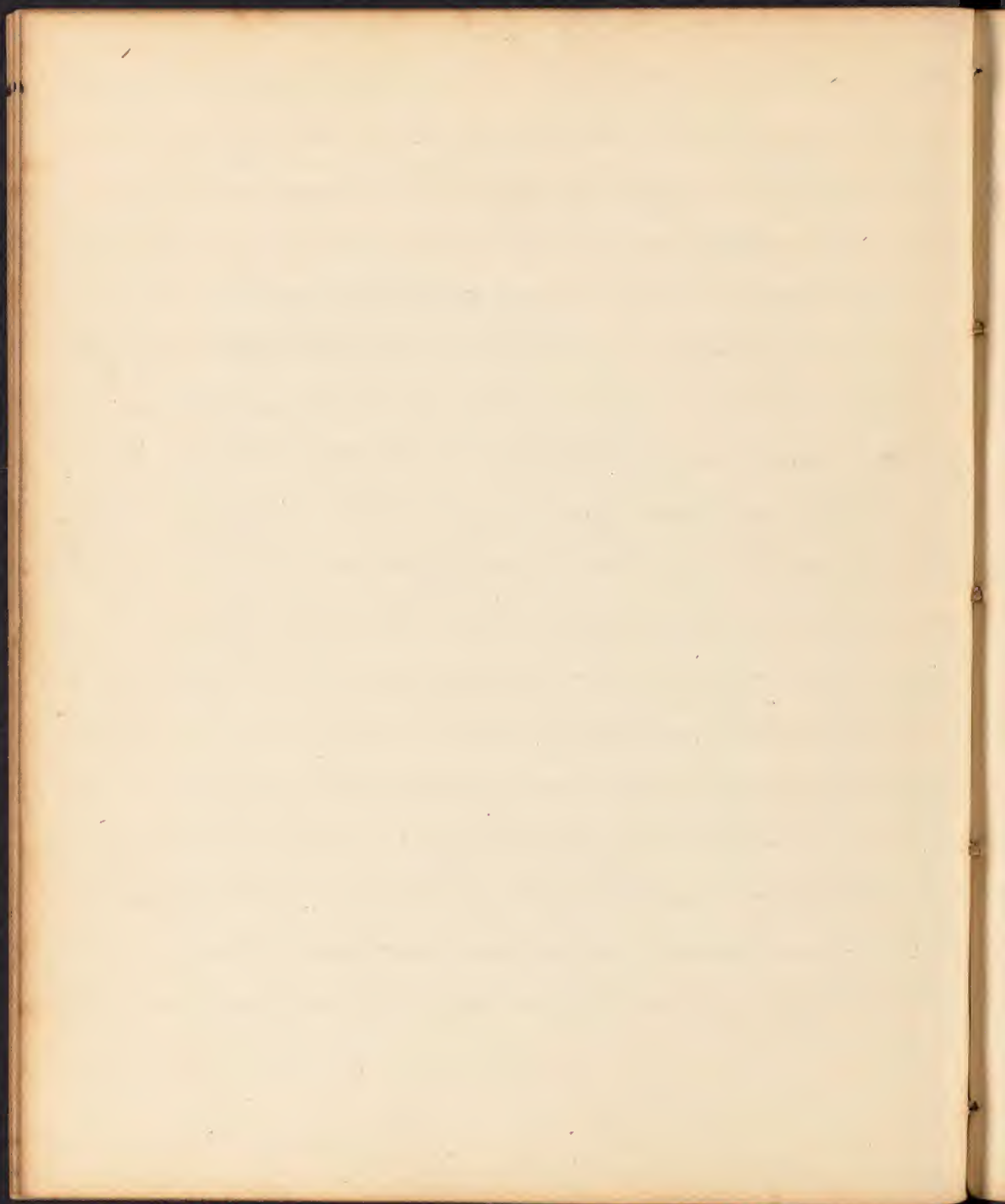


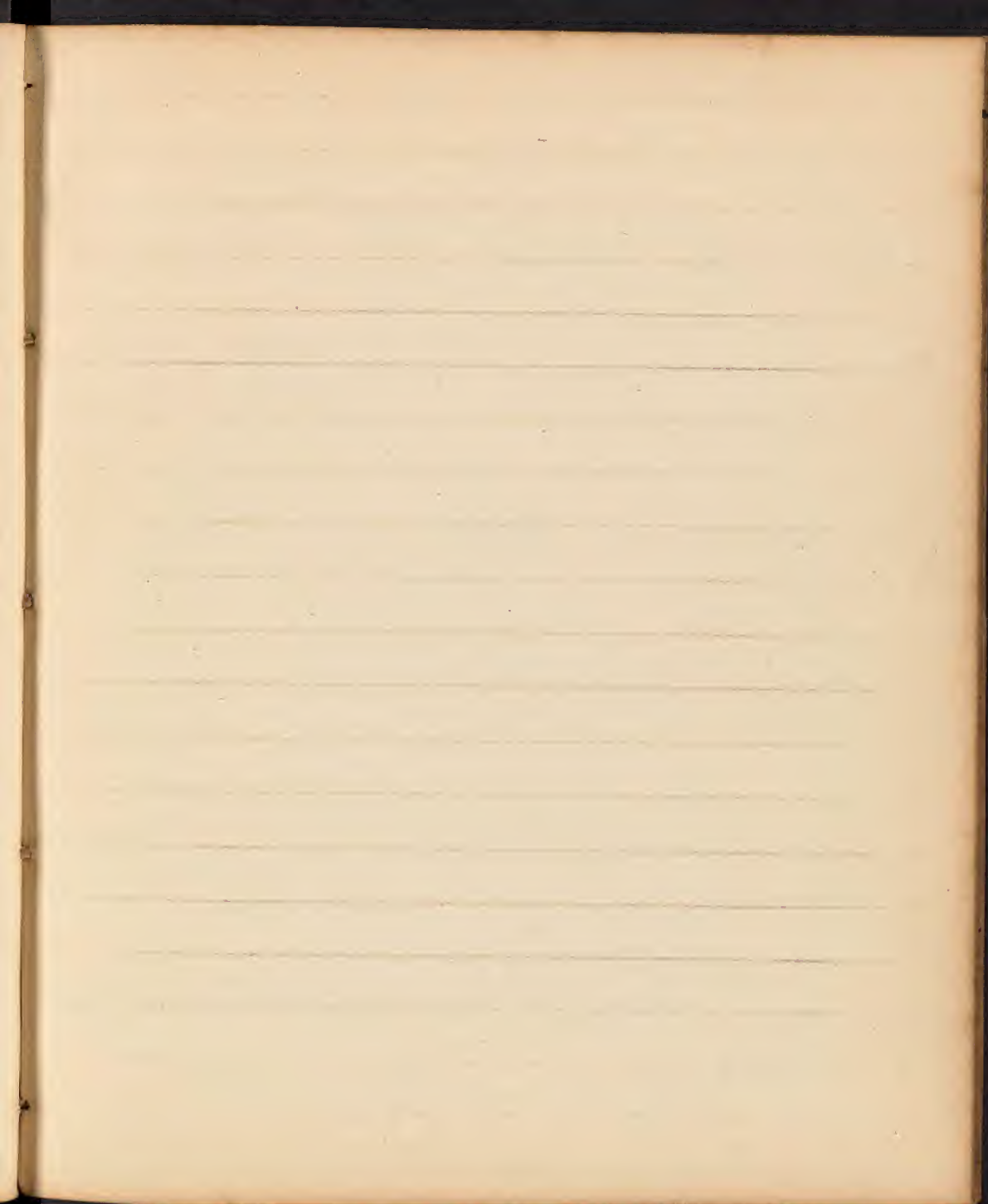


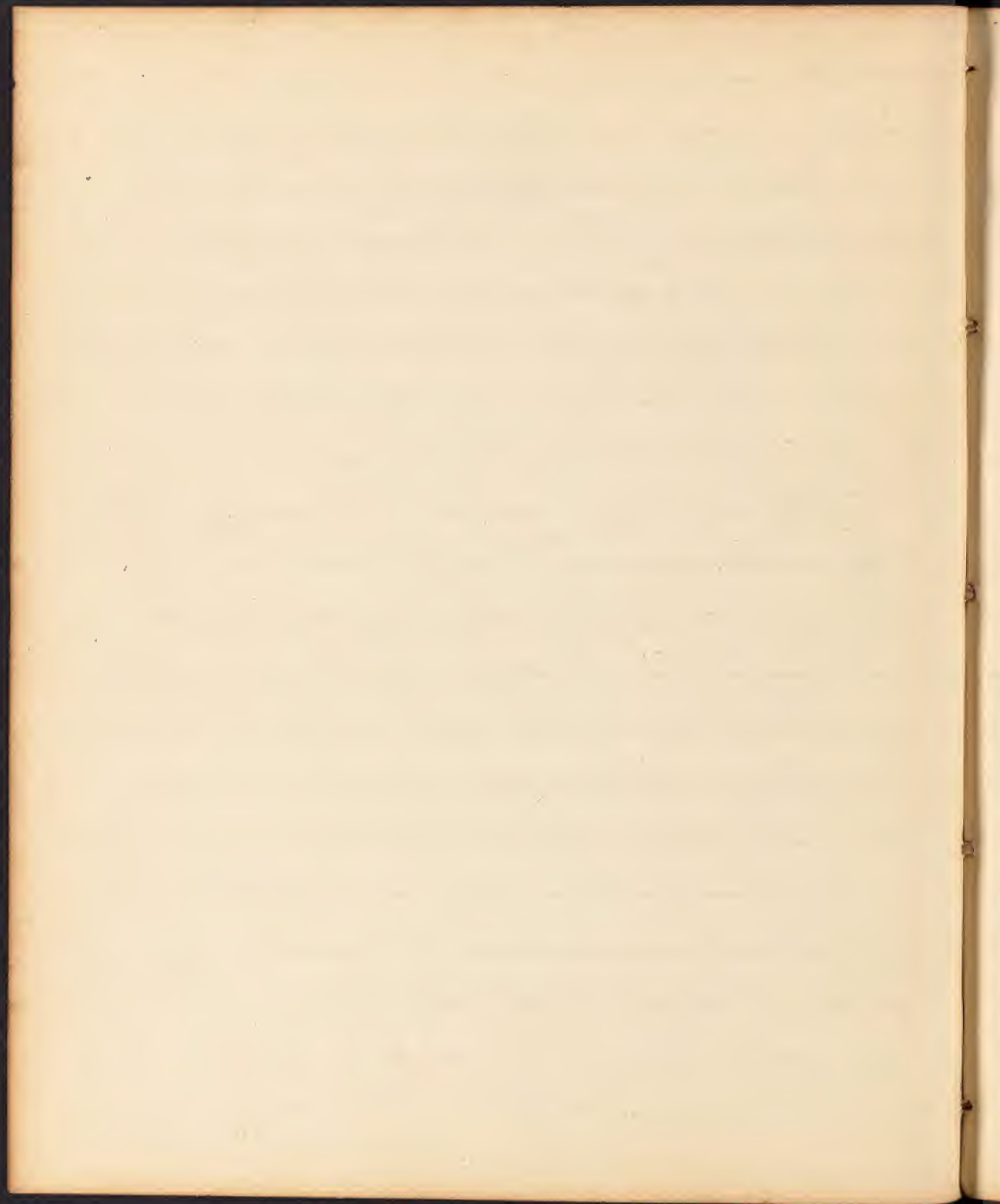


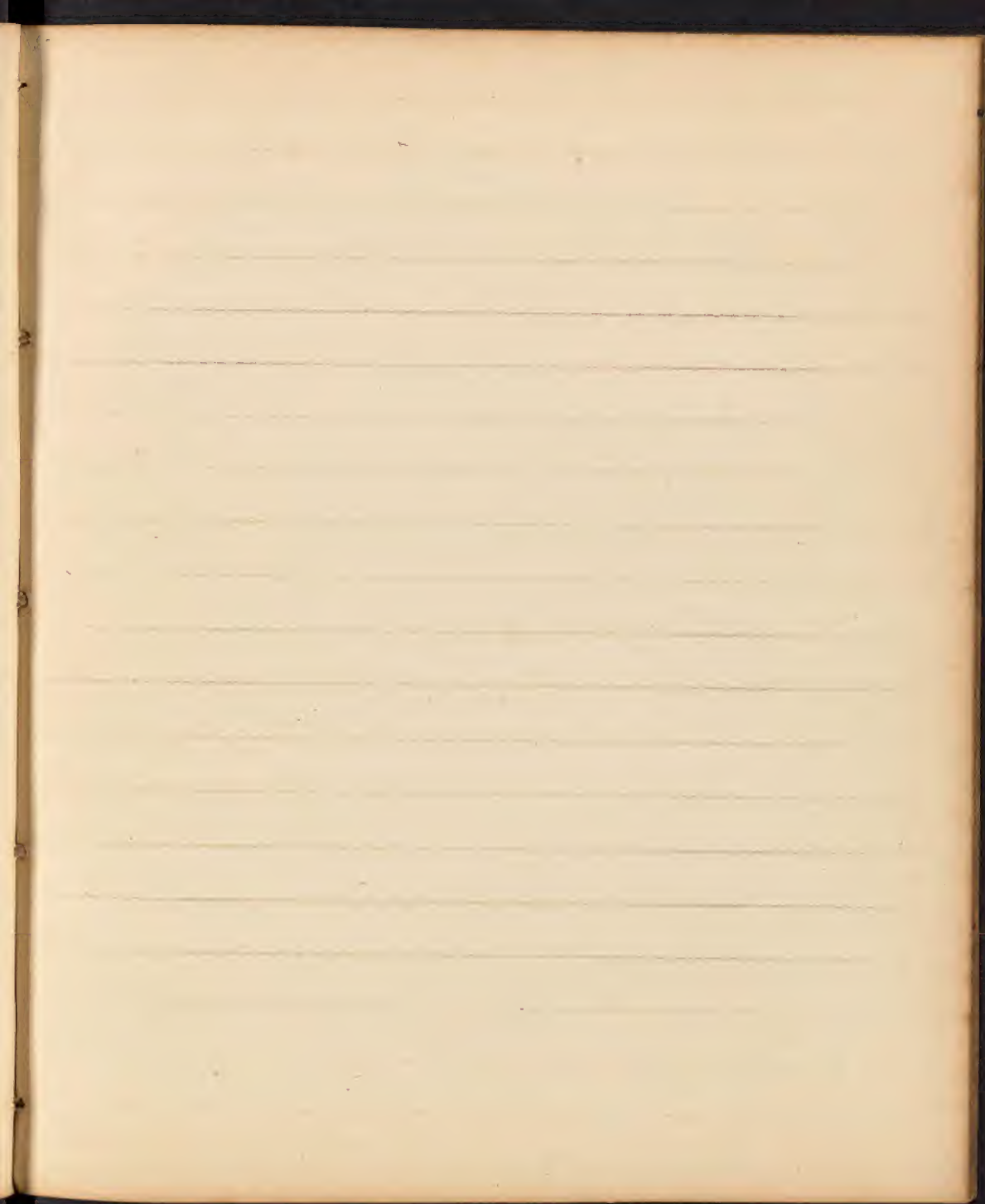


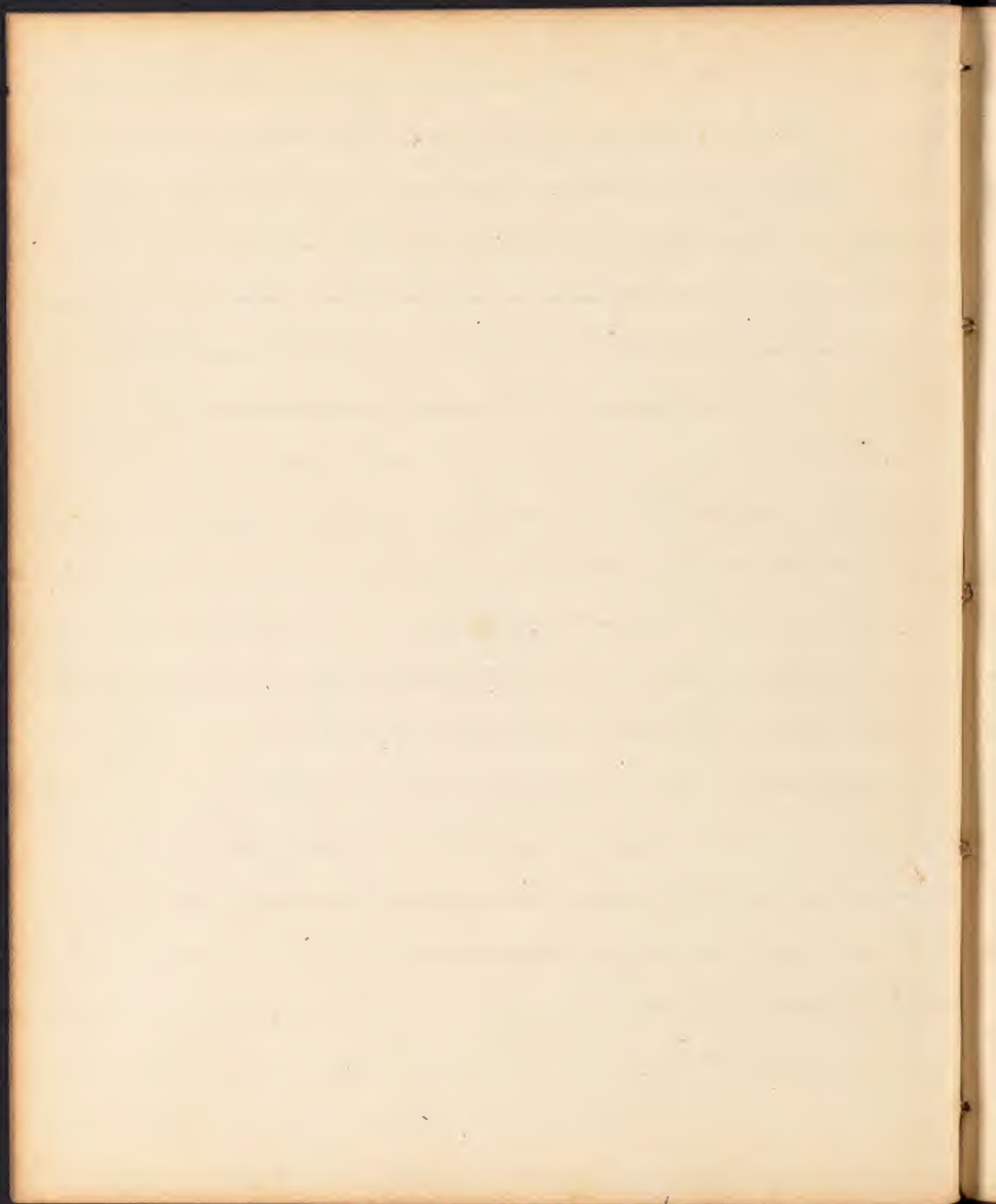


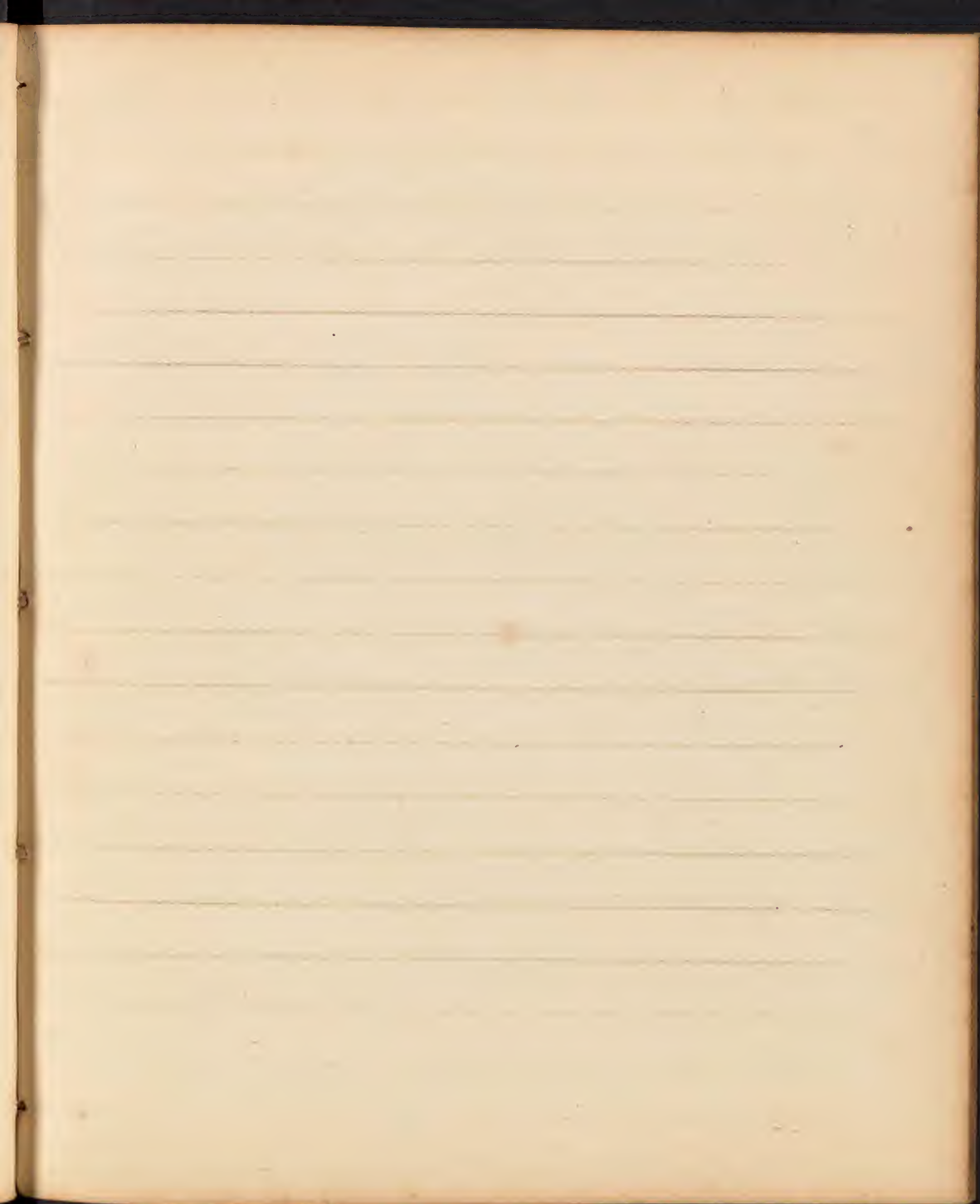




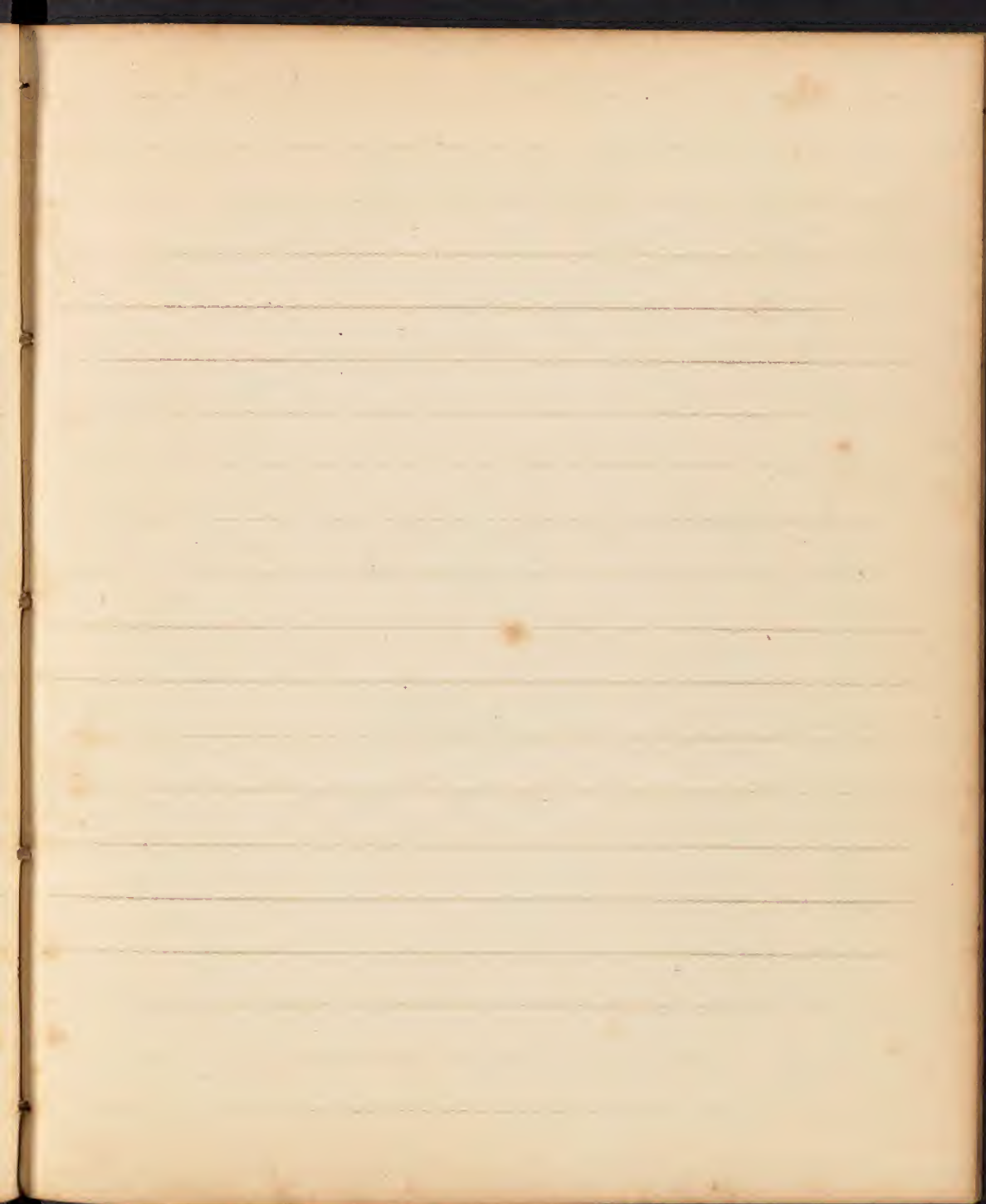




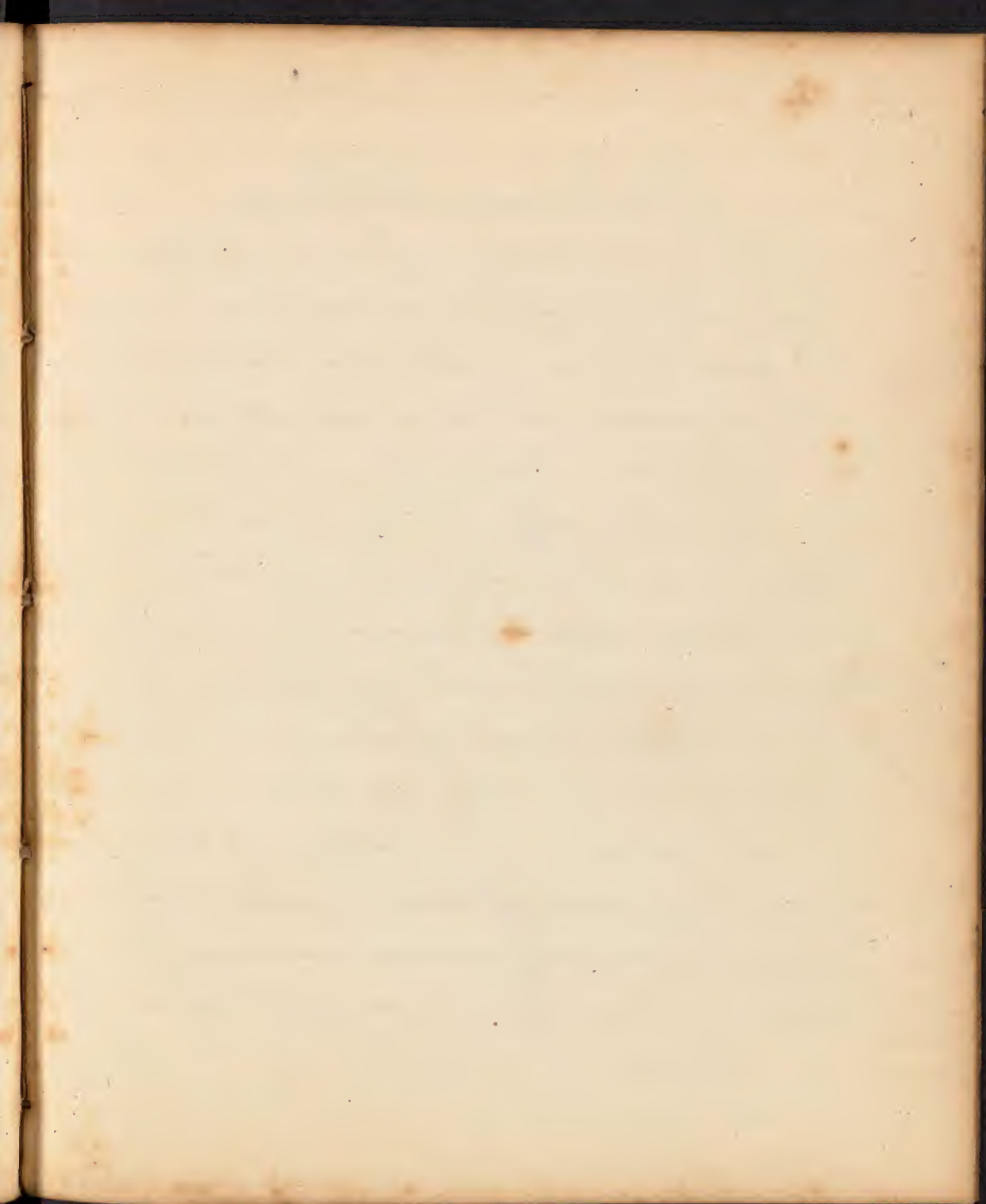


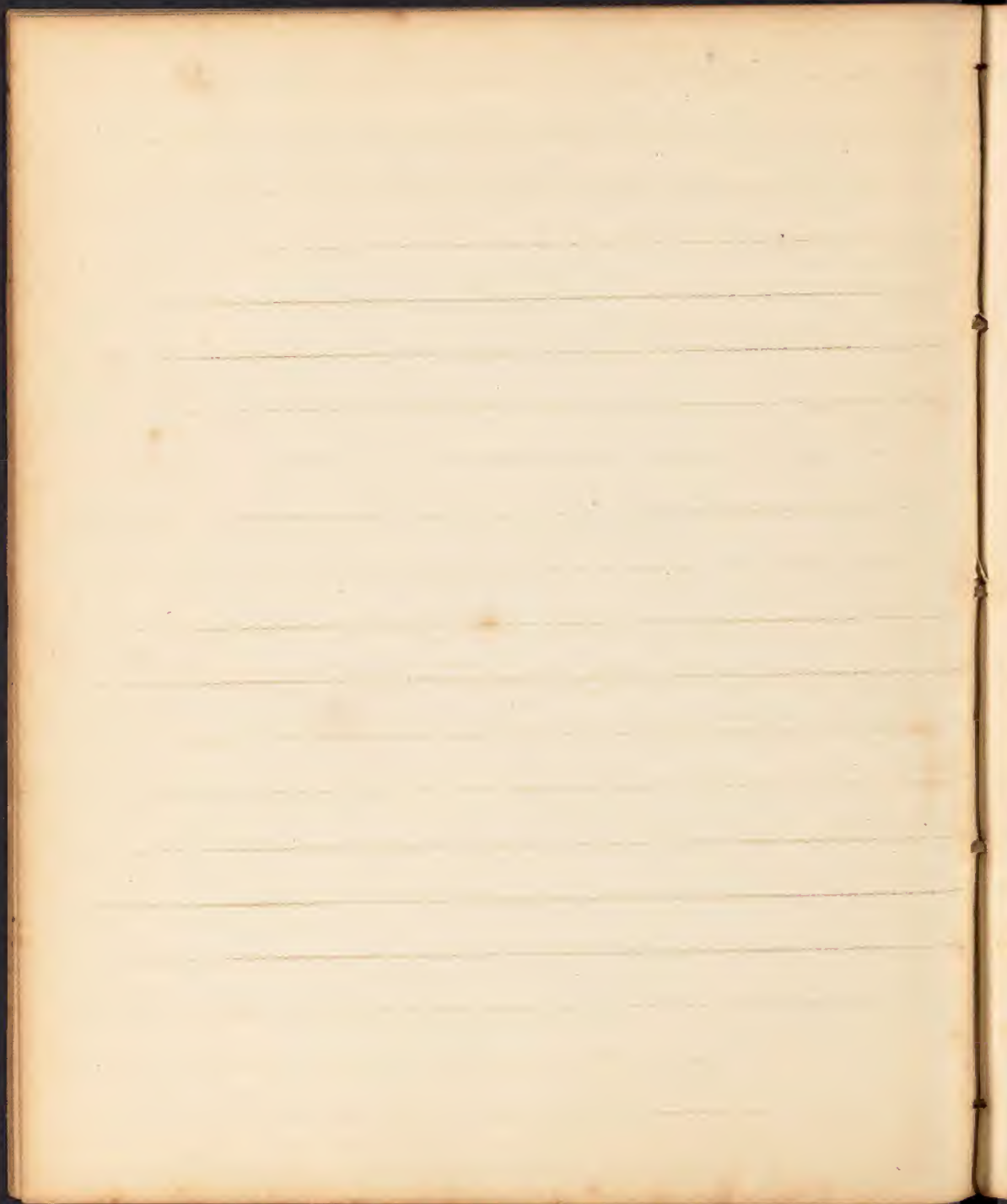


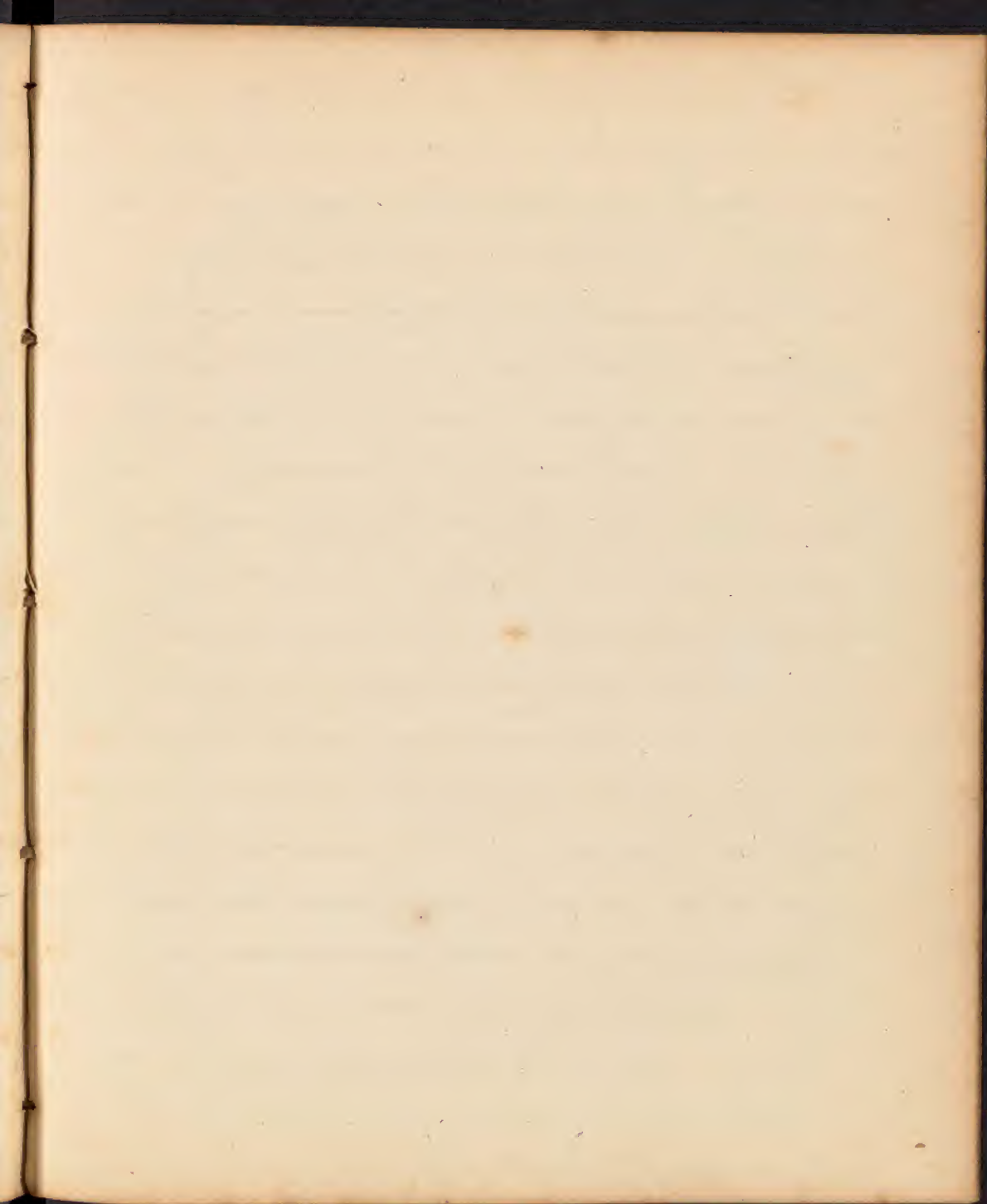


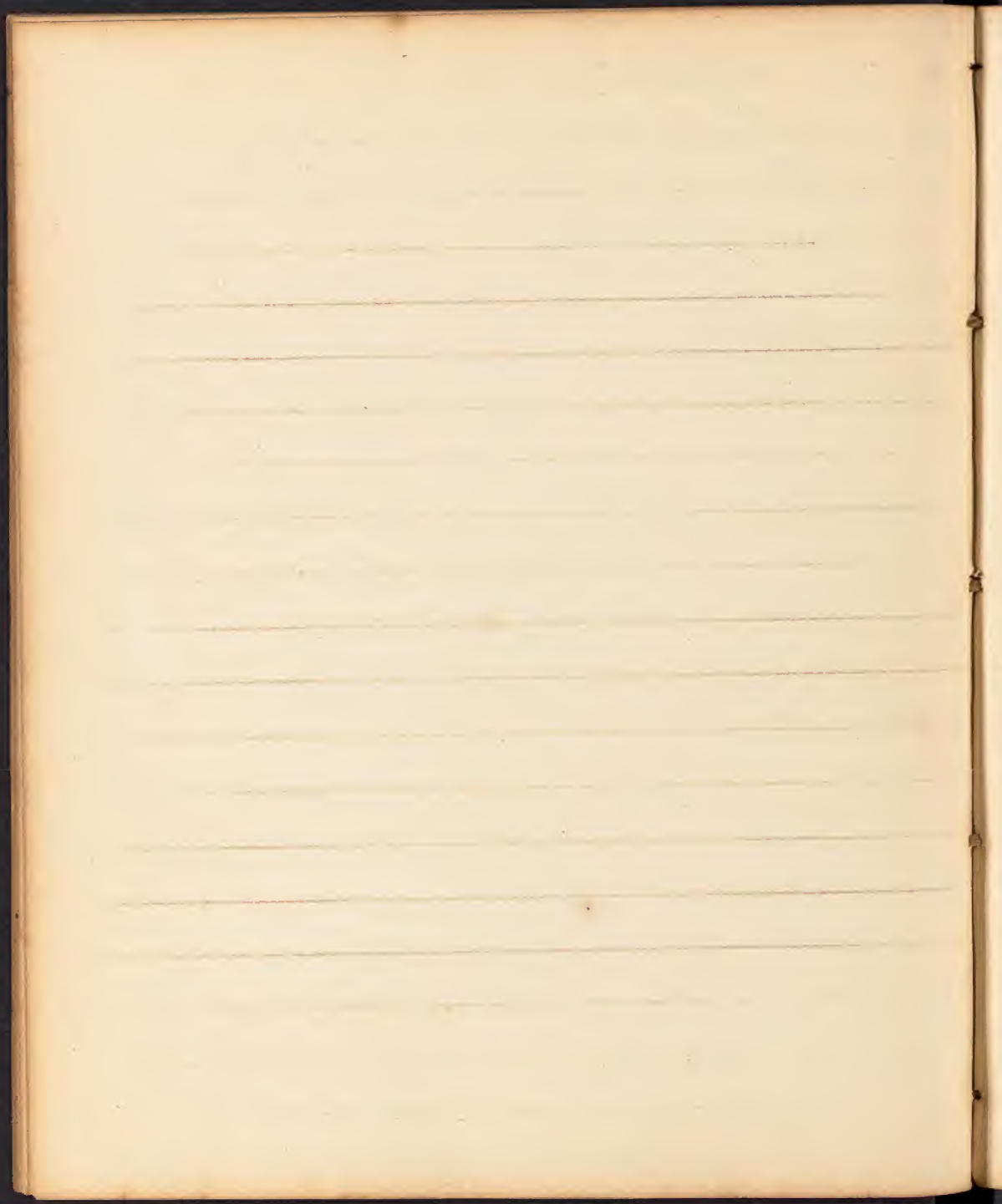


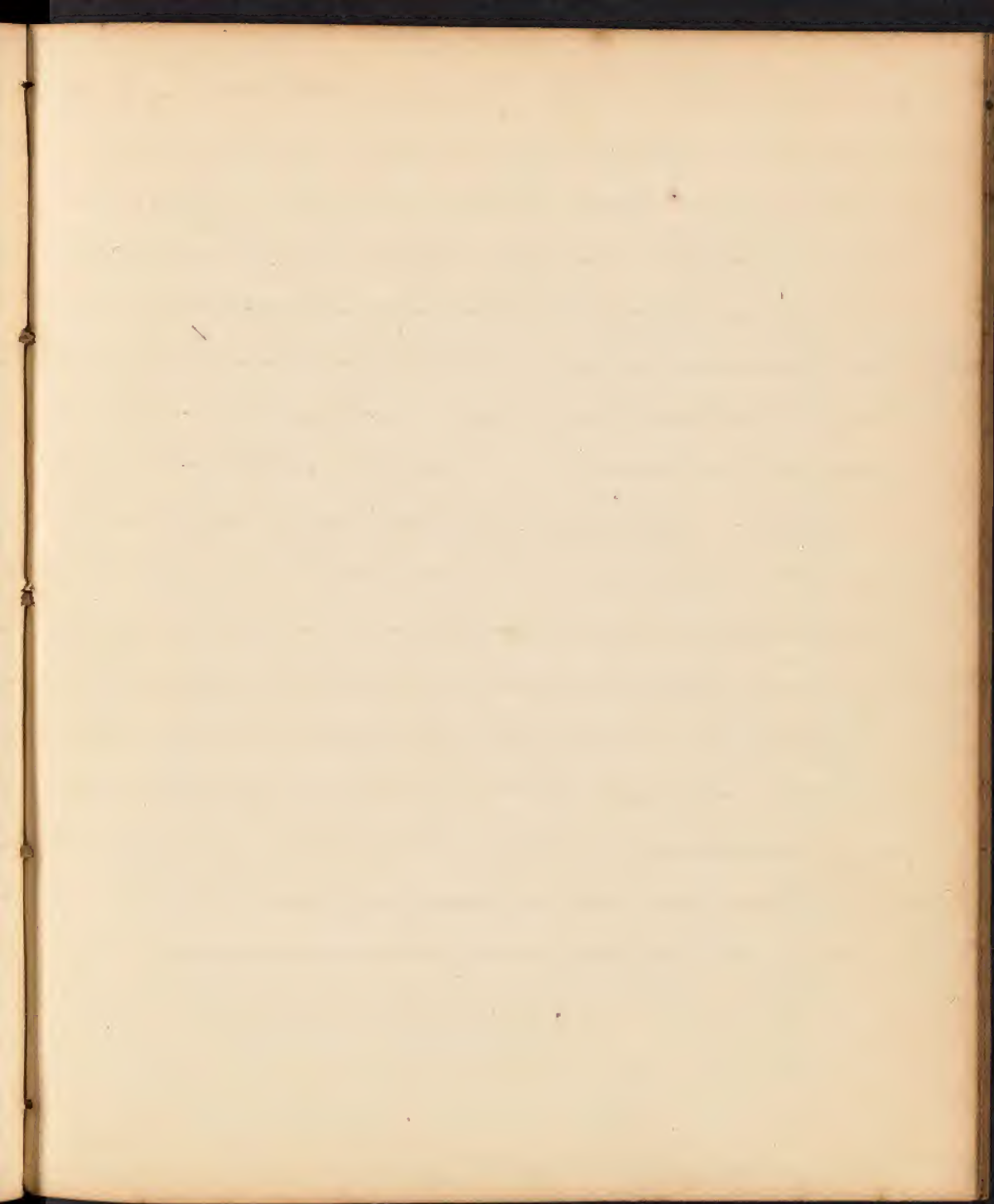


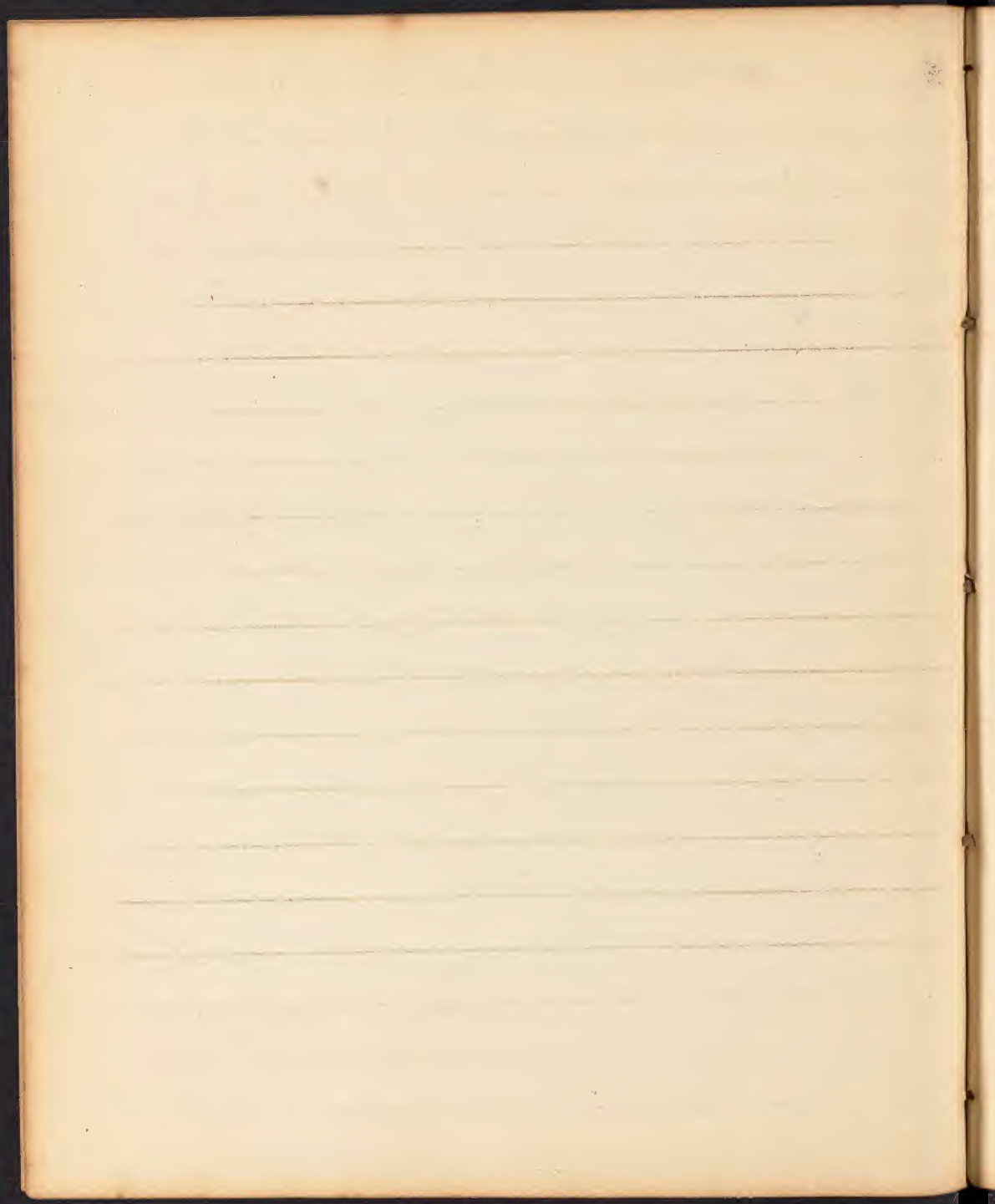


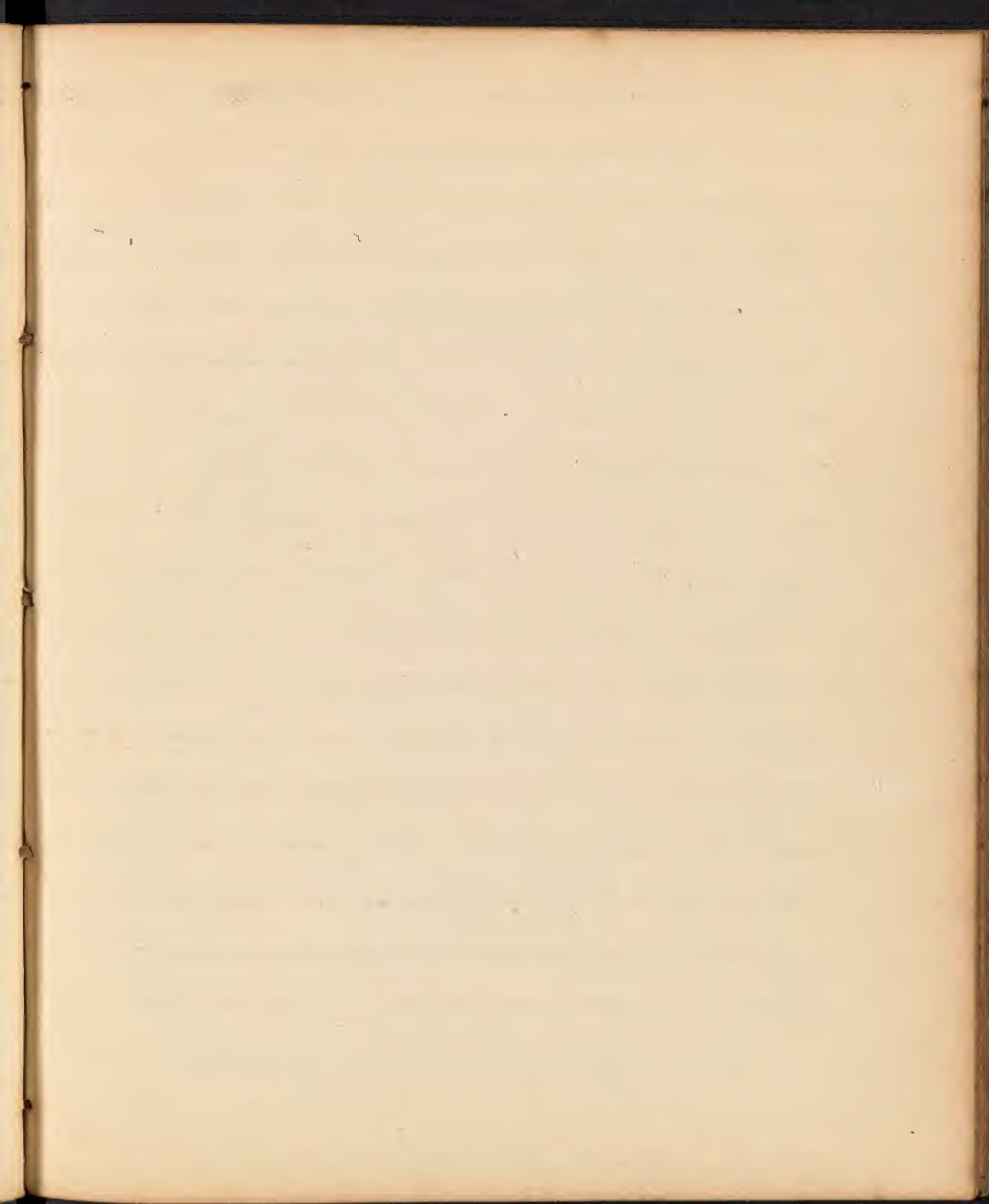


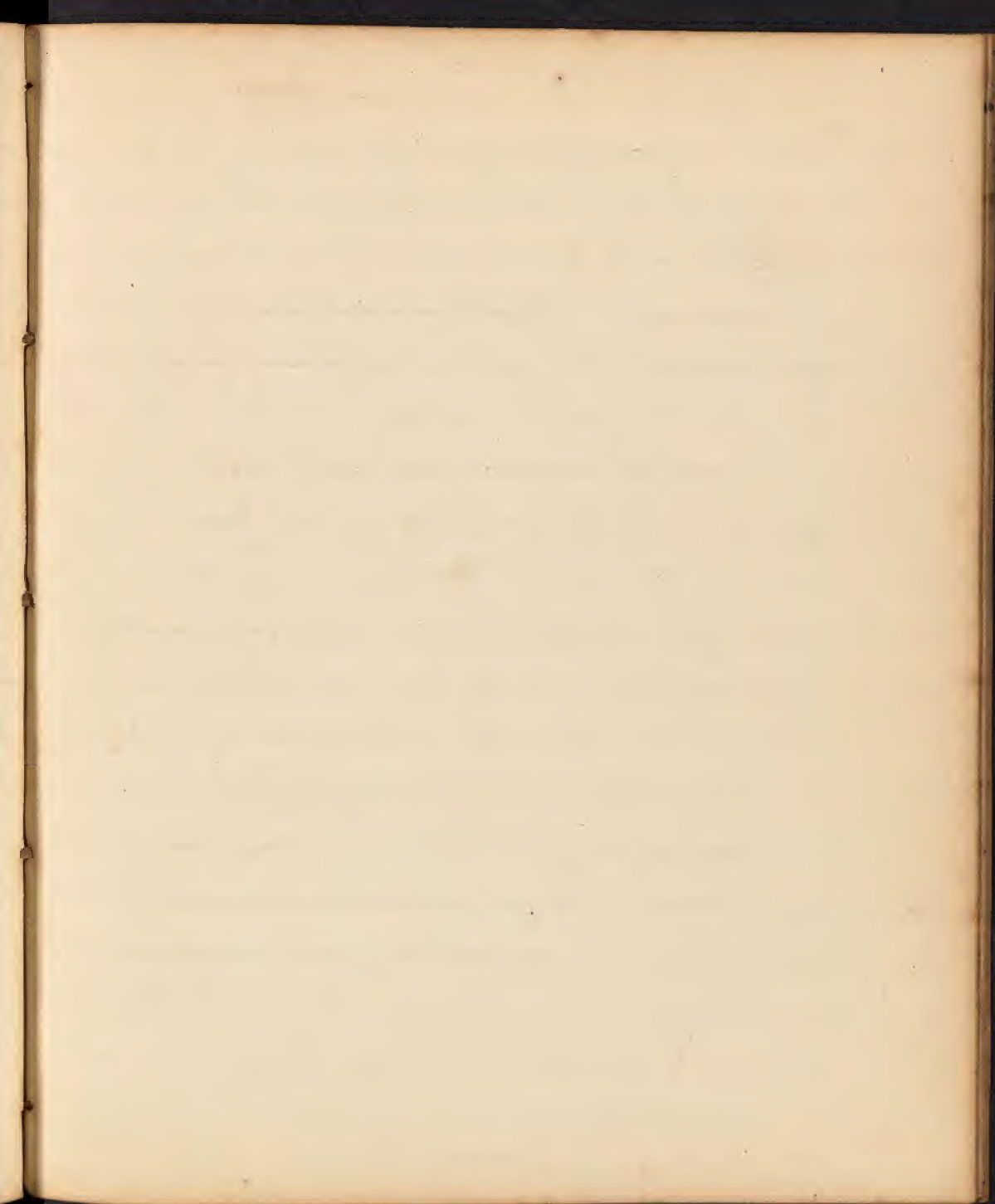


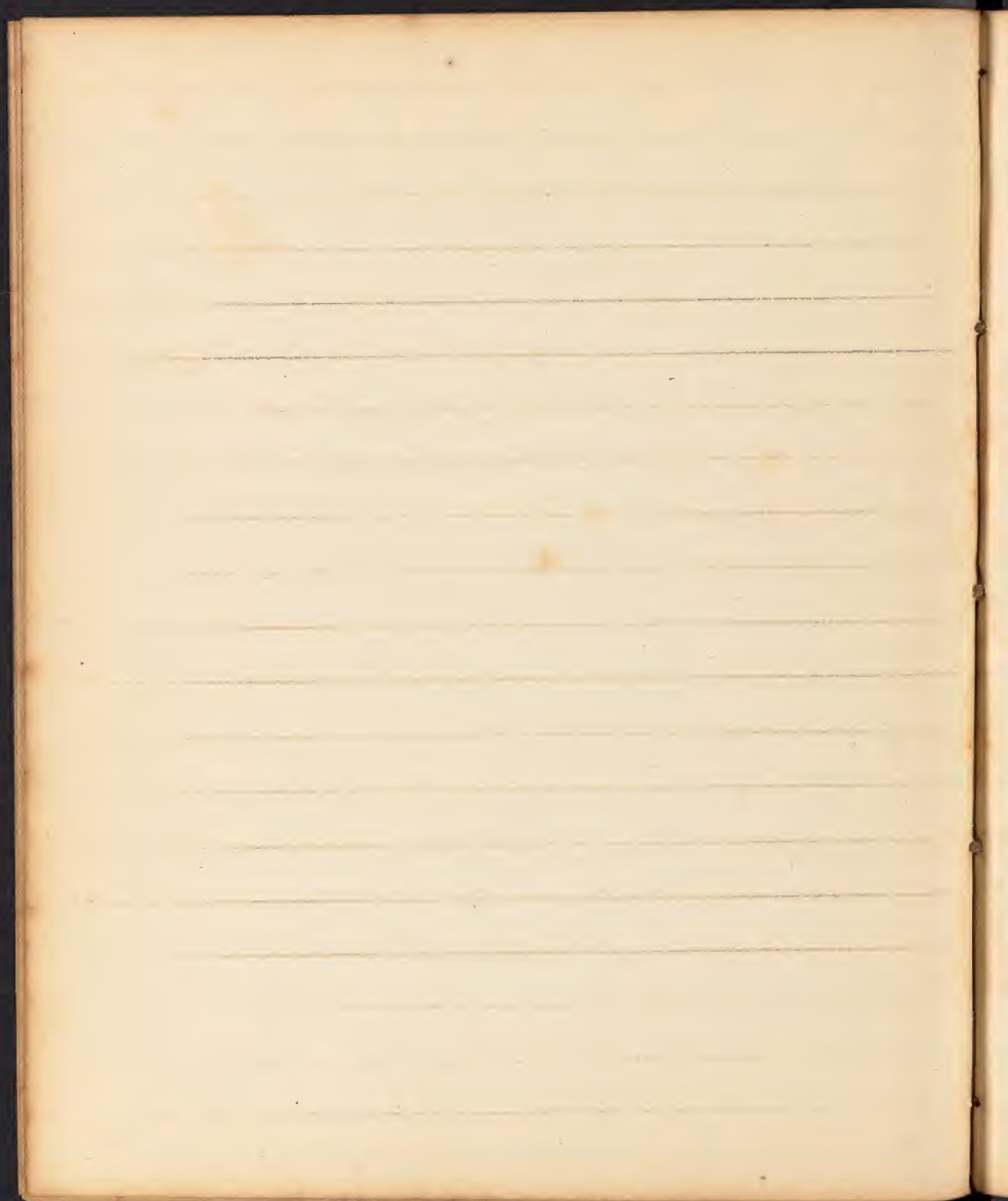


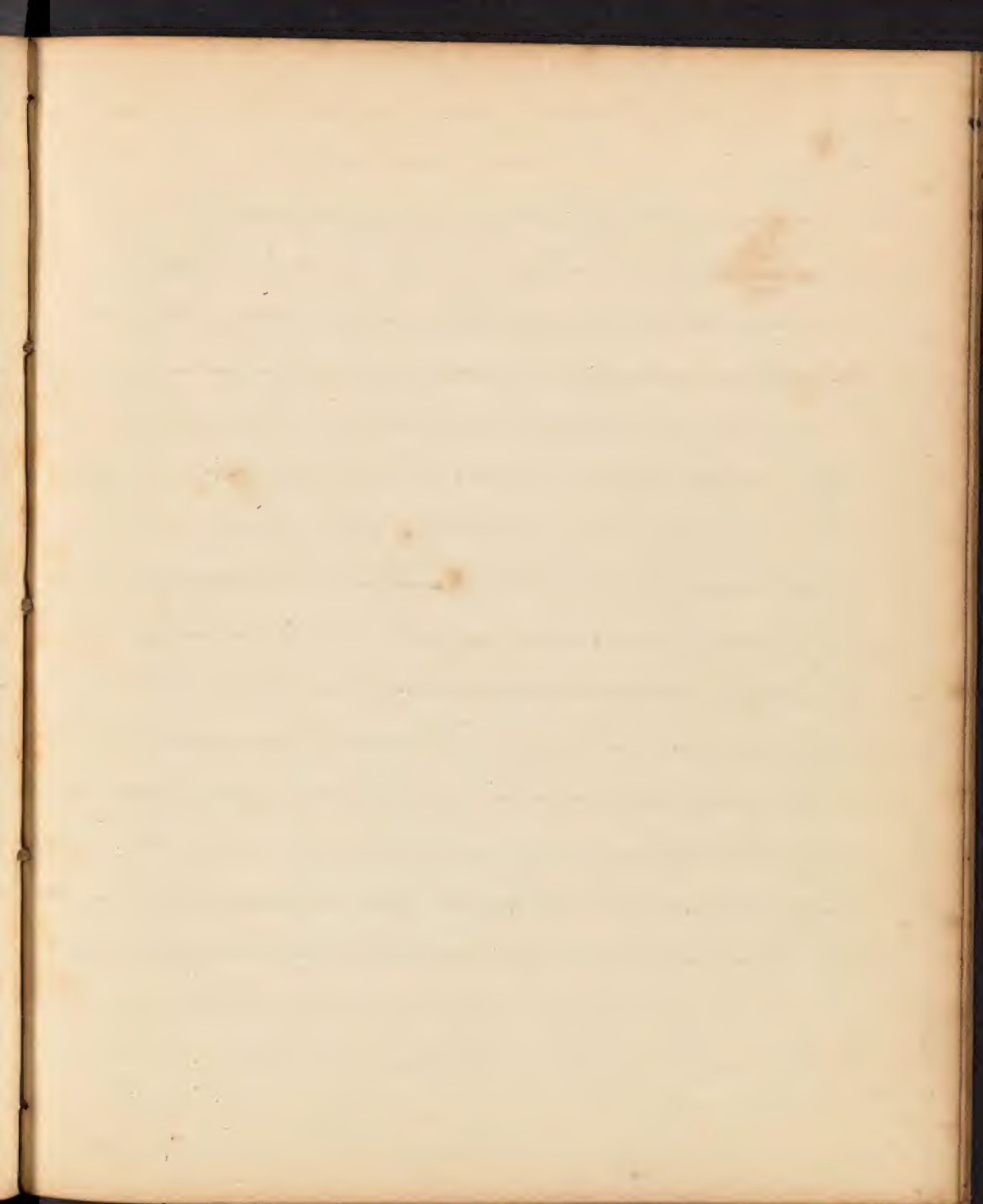


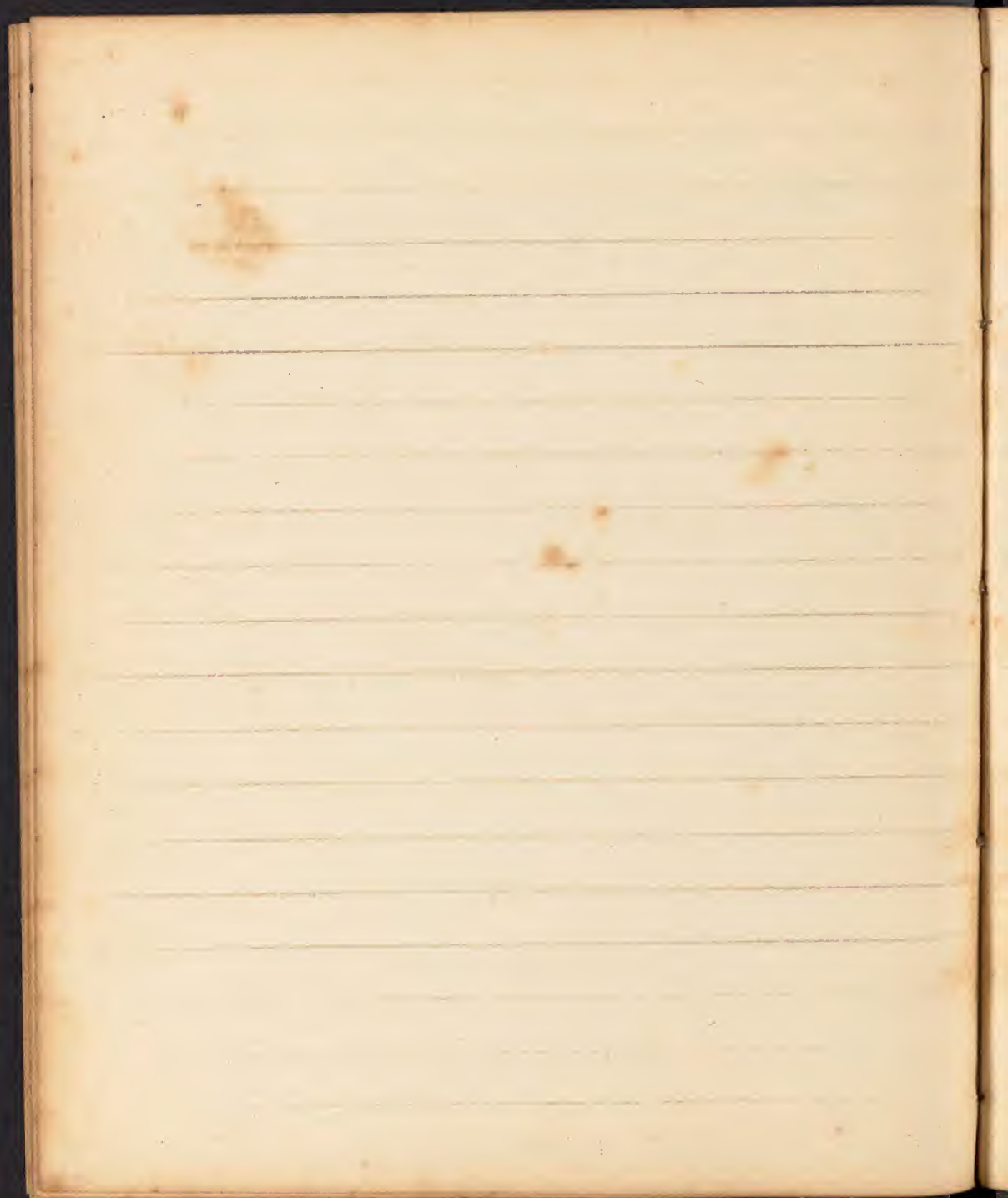


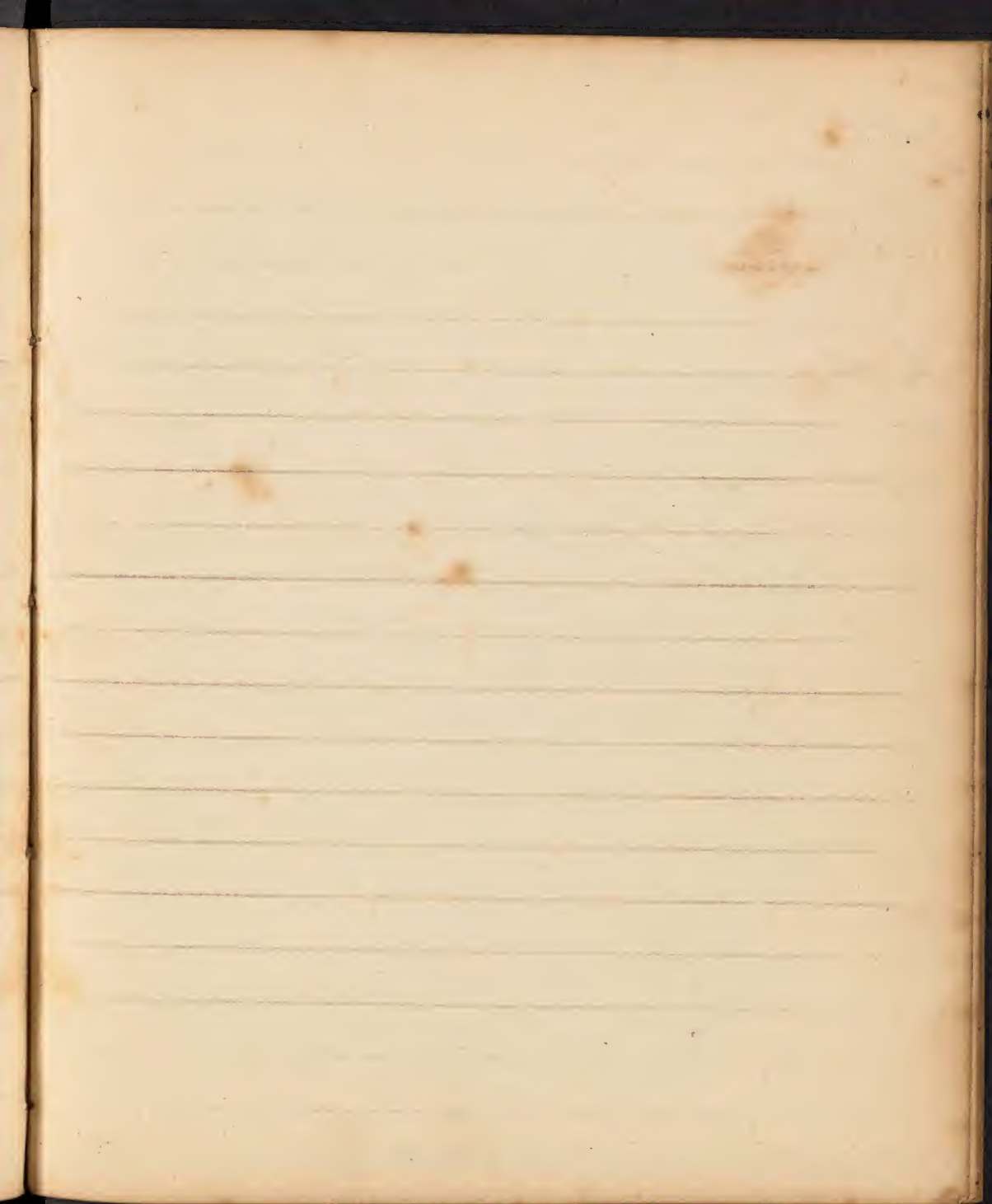


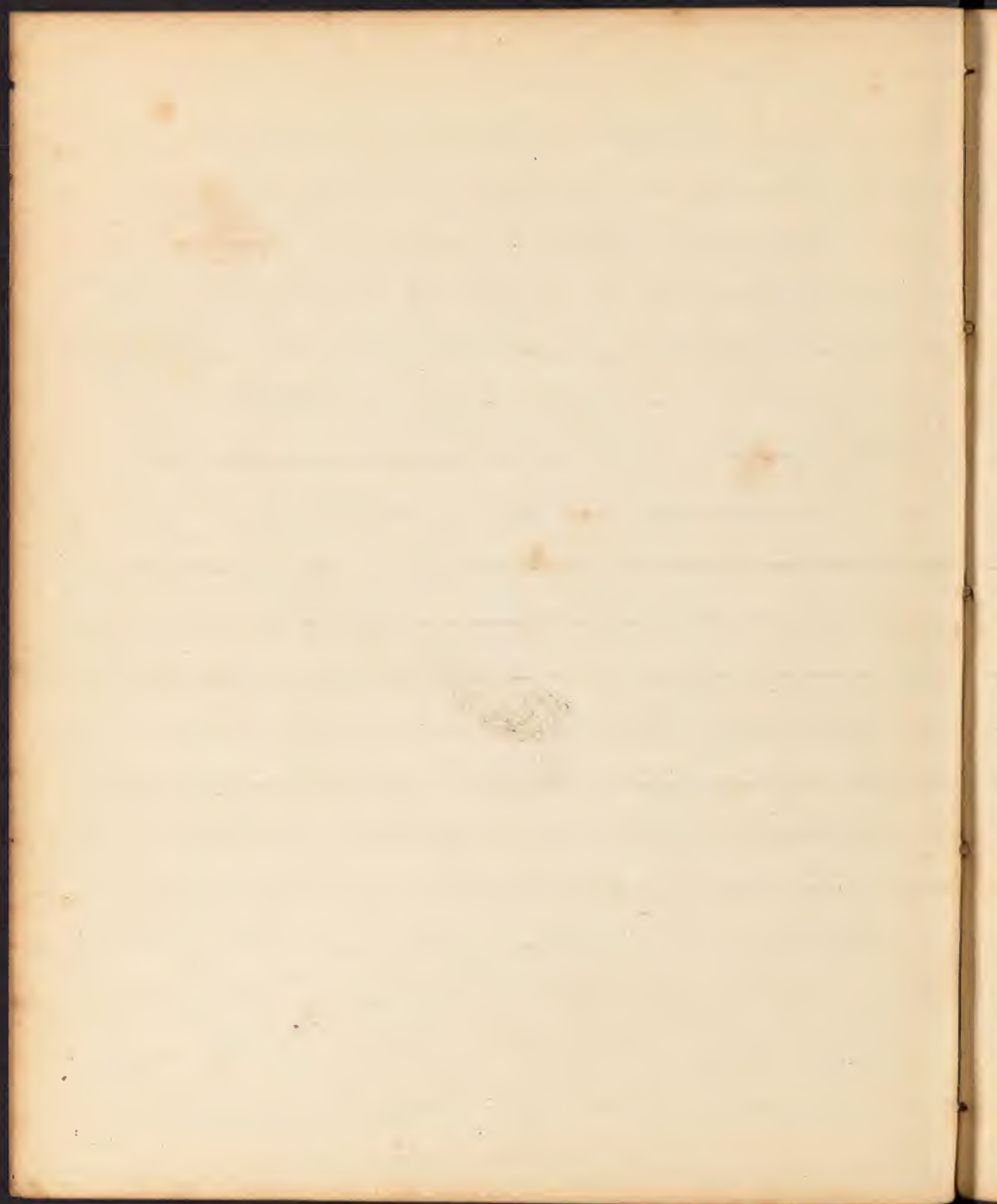


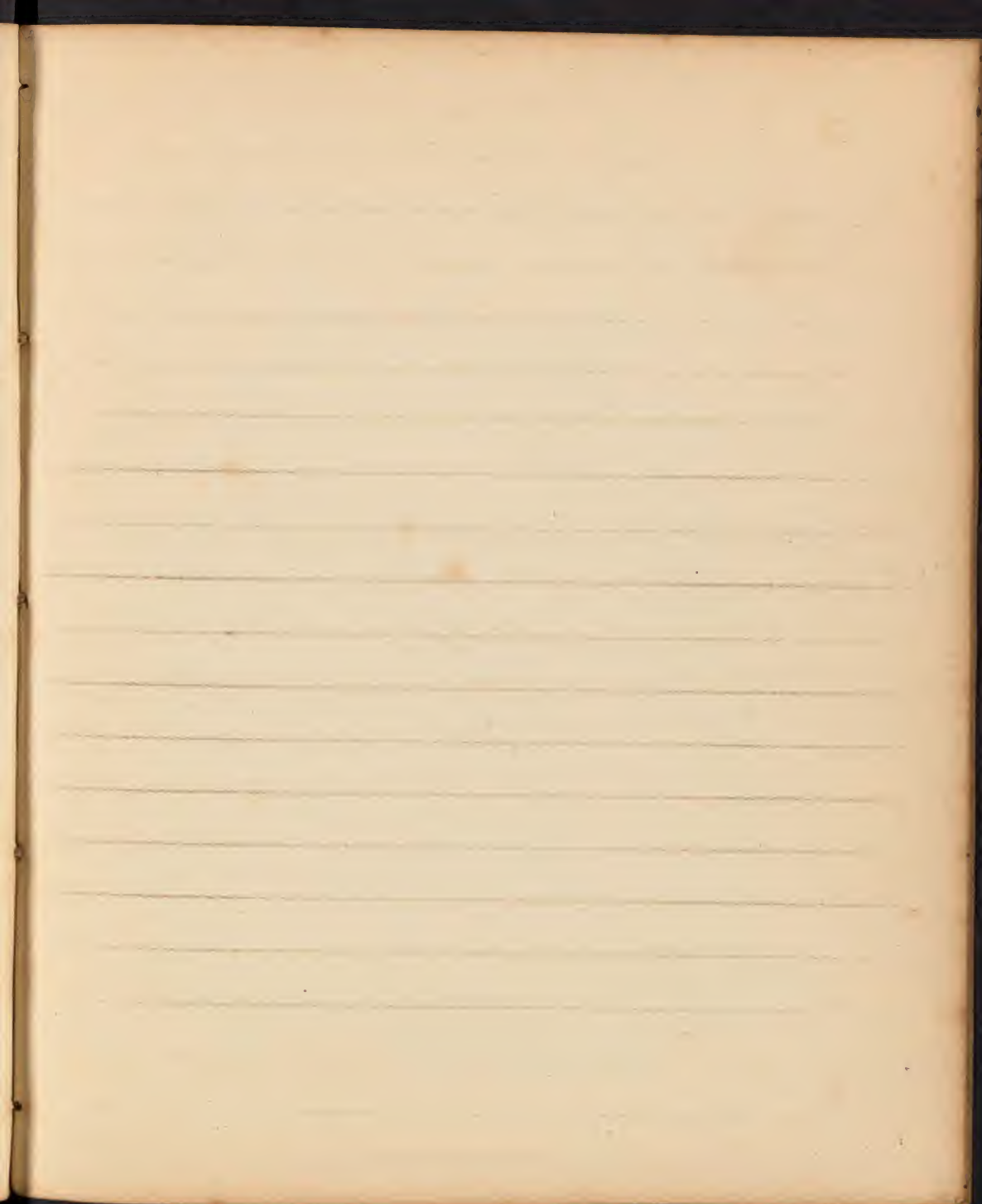


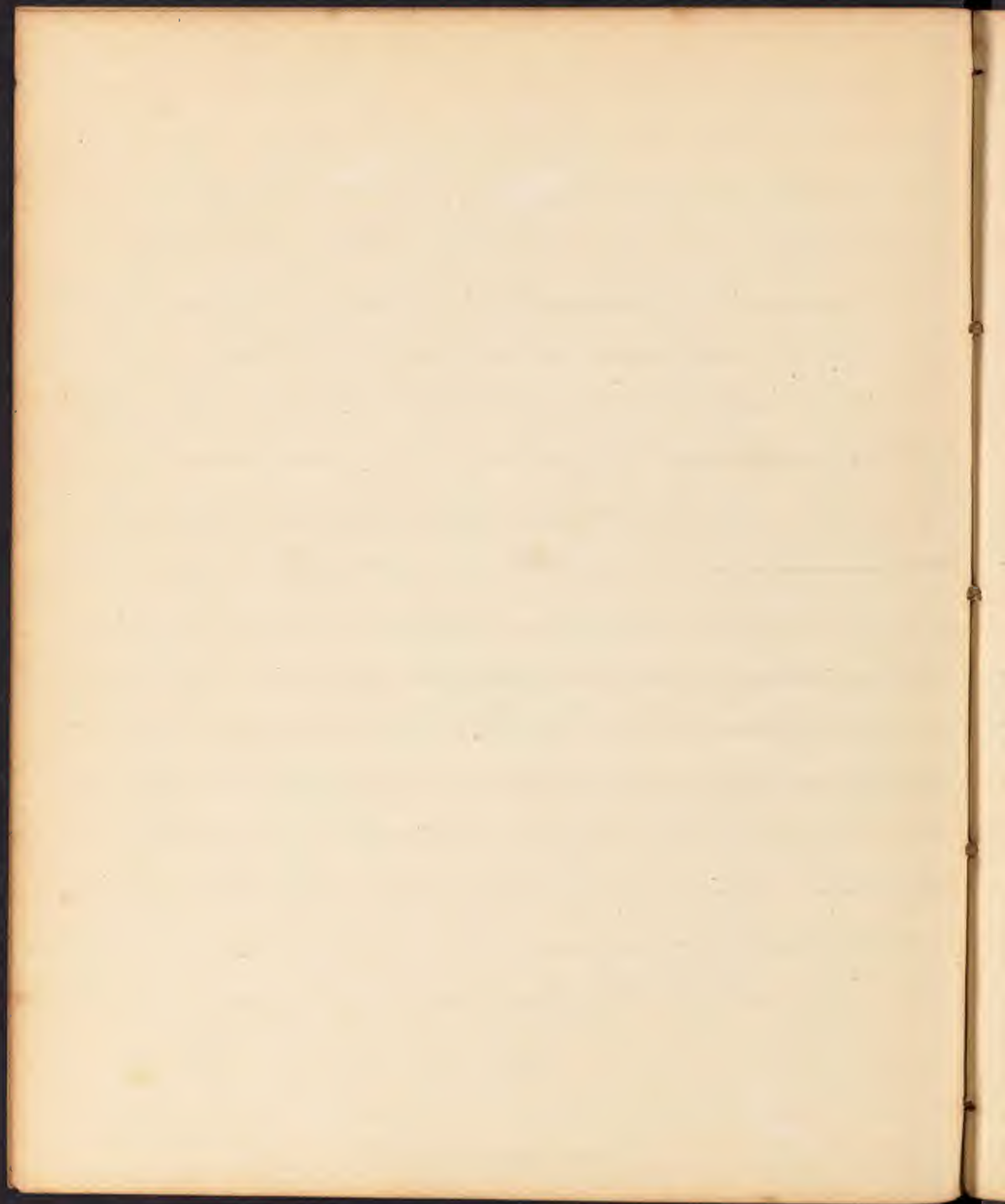


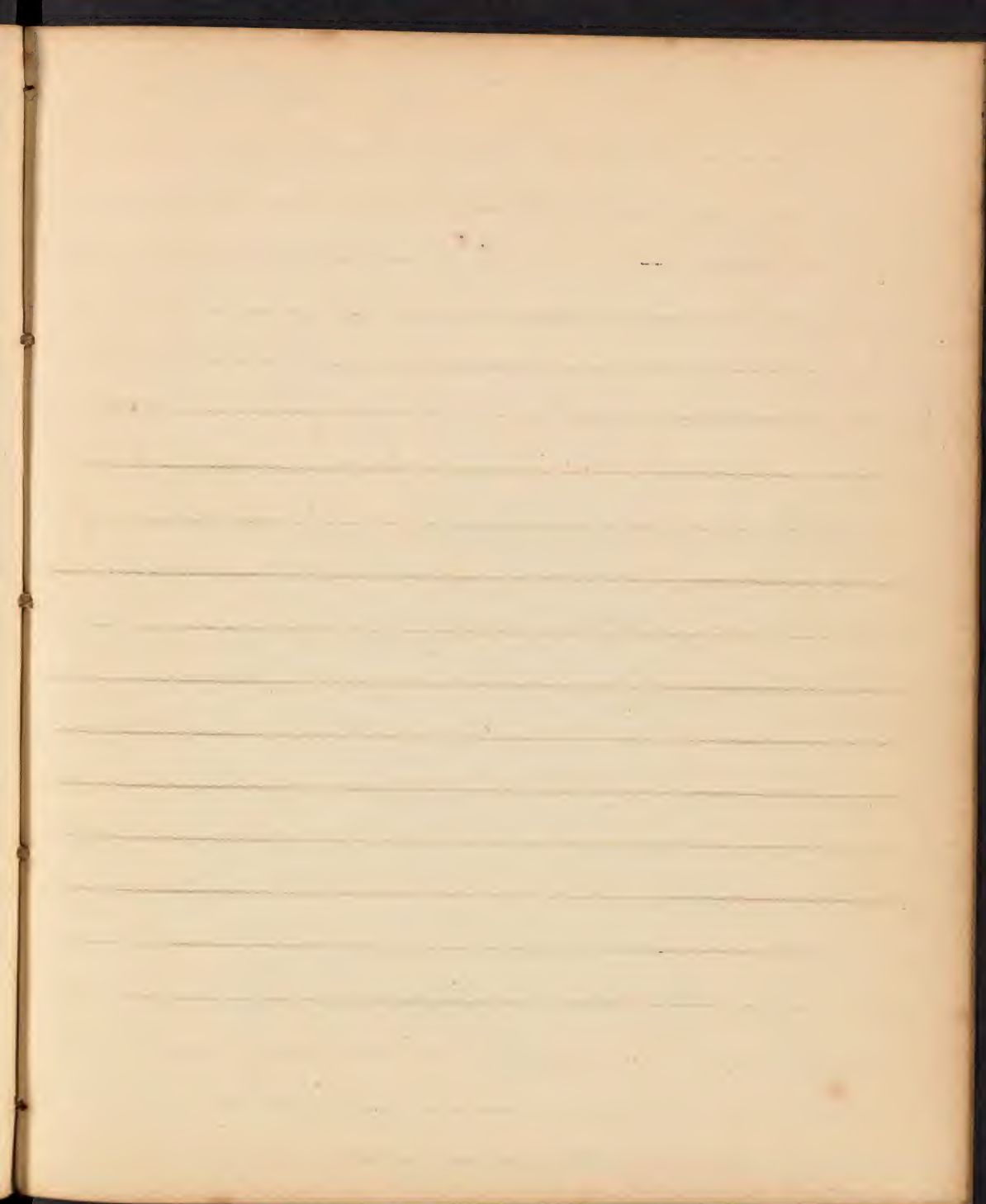


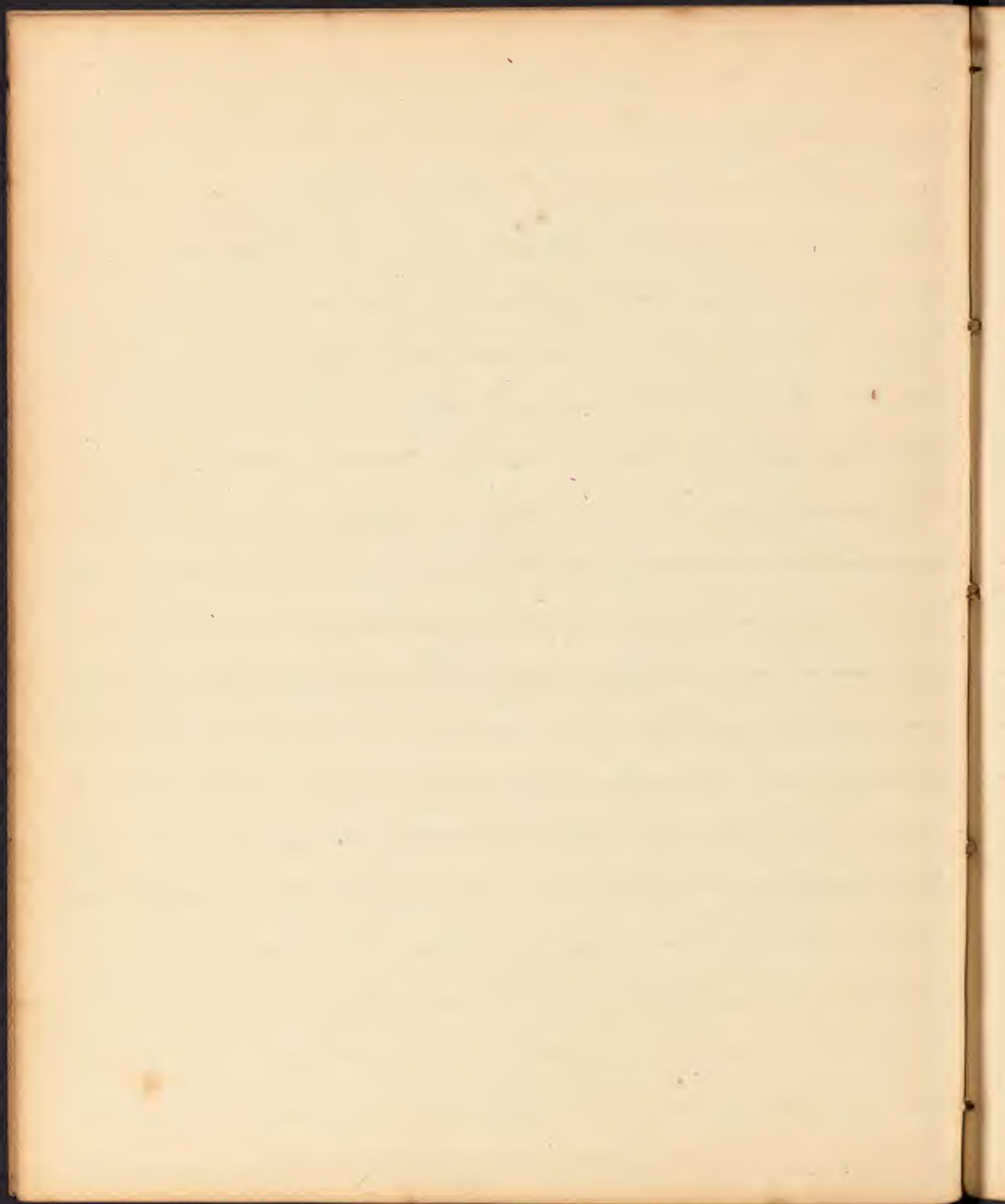


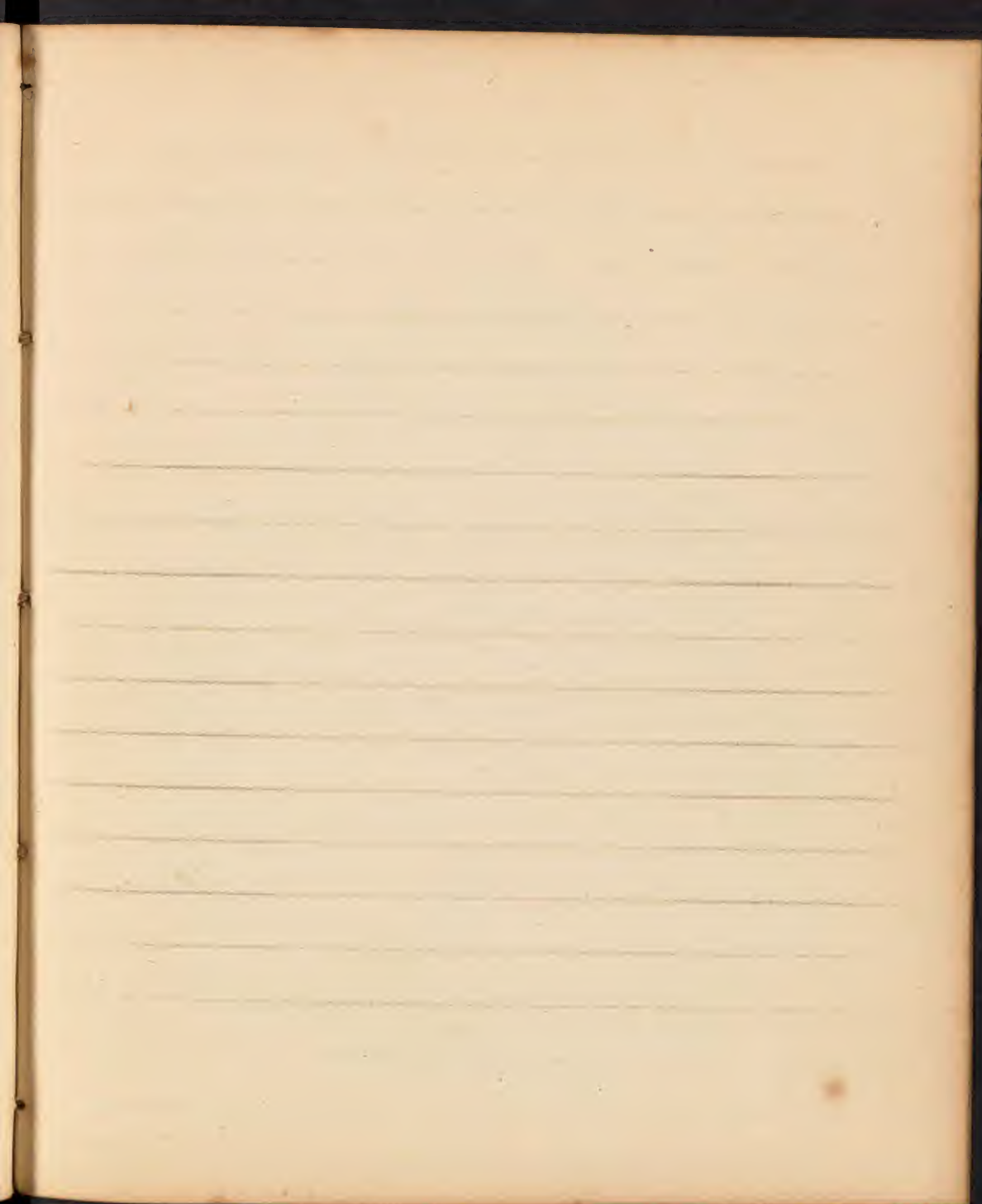


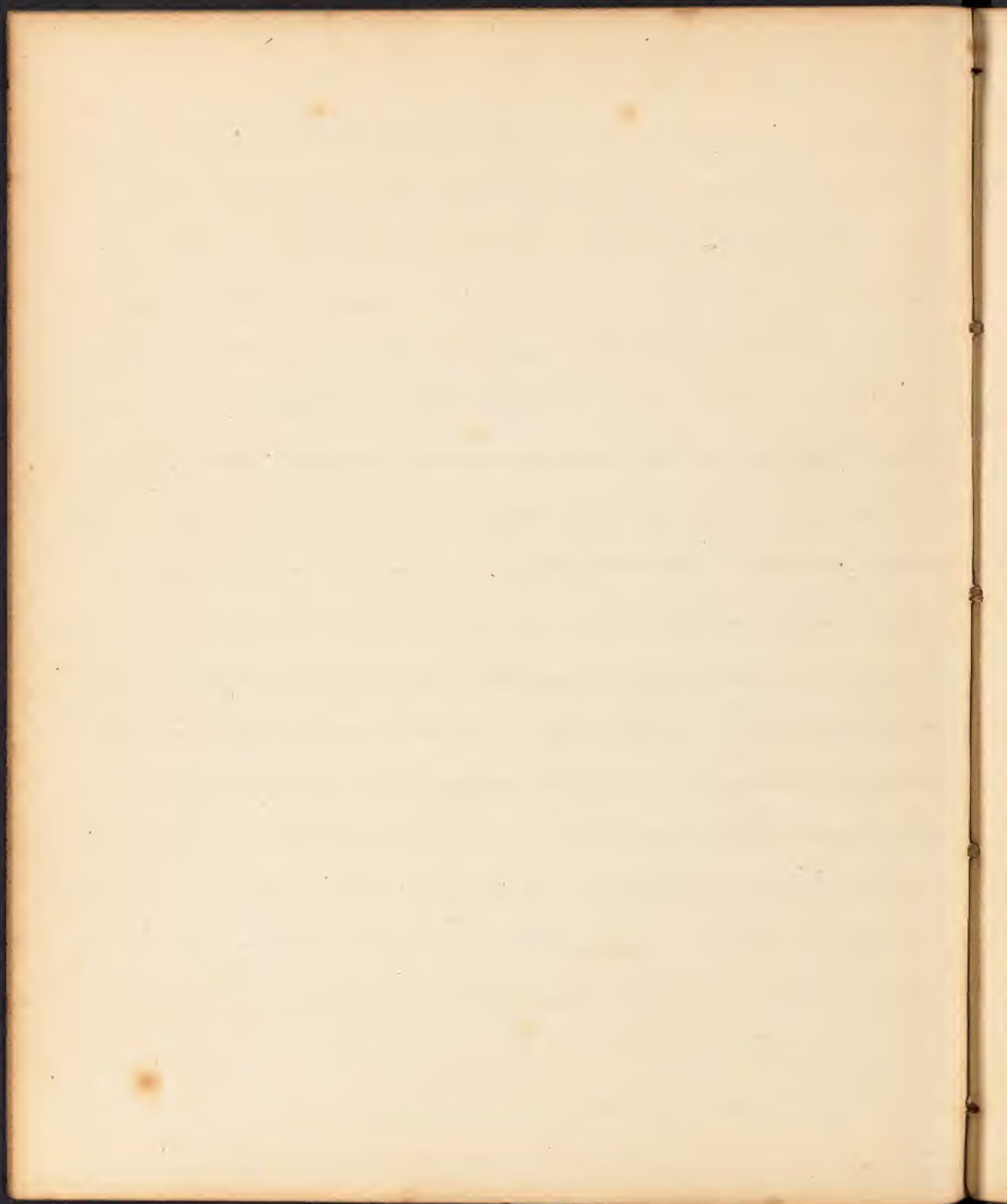


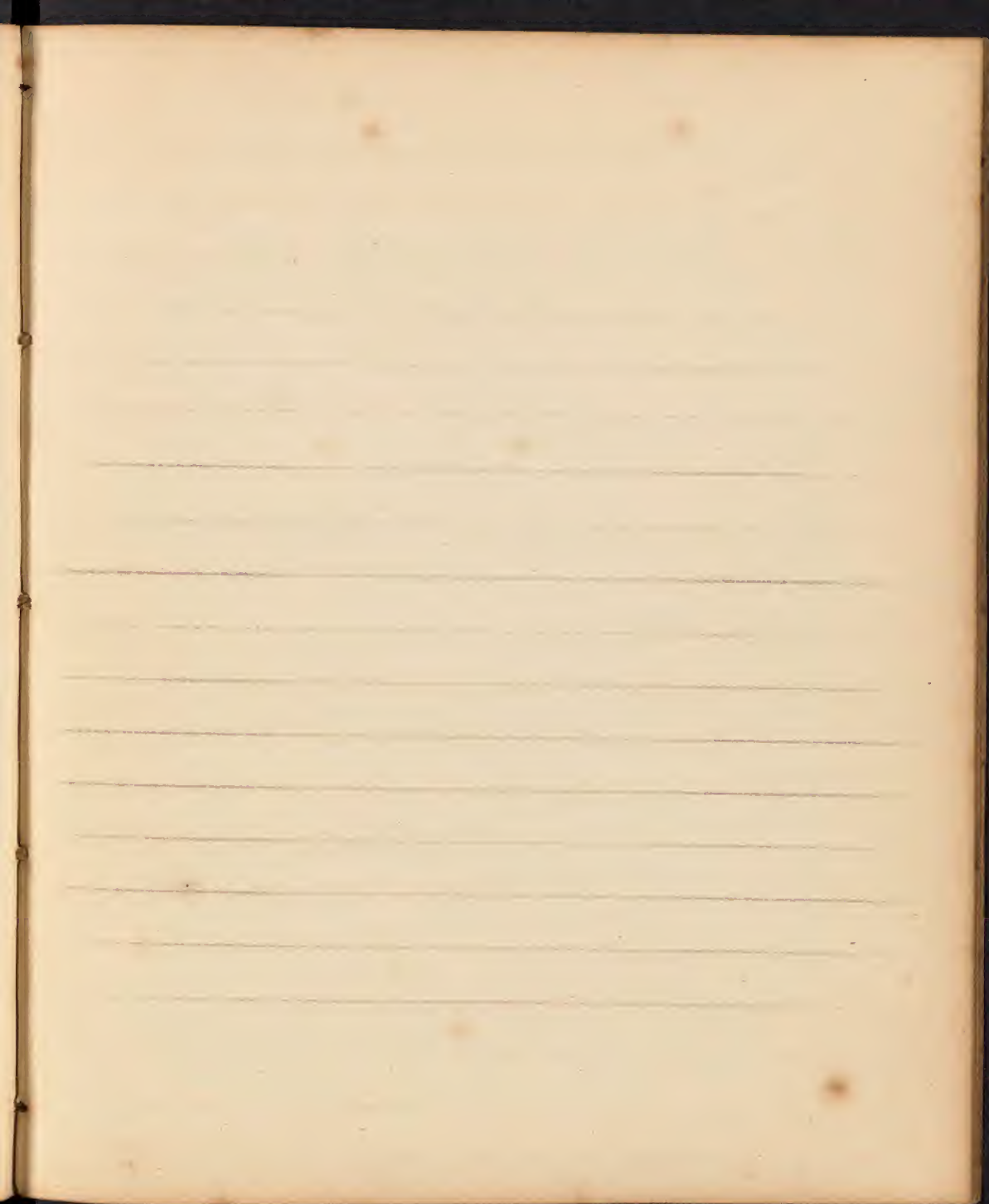


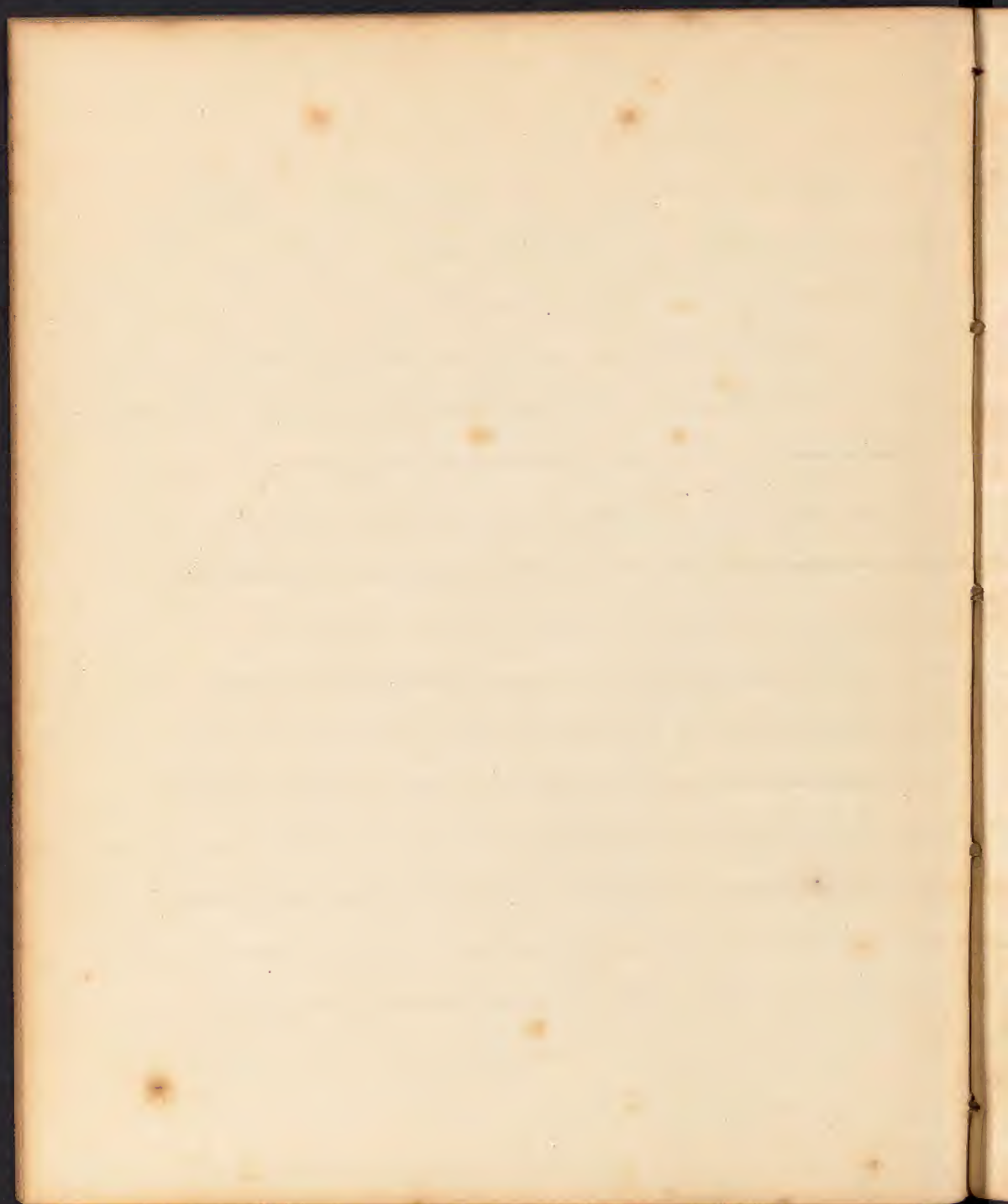


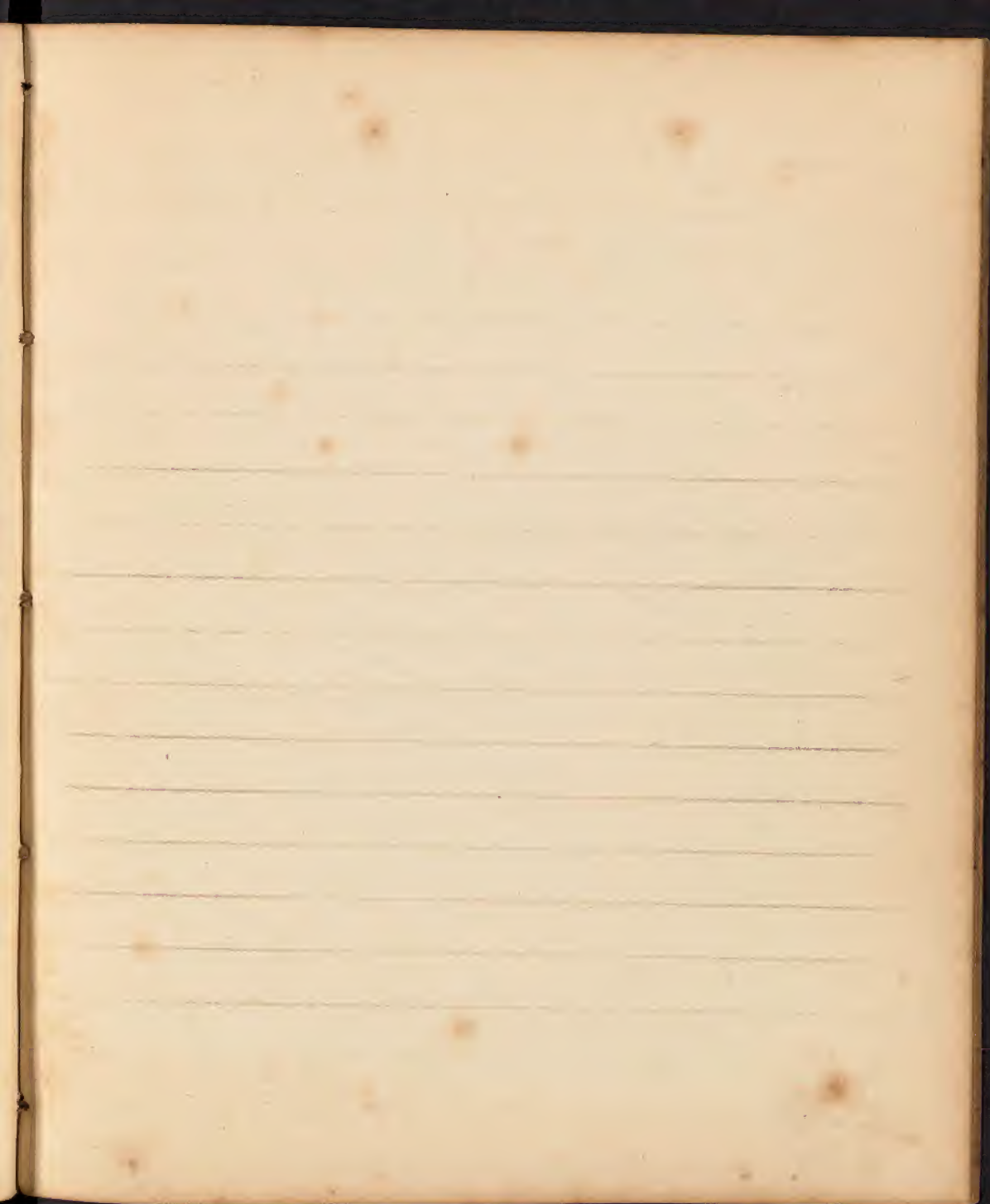


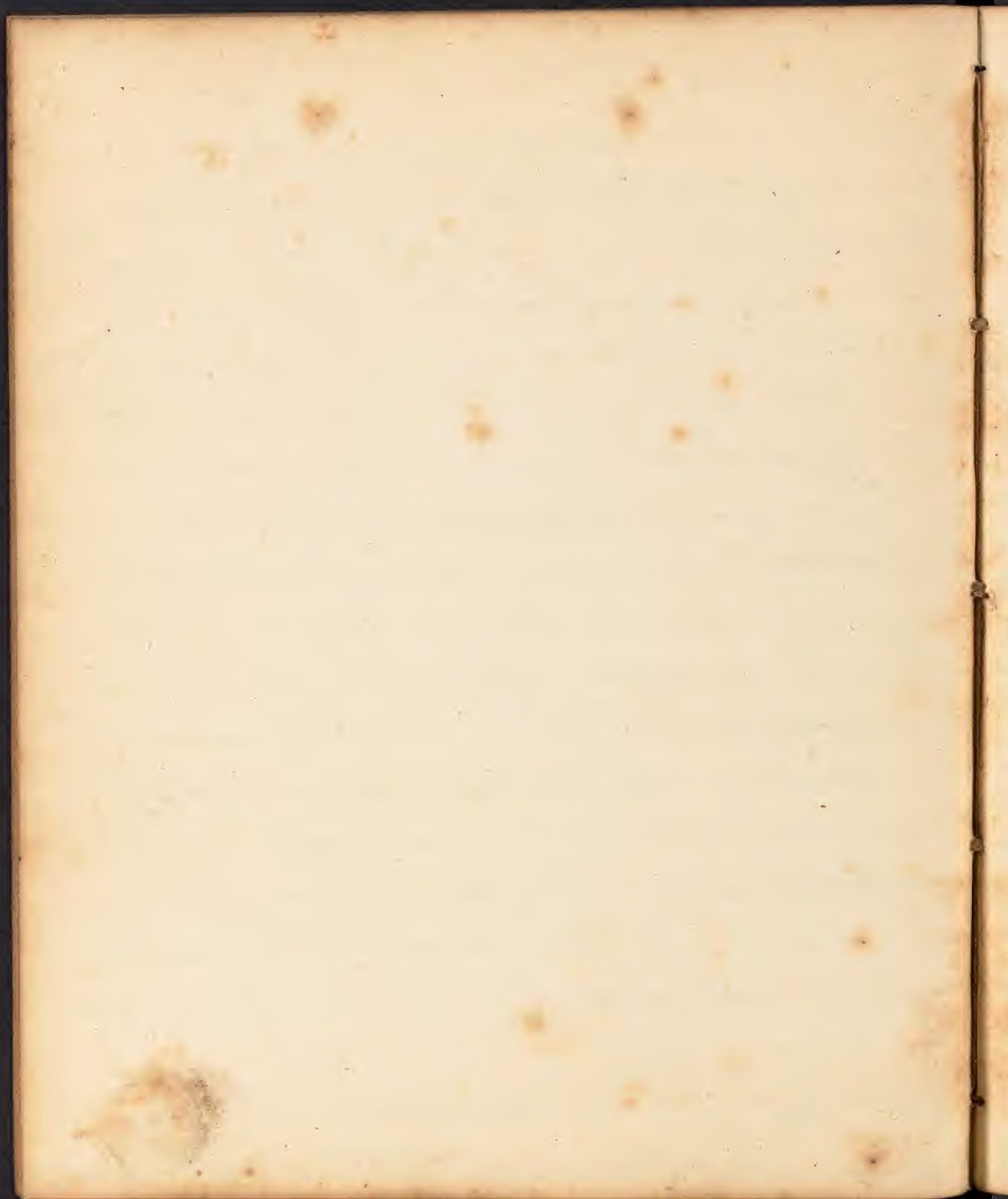


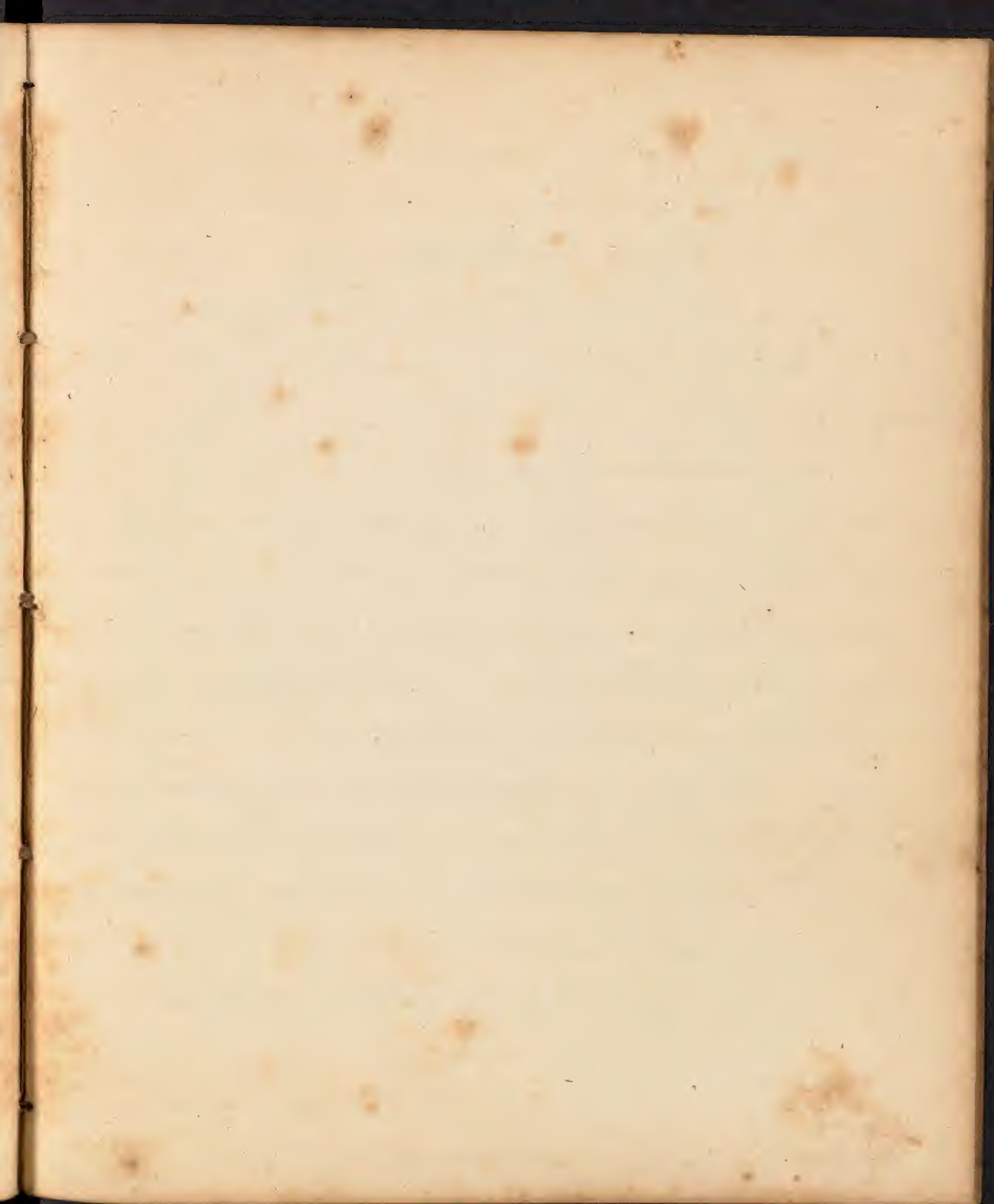


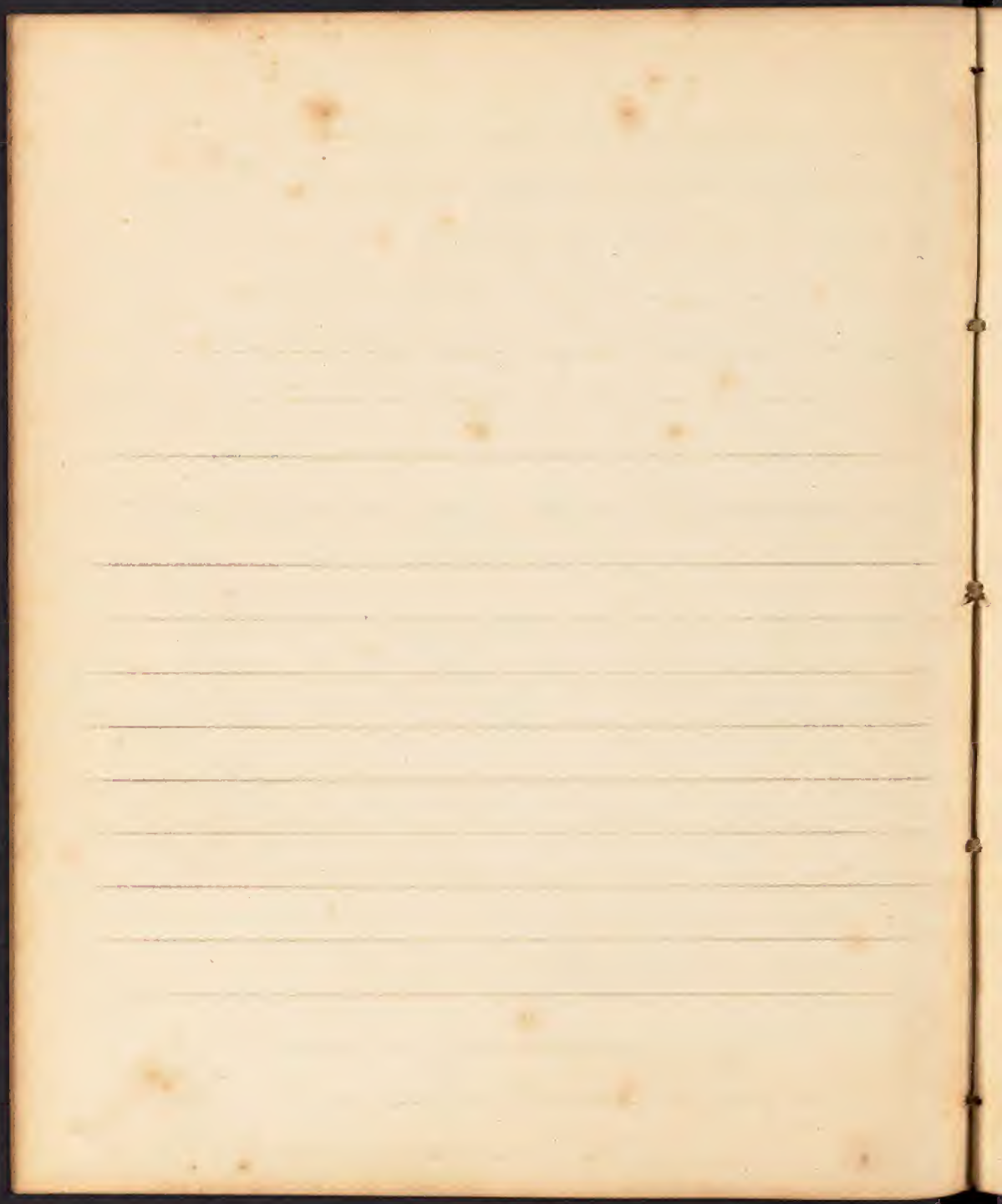


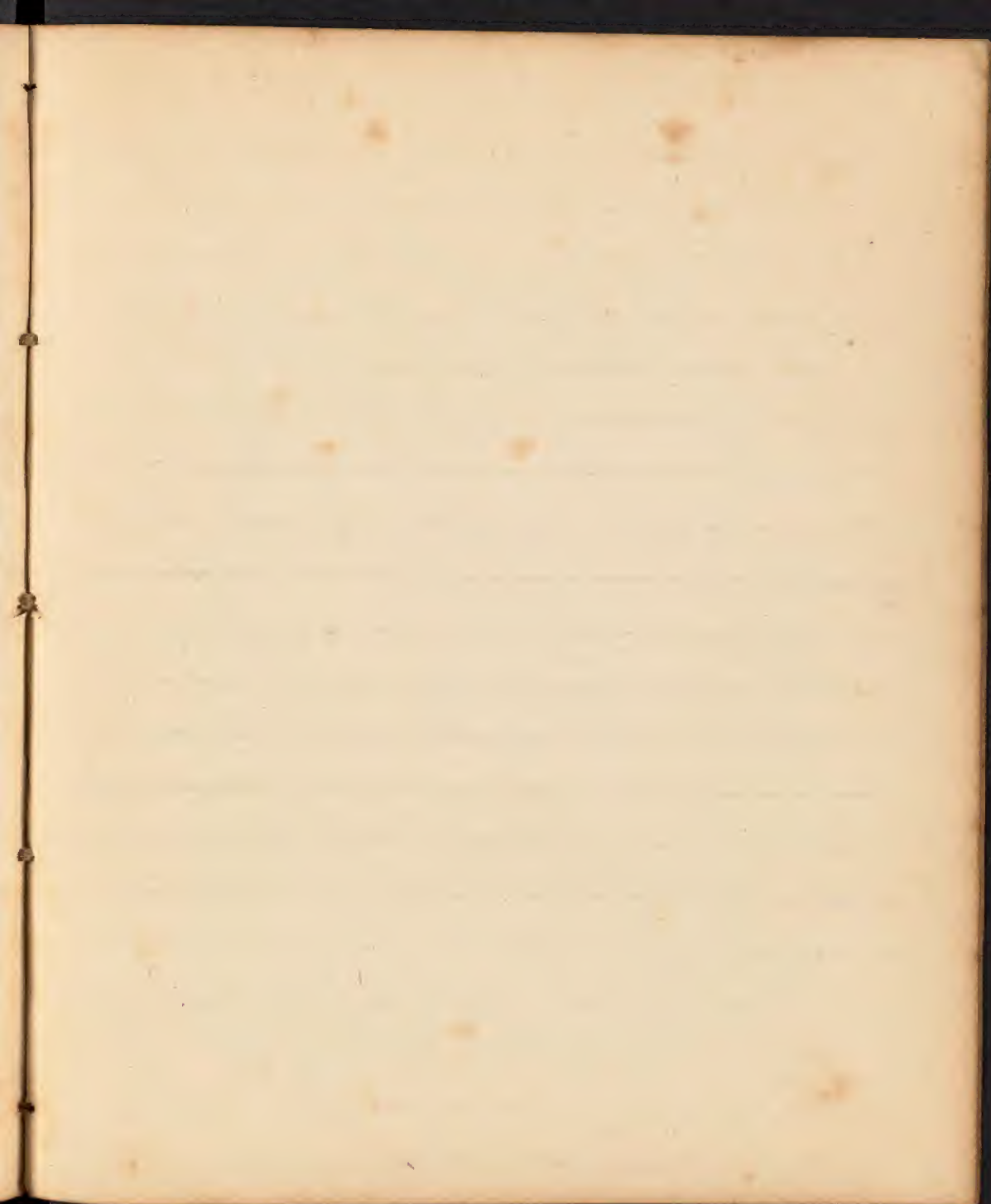


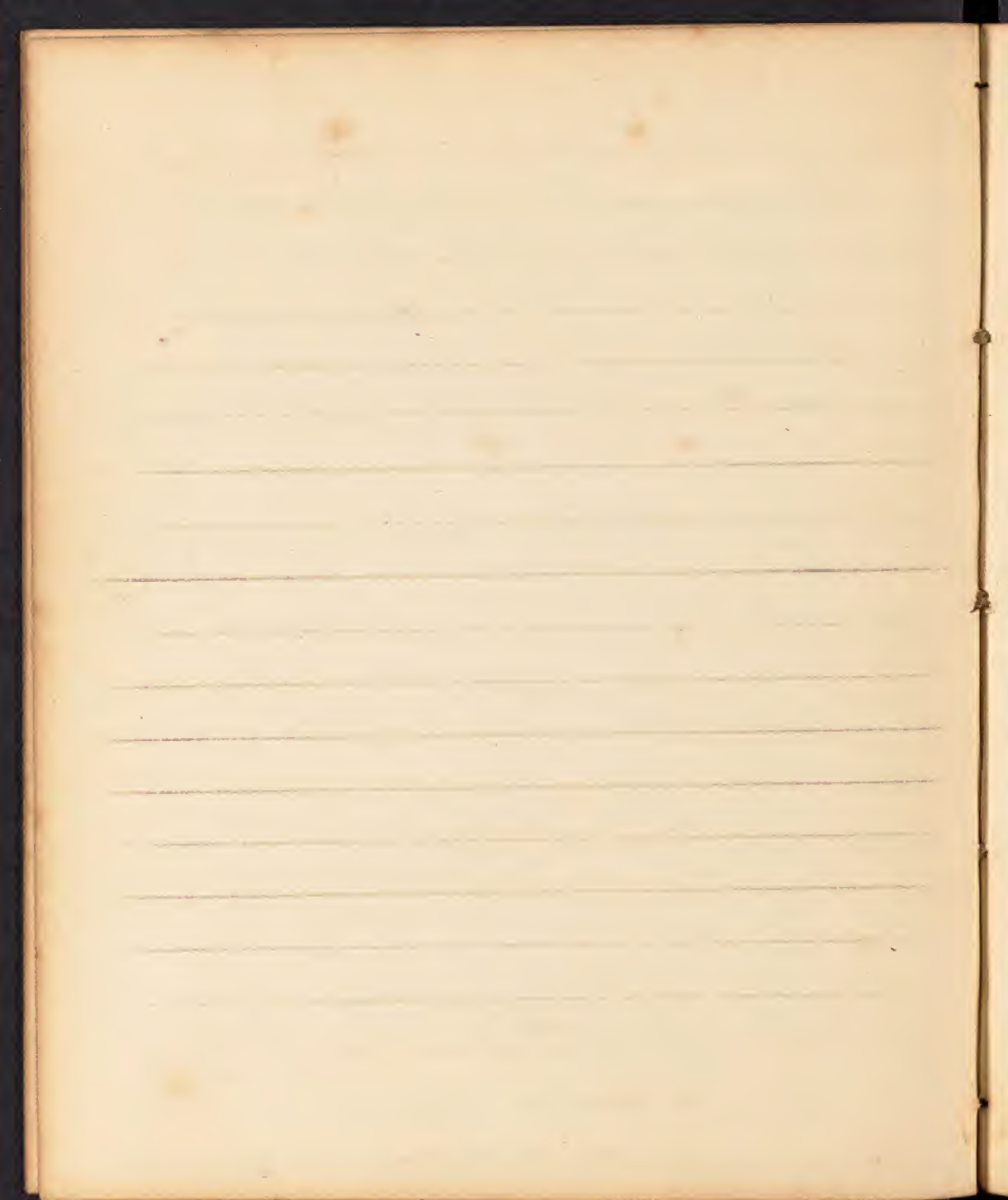


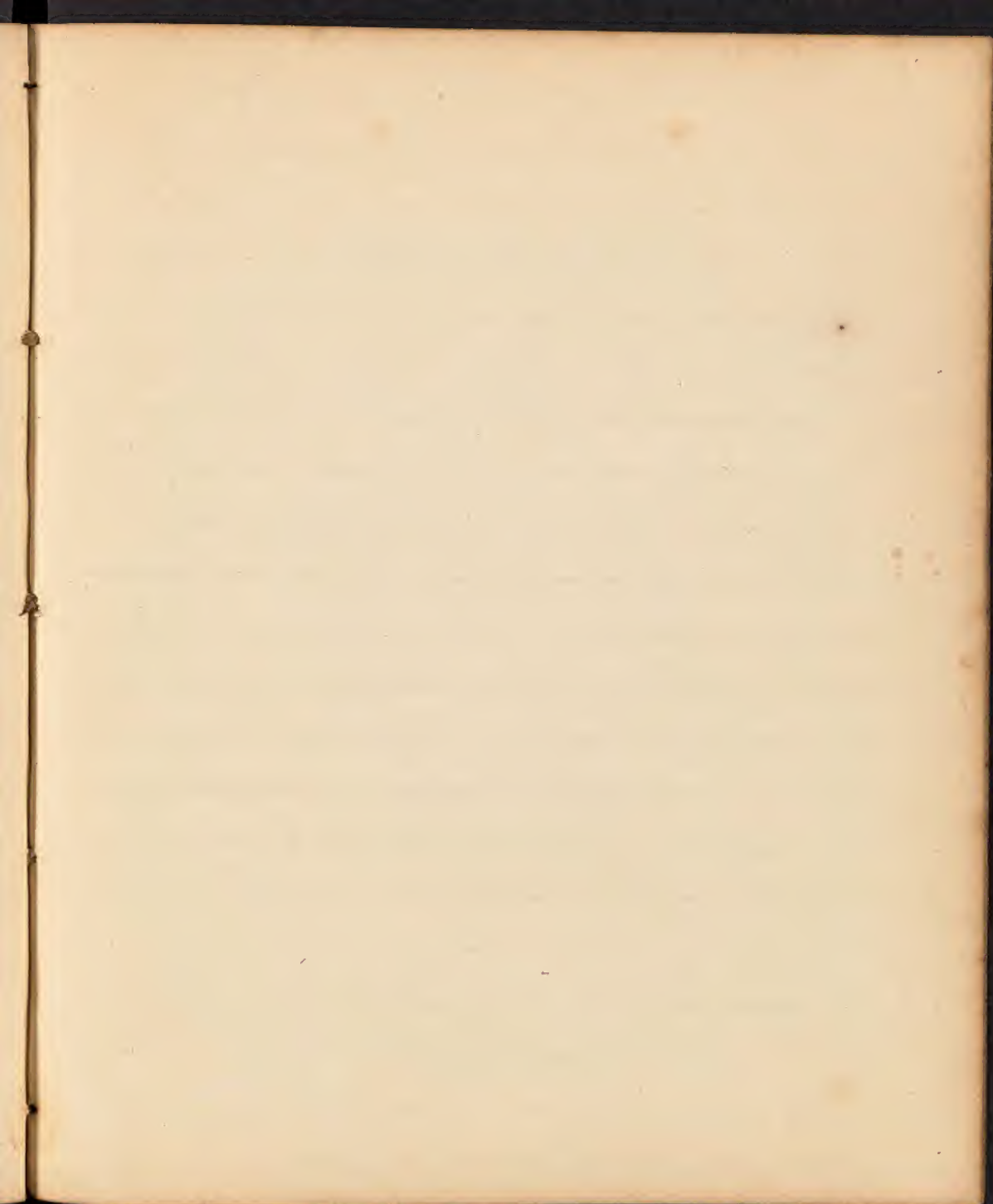


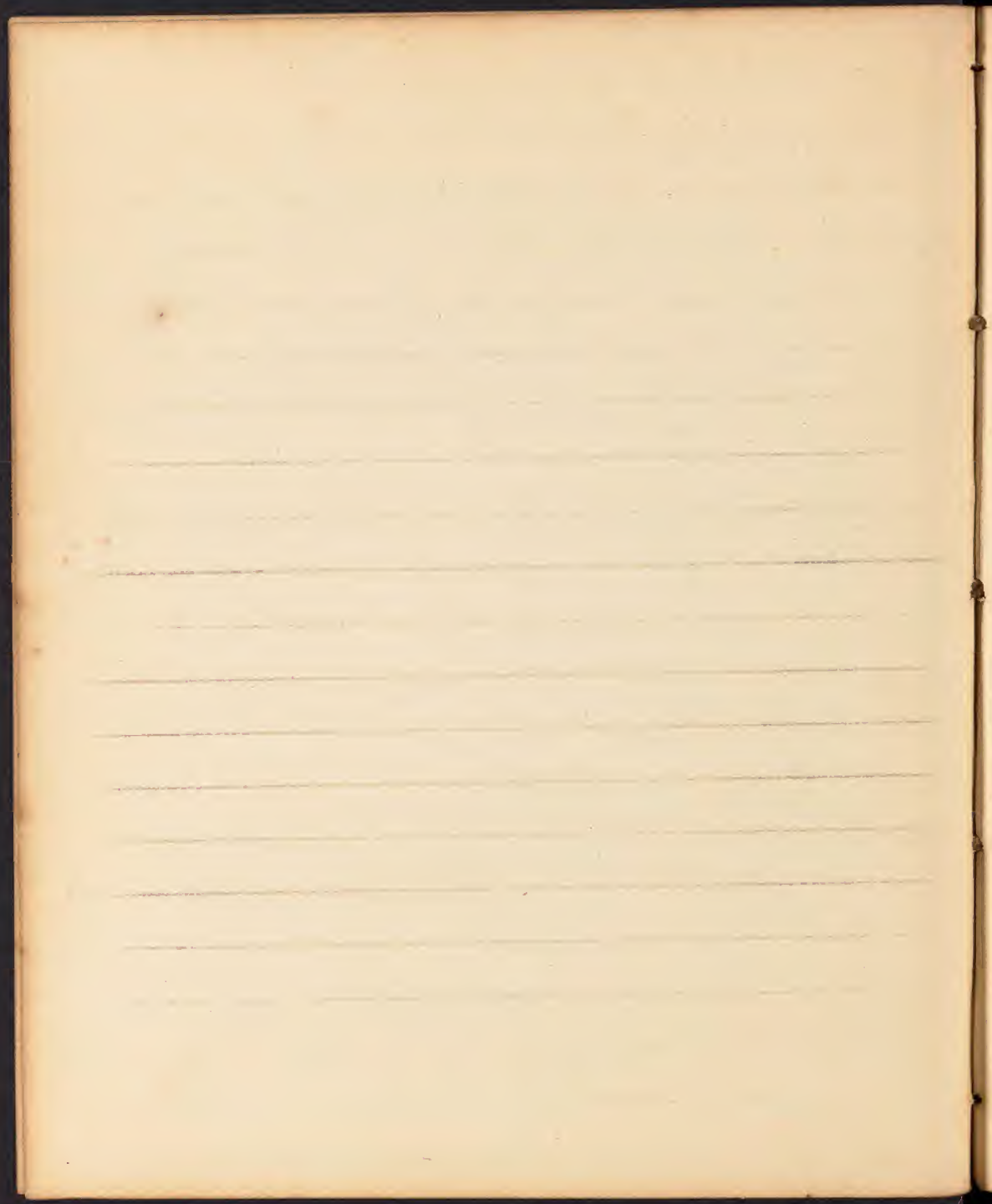


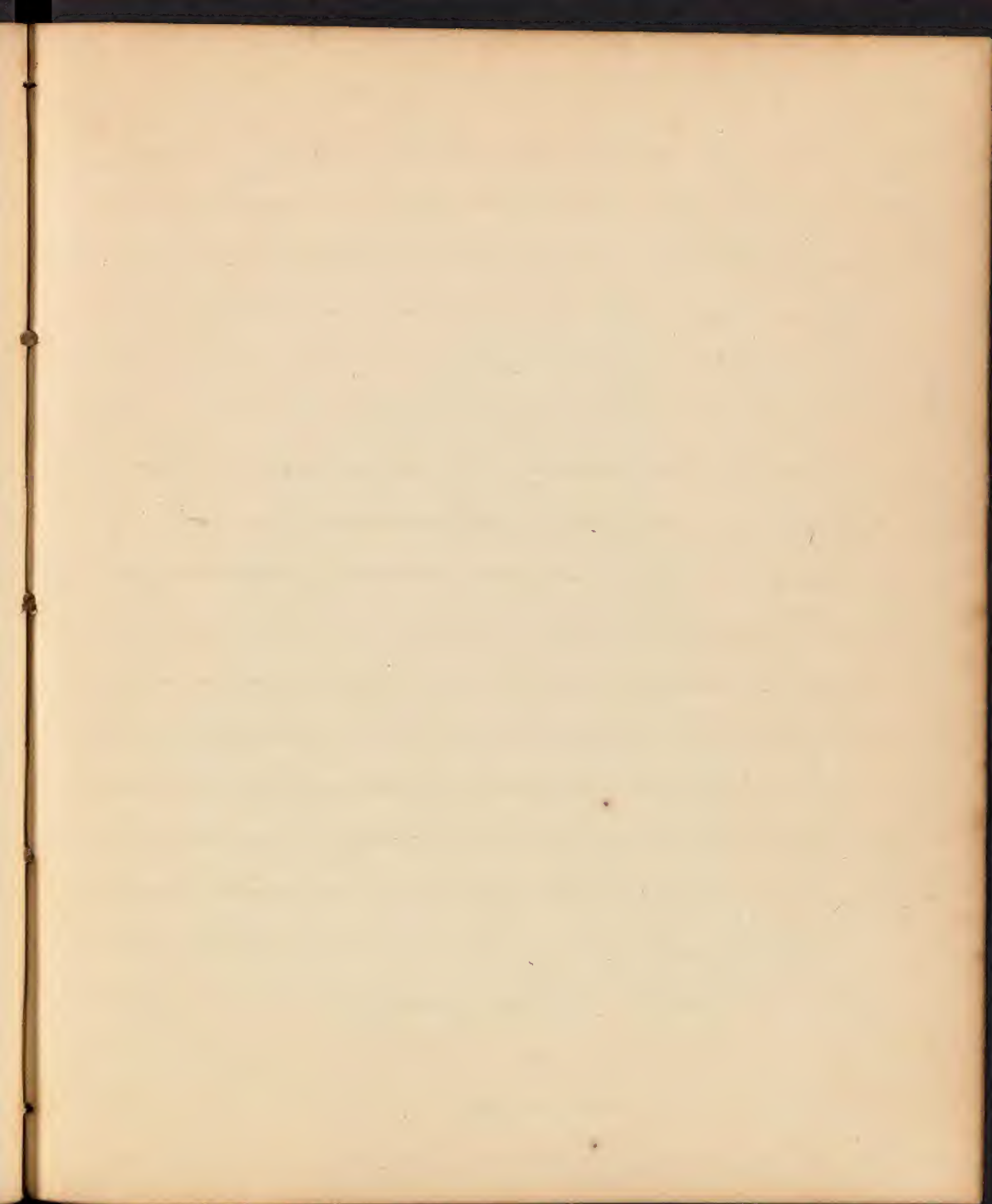












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